

Vol. 29

The NOR-WEST FARMER

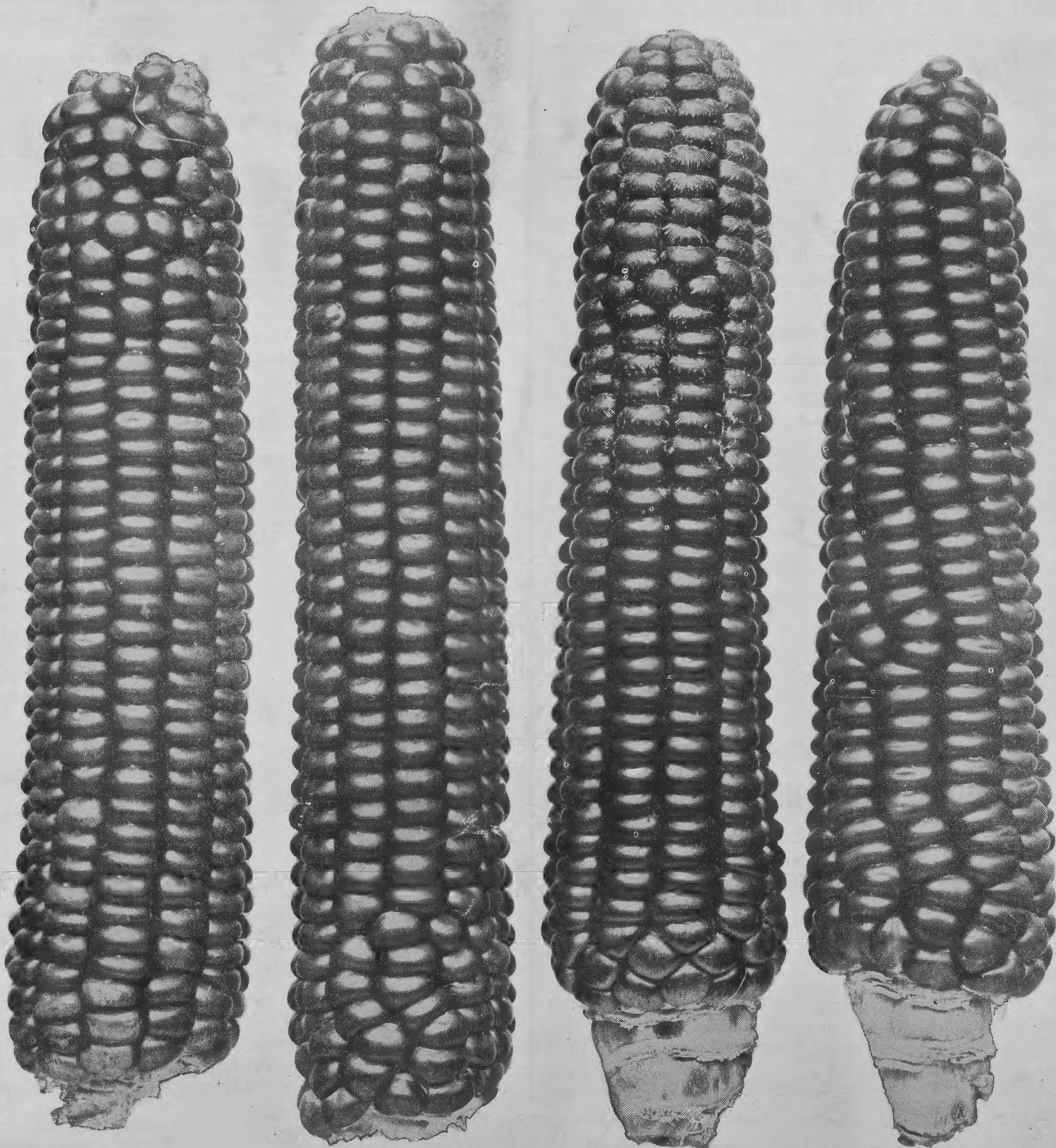
ISSUED TWICE A MONTH

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LLOYDMINSTER, Sask.



No. 4

FOR THE GRAIN GROWER, THRESHERMAN, STOCKMAN, DAIRYMAN AND THE HOME.



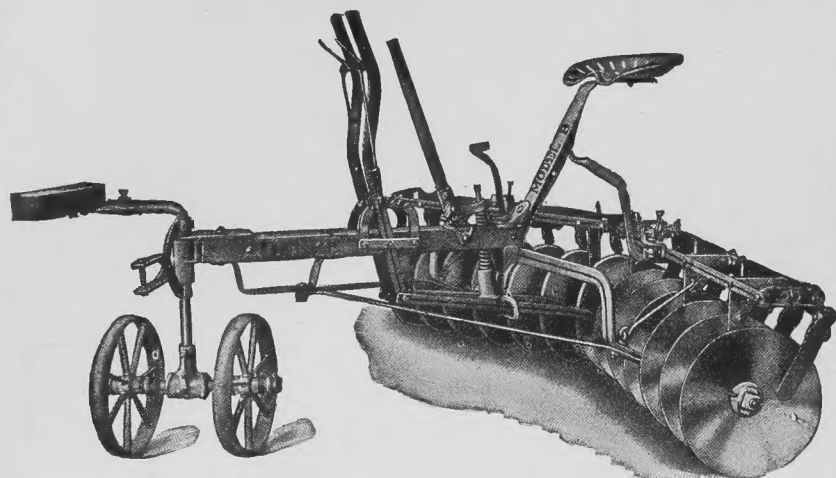
(See Page 199.)

WINNIPEG, CANADA.

Nor'-West Farmer Limited, Publishers.

FEBRUARY 21, 1910.

DEERE DISC HARROW



Model B. Disc Harrow with Tongue Truck

The only really flexible disc harrow built. Spring pressure feature holds gang to their work.

Bearings are hard maple (soaked in oil).

Steel shanks or standards, are strong and give more clearance.

Oscillating scraper (adjustable), will scrape where most needed.

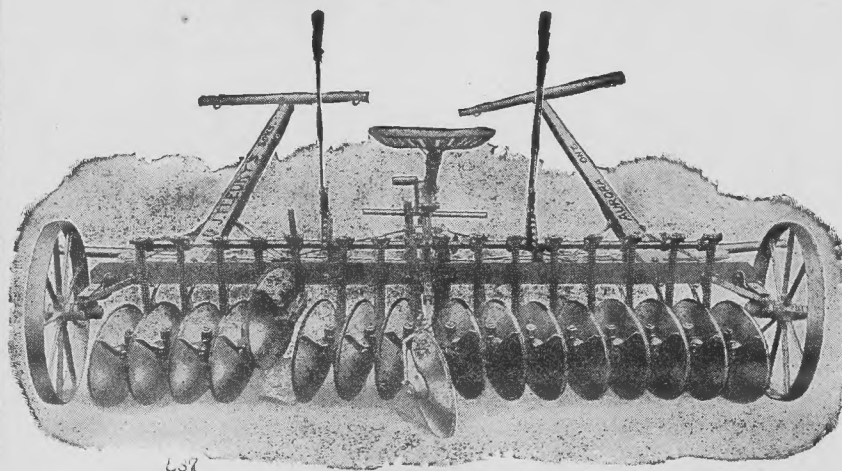
Each gang is equipped with a large bumper in centre, taking end thrust.

Tongue Truck.

Tongue truck is made universal to fit all makes of Deere Disc Harrows. The only truck made with set-over pole for 3-horse hitch.

Write for Catalogue.

CYCLONE DISC



Cyclone Wheel Disc Harrow

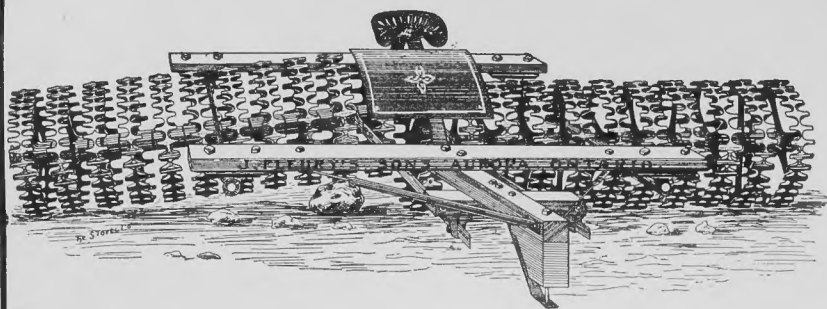
EASY to move from one field to the other. No danger of dulling disc on hard road. Can be backed or turned anywhere. Each disc is independent and equipped with a pressure spring, the same as a grain drill.

More or less pressure can be applied at the will of the operator. For discing stubble fields, summer fallowing, or plowed land it has no equal.

Can also be used as a weeder or cultivator, being so constructed that the discs can be set at any depth desired; the space between discs being thoroughly worked and much lighter draft than a cultivator.

write for Catalogue

FLEURY'S PULVERIZER



16 section, one pole	24 section, two pole
22 section, one pole	22 section, two pole { pulley }
22 section, two pole	24 section, two pole { hitch }

There is no implement more valuable to aid the sure production of good crops than a Pulverizer.

It is used with great advantage on new-plowed land, in rolling down flat and solid the turned-over sod, which rots much more quickly and completely after the use of the Pulverizer.

On dry and lumpy land it breaks down the clods and also does the work of an ordinary Land Roller.

Its greatest value is in its use for compacting the soil about the roots of plants, thereby inducing capillary action that keeps a flow of moisture from below to the roots; in an ordinary or dry season, without its use, the plants would suffer for want of sufficient moisture.

The Pulverizer is also used on light soil to prevent the ground from drifting and leaving a large part of a field of young plants with roots too lightly covered, or exposed to the dry, withering atmosphere.

The Fleury Pulverizer has a hinged (or broken) axle, which accommodates itself to rolling or uneven land.

The Fleury Pulverizer is more durable than others, for in addition to the bushing in the wheels, the ends of the hubs of the wheels are chilled—which greatly reduces the end wear on the wheels; (and found only on the Fleury Pulverizer.)

Write For Catalogue

The Fosston Grain Cleaner

THE FOSSTON

WILL enable you to rid your field of wild oats.

Will take oats out of wheat or flax better than any other mill made.

Absolutely the best cleaner of all kinds of grain ever invented.



Here are Fosston Facts

THE only Patented Feed Device—which allows grain in Machine only when running—Feeds full width of sieves.

A Patented Gang for separating wild or tame oats from wheat. Composed of a series of nine perforated zinc screens.

A Bottom Screen thirty-six inches long. Under this screen is arranged a patented cleaning rack to keep bottom rack clean. Special attachment for separating wild or tame oats from barley. Screens for cleaning all kinds of grain. Bagger can be attached in five minutes.

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO. LTD.

WINNIPEG

REGINA

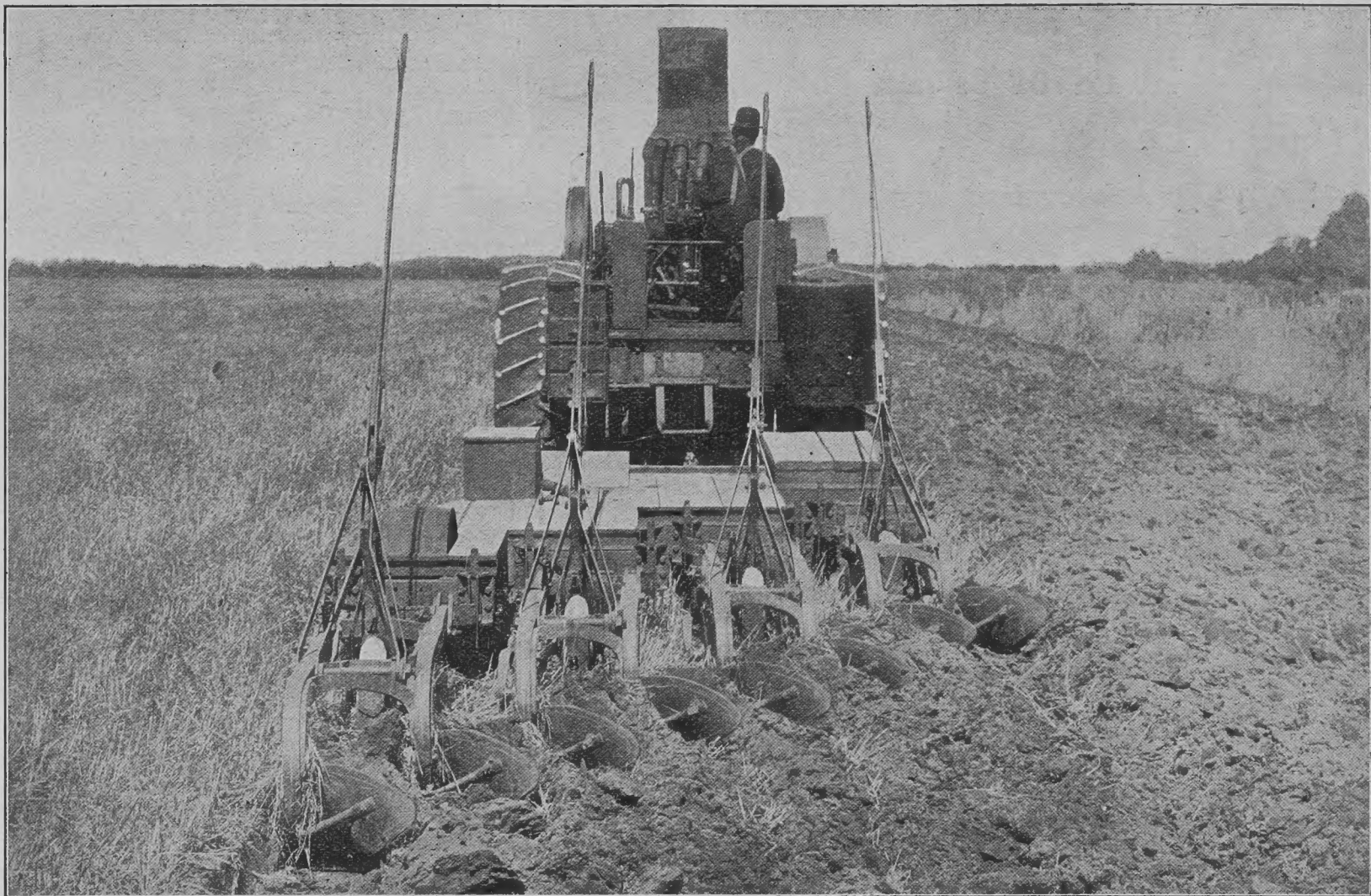
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SASKATOON

EDMONTON

JOHN DEERE ENGINE GANGS

4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14 Bottoms



BIG PLOWS for a BIG COUNTRY

Why turn a Single Furrow when you can turn from 4 to 14 furrows at the same time

Canada is a country of big farms, big possibilities and big profits—if you are a big farmer.

A general couldn't fight much of a battle with one soldier, and a farmer can't raise much wheat with a one furrow plow.

Get the Right Gang

Bottoms in pairs give great strength and make the plows run steady. The beams can be braced and each plow steadies the other. You notice these features on a two-bottom horse gang—you can't beat that construction.

Don't Clog

Curved frames give great clearance, and the JOHN DEERE Engine Gang will go through straw, trash, weeds and scrub where other gangs clog and cause trouble.

Screw Clevis

In addition to the regular clevis adjustment, each beam is fitted with a screw clevis when attached to the frame. A man can stand on the platform and adjust any one plow with a wrench while the engine and gang are working. This saves time and is a most important feature.

Works with Coulters

Rolling Coulters can be used on the JOHN DEERE Engine Gang just the same as on a sulky plow.

Level Platform

The platform is roomy, free from obstructions and so arranged that the levers are all in reach.

Standard Sizes

4 or 6 Plows on One Frame
6 or 8 Plows on One Frame
10 or 12 Plows on One Frame

Extension can be furnished for the 12 bottom frame allowing two more plows to be used; making 14.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET FREE

Write us to-day for Free Booklet showing JOHN DEERE Gangs being used with all kinds of steam, oil and gasoline tractors. Don't fail to get this book and learn all about engine plowing. A post card will bring the book. Mention this paper when you write.

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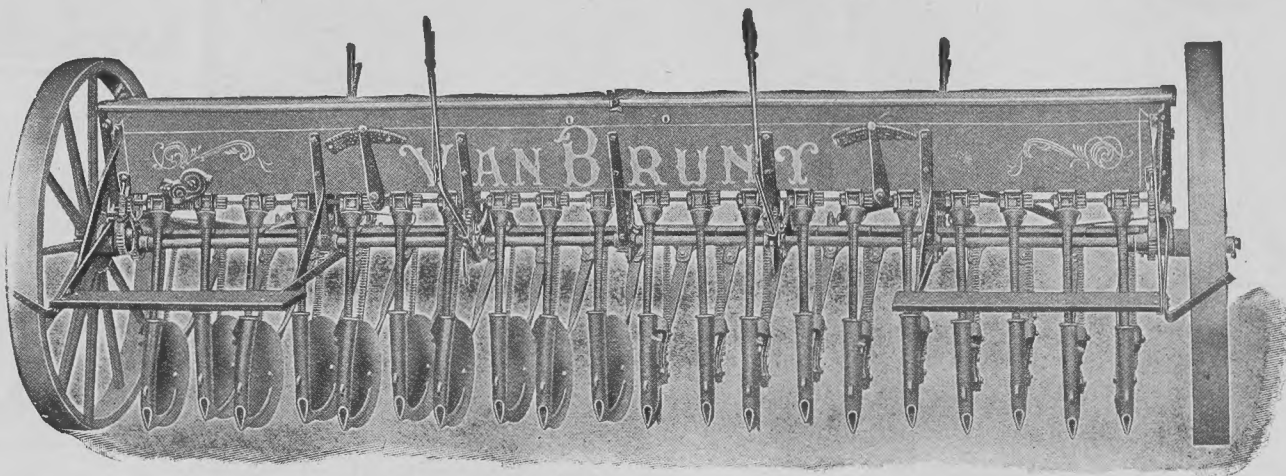
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Light Draft Van Brunt Drills

If Horses could Talk their Verdict would be unanimously
in Favor of the Van Brunt for Lightness of Draft

Made in sizes
12, 14, 16, 17,
18, 20, 22
and 24



Single, Double
Disc and Shoe
Interchange-
able

Farmers Should Have Mercy on their Teams

Why pull a drill back and forth over your field that weighs from 300 to 400 pounds heavier than the Van Brunt, doing no better work—not even as good? You would not think of loading 400 pounds of rock on your drill in order to make it draw lightly.

The Van Brunt Made its Way by the Way its Made

The parts that go to make up a perfectly equipped and well balanced drill you will find on the Van Brunt.

AXLE. Continuous—(not stub axle which cheapens it.) Runs the entire length of the machine.

WHEELS. With long hubs (chilled.) Set well under the end of frame and are dust proof. Wheels run on a plumb spoke—(no pitch or gather.) Wheels on the Van Brunt need no pitch for the reason that the Van Brunt frame is so constructed that it does not spring or sag in the middle. Gather on wheels for wagons is all right, they run on a thimble skein or tapered axle. You would not think of adjusting the front furrow wheel on your gang plow with a gather. The same rule applies to wheels on drills and any implement with an axle of the same dimension.

FRAME. Is built of heavy angle steel and is thoroughly braced. The corners are solid, reinforced to prevent the slightest springing or rocking.

GEAR DRIVE. (Not chain.) No lost motion. Never wear out or bother. Both wheels are drive wheels.

TILTING LEVERS. The operator can change the angle of discs or shoes when the machine is in motion. A tilting lever is as great a necessity to a grain drill as a tilting lever is to a mower. (An exclusive feature of the Van Brunt drill).

FURROW OPENERS. The single disc furrow opener with toe scraper was first brought out by the Van Brunt Manufacturing Co. in 1900. Since then every drill concern in Canada has tried to copy the Van Brunt Furrow Opener. If the Van Brunt is good enough to copy they admit that we have the best drill. Then why buy an imitation when you can get the original and only successful light draft Van Brunt Drill. (Beware of imitations.)

DISCS. Every disc, single or double, is perfectly trued before leaving the factory. There is no wobbling of the discs used on the Light Draft Van Brunt Drill.

DRAG BARS. Are made of special steel manufactured expressly for the Van Brunt Manufacturing Co., having the correct amount carbon to give them strength. You will always find the Van Brunt furrow openers 6-inches apart, (not 5 in. or 7 in. as with other drills.)

BEARINGS. Are all case-hardened, guaranteed not to wear out. Read what we say on page 5 Drill Catalogue—our standing offer: "We replace, free of charge, all bearings that wear out."

DELIVERY. On both single and double disc Van Brunt Drill the grain is deposited further ahead in the furrow than any other drill sold in Canada. Ask the John Deere Agent to show you this feature.



"My Boss has the Light Draft Van Brunt Drill"

The Single Disc Drill became a successful machine when the Van Brunt Patent Disc Furrow Opener and Closed Grain Boot was introduced. Do not be deceived by statements of Competitors that their's is—just as good. An imitation is never as good as the genuine and original success. Be sure and see that the name "VAN BRUNT" is on the Hopper. Write for catalogue.

COLLINGWOOD FARM,
MARSHALL, SASK., 3rd Feby., 1910.

R. B. THOMPSON, ESQ., Lloydminster, Sask.

Dear Sir—I am writing a few words about the 20 hole single disc Van Brunt Drill we purchased of you last Spring. This machine is right up to the guarantee in every respect. We pulled it with four light horses and they seemed to have a cinch. Could seed from 16 to 20 acres a day here on short rounds. The oil in the disc is perfect. We seeded 106 acres with one oiling. As regards the job it does seeding, would say our new land was very rough and soddy but you could not see a seed on the top and was the most even stand of wheat I ever saw. The new land threshed 42½ bushels to the acre of wheat, and 25 on stubble, so can't say any more than that.

The machine is also very strongly braced, box trussed etc., and I don't see how she can possibly sag. The feed is true to a seed, almost, and acreage register accurate. Now, I never wrote in praise of any machine before but I'm just stuck on the Van Brunt, and all I've said and more is coming to the drill for it is certainly a dandy. I am, sir, yours truly

[Signed] E. J. WILLARD.



"My Boss has the other fellers"

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO. LTD.

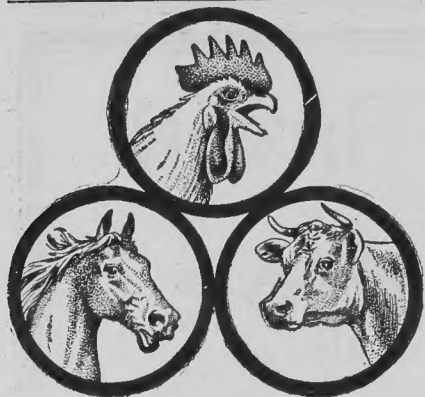
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To keep your live stock in prime condition—give them

Pratts.

Animal Regulator

It's a wonder-worker. Keeps live stock healthy. Makes cows produce more milk. Insures fat hogs and builds up run-down horses.

Pratts.

Poultry Regulator

is a guaranteed egg producer and disease destroyer.

Both preparations are absolutely guaranteed to do all that is claimed for them. No guesswork. No uncertainty.

Here's **Pratts** Guarantee:

If any fails to give results claimed, your dealer will return your money.

Pratts Veterinary Liniment

A strong, penetrating liniment that will quickly cure rheumatism, lameness and bruises. It can be used to blister if so desired by regulating the application. It is a necessity in every stable, and no live-stock owner should be without a bottle. Prices, 25c. and 50c. per bottle, sent prepaid on receipt of price if your dealer cannot supply you.

Pratts Roup Cure

This old, reliable remedy is used by poultry keepers, not only to cure roup, but to prevent its appearance, by simply mixing it with the drinking water. Put up in 25c. and 50c. boxes. If your dealer doesn't have it, we will send it prepaid on receipt of price.

A NEW PRATT BOOK

Poultry Wrinkles—by Michael K. Boyer, Poultry Editor of the Farm Journal; author of Poultry Secrets, etc., etc.

PRATTS NEW HORSE BOOK

A really valuable book for every one owning horses.

Either Book Free on request.

Pratt Food Company of Canada, Ltd.

DEPARTMENT J TORONTO

SEEDS

Now is the time to order seed, as prices are reasonable and from our reports there is room for an advance. These prices are cash with order. We solicit correspondence.

Timothy, Fancy A.....	per bush.	\$ 3 65
Extra Choice B.....	"	3 25
Red Clover, Fancy A.....	"	11 00
Extra Choice B.....	"	10 75
Alsike, Fancy.....	"	10 00
Brome Grass.....	per cwt.	10 00
Red Top.....	"	14 00
Rye Grass.....	"	8 00
Buck Wheat.....	"	5 00

Prices for Seed Oats, Barley, Flax, on application
Potatoes
Early Ohio, bush. 75c. Early Rose, bush. 75c.
Early Bovies, bush. 75c. Early Puritans, bush. 75c.
Bags for Seed 25c each extra; bags for potatoes 10c. each extra.

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Phones 5890, 5891, 4476. Night phone Fort Rouge 528

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—Farms For Sale—

2240 acres in One Block or Split Up to Suit Purchasers.

1000 acres under cultivation.
800 acres ready for crop.

Ten miles good fencing. 24 x 30 frame house on stone foundation, good cellar. 16 x 20 house for men. 30 x 60 frame stable. 12 x 20 blacksmith shop. Seven portable granaries.

An abundance of good water. New buildings surrounded by shelter bluffs.

Small cash payment; easy terms for balance; or will divide into smaller farms to suit purchasers. CROP PAYMENTS will be accepted following a small initial cash instalment.

If this property is unsold by 1st March next, it will be rented in section farms on shares. Apply:

The Cut Arm Farm Co., Bangor, Sask.

Patmore Seed Catalogue.

The Patmore Seed Co., of Brandon, and Saskatoon, have just issued a very attractive catalogue of 56 pages, listing their stocks of nursery and florists' goods and seeds. The catalogue is not only artistic in its conception, but it is also valuable because of the authority with which the head of the firm, Mr.

H. L. Patmore, is able to speak, he having been in the nursery business in Western Canada for more than a quarter of a century past. Anyone interested should write at once for a copy.

Few of us have ever felt ashamed of a noble, honest action, but how many times we have been humiliated at the remembrance of mean ones!

Lice, Nits, Parasites, and Germs

Knock them Out

the very first blow. Don't waste time with useless experimental preparations but use

COWL BRAND DRIPS

(Nature's own Remedy)

NO need of us preaching a sermon about the harm done cattle, horses, sheep and hogs, if allowed to become infected with these pests, what we want to impress upon you is that our preparation, which is a combination of pure oils blended with Oils-of-Tar is the

Safest and Surest Vermin Exterminator

known to Chemistry. We publish a neat little circular which explains the harm that vermin and skin germs do to your stock, and the ways and means of effecting the quickest and most positive cure.

Sold in Winnipeg at

\$1.25 per gallon

Ask your storekeeper, he sells it at the same price. Insist upon Cowl Brand Drips; it does the work quickest.

THE
Carbon Oil Works
Limited
Insecticide Dept. Winnipeg, Man.

A Stable and Ten Teams Saved

by using the Modern Farm Horse

THE HART-PARR GAS TRACTOR

Greatest Development of the Century

in applied mechanics adapted to the purposes of agriculture. Means a SAVING of thousands of dollars and an EARNING CAPACITY that cannot be foreseen as there is practically NOTHING TO GIVE OUT.



A Triumph in Farm Economy

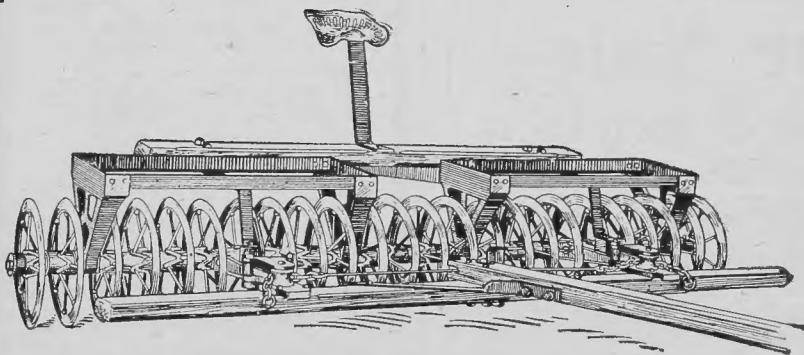
This all-purpose machine marks an epoch in engineering of which THE FARMER is the greatest beneficiary. The draft-horse with all it means in financial risk and expensive maintenance is ENTIRELY SUPERSEDED.

You will gladly meet the initial cost when you know what it will save and what it will earn.
A few barrels of Kerosene is the year's "feed."

No climate affects it. No steam to raise. No lost time. No freezing and subsequent bursting of steam pipes. The cheapest of all cheap power and you can harness it to any job from the feed grinder to the stiffest plowing contract on any land in sight to-day. Write for complete illustrated catalogue to the

HART-PARR COMPANY 28 MAIN STREET
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.
THE CHAPIN CO., CALGARY, AGENTS FOR ALBERTA

THE FULTON Improved Sub-Surface Packer



Improvements Patented June 29th, 1909

Built in sections: It conforms to uneven surfaces: Is the only sub-surface Packer manufactured in sections with a box on each section: It can be weighted to secure penetration by the wheels to the depth desired in the soil.

It is not a poorly proportioned horse killing implement, as the load and draft can be regulated.

The Sub-surface Packer is not a new untried implement: for ten years it has been winning its way in all parts of the country where the "Campbell System of Soil Culture" has been practiced.

Write us for circulars and prices, if there is no dealer in your town handling the "Fulton" Packer

THE SUB-SURFACE PACKER Limited.

518 Somerset Bldg.

Winnipeg, Manitoba

**SUPERIOR,
HOOSIER,
KENTUCKY,
Grain Drills,
and WHEEL DISC HARROWS,
MEET THE REQUIREMENTS
OF THE NORTHWEST FARMER.**

**ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED TO
DO ALL WE CLAIM FOR THEM.
NO RISK IN PURCHASING.**

**INSIST ON SEEING THESE
MACHINES BEFORE BUYING
ANY OTHER. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.**

**SEND FOR CATALOGUES.
THE AMERICAN SEEDING-MACHINE CO.
INCORPORATED.
310 ROSS AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.**

Farmers' Week at the Agricultural College.

Best and most complete Short Course ever held in Western Canada; Central organization of Agricultural Societies formed; Vigorous protest against withdrawing society management from the College; Important Amendments to Agricultural Society Act asked for; Most successful dairy convention in history of the Association; More cleanliness and a better product the keynote of the Convention; Better transportation facilities for milk and cream necessary; Good sessions of the Manitoba Bee Keepers' Association; Western Horticultural Society presents a strong program; Farm mechanics lectures much appreciated.

The week beginning February 14th was farmers' week at the Manitoba Agricultural College. This season of the year is especially appropriate for farmers' gatherings, and the conventions held at the College last week were in many respects the best that their respective societies have ever held.

This was especially true of the Dairy Convention. For many years the Manitoba Dairymen's Association has not been doing the work which such an Association should do, and it has not meant to the dairymen nor to the farmers of Manitoba what a Dairy Association should mean. The program committee provided an excellent series of addresses, and the enthusiasm which was generated at this convention, we believe, will bear fruit. At some of the sessions there must have been two hundred people present. The delegates left the convention feeling that they had received much benefit. The dairy farmers of the Province have every confidence in the dairy instruction which is proceeding from the college and if every person will put their shoulder to the wheel and carry enthusiasm into their work the coming year, we predict great things for the Manitoba Dairy Association, and for the dairy industry in Manitoba.

The Convention of the Agricultural Societies was likewise an important one. The organization of a Board of Directors to act as a central organization for all the societies of the Province, was an advanced step, and, we believe, a step in the right direction. This executive will make it possible to do more systematic work and thus enable more real good to be derived from the annual conventions.

The Western Horticultural Society closed the week with their annual convention. Each year sees a greater work being done by this society and a work which is by no means the least important engaging the attention of Western farmers.

The Manitoba Bee-Keepers also met and discussed plans for the coming year and presented a number of papers of very general interest.

The Short Course work put on by the College staff was greatly appreciated, the sessions being well attended from the beginning to the end.

MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES' CONVENTION AND FARMERS' SHORT COURSE.

The convention of the Manitoba agricultural societies, which was held at the Agricultural College during the week of February 14, followed a somewhat different, and a better, course than heretofore. During convention week at Winnipeg advantage is also

taken by the dairymen and horticulturists of holding their annual meetings and conventions. On previous occasions there has been considerable overlapping of programmes, but this year the meetings were arranged so that, as far as possible, the delegates could take advantage of all the sessions of all meetings and there was little overlapping.

A feature made more prominent this year than ever before was the short course. It was a short course in a real sense, and the large number of farmers who were present were undoubtedly much benefited by being there and listening to the lectures. Five days is a very short time to spend, but at present it seems to be as long a time as the College can well spare from its regular work. An attempt was made to give, in substance at least, the practical side of the College work. The live stock judging classes, the classes in grain judging, farm dairying, horticulture and work in the farm mechanics department were all well attended throughout the week. Prof. Grisdale, of the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, aided Prof. Peters in the live stock work, while Jas. Murray, Brandon, worked with Prof. Bedford. The veterinary lectures by Dr. Torrance were of distinct value. The subjects considered, besides live stock and grain judging, included lectures on feeding the work horse, feeding for beef production, selecting brood mares, care of mare and foal, feeding for milk production, how to administer medicine to a horse, examination for soundness, dressed meat demonstration, farm dairying, identification and eradication of weeds, improving the farm home, protection from lightning, gasoline engines on the farm, concrete construction, demonstrations in saw filing, sharpening and pointing plow shares, farm water supplies, etc., etc.

The night sessions were devoted to a discussion of agricultural society work. Managing seed fairs and agricultural society shows were discussed at considerable length. In the managing director's report, it was pointed out

that nine years ago there were only some 2000 members in the agricultural societies. Now there were over 6000, but when it was considered that there are about 50,000 or 60,000 farmers in Manitoba this seemed like a small proportion.

The Managing Director.

There was rather a warm discussion over the change in the directorship of the agricultural societies. The Department of Agriculture has seen fit to remove the management of the societies from the Agricultural College, and the placing of J. J. Golden in charge was decidedly unpopular. The objection to the change was not so much in the fact that Mr. Golden had been placed in charge as it was in the removing of the directorship entirely from the College. It was generally felt that the agricultural societies should be managed under the supervision of the College. It was pointed out that in so much as the College is expected to furnish judges and lecturers, it would be manifestly improper to have the Department of Agriculture do the managing. It would be impossible for the Department to get judges and lecturers sufficient to carry on the work outside of the College, and a motion was passed, almost unanimously, that the Minister of Agriculture be asked to return the management of agricultural societies to Mr. Black, at the College, giving him such additional assistance as he might require.

In explaining why the change had been made, it was pointed out that Mr. Golden was not especially anxious for the job, but that the regular College work had become so great and that the demands of the agricultural societies were so heavy that it was no longer possible for the members of the College staff to also do the administration work in connection with the societies. Mr. Black had asked the Department of Agriculture for further assistance, and in reply the work was removed entirely from the College and taken over again by the Department.

While this had been done, Mr. Black in speaking on behalf of the College, stated that while they could not do the work of the societies with their present help, they had no desire to quit the work and would be glad to continue it were sufficient help provided. It was felt that the work of the agricultural societies was just as important as the College work. It was the College work taken to the farmer. Much appreciation was expressed by the delegates present at the improvement which had taken place in the societies during recent years under the direction of Principal Black.

Good Farming Competitions.

In the report of the managing director, the subject of good farming com-

petitions was emphasized, and it was pointed out that a great deal of good had arisen from these competitions throughout the province. In discussing this subject, H. A. Fraser, of Hamiota, pointed out that judges should be given more time, and he thought that the score card should be made more public. Many farmers do not know just what the score card calls for. J. J. Ring, of Crystal City, said that in their district they could tell which farmers had won the prizes in the good farming competitions simply by the improved appearance of their farms. He had seen farms where all the rubbish could be carried off in a wheel-barrow. This was a matter to be proud of, for good farming affected the whole community. He felt, however, that in the score card not enough consideration was given to live stock, but it was a good score card and it would be found exceedingly hard to improve, but its improvement was a matter for consideration. He felt that the idea of good farming was paramount. Any man could buy a good farm or build a good barn if he had the money, but not every farmer could do good farming simply because he had money. The judging was a matter which had caused considerable discussion, and Mr. Ring stated that it was exceedingly difficult in every case to give absolute justice.

With reference to the crop reports issued by the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Ring pointed out that they were most unreliable. He did not know what methods they had for securing their information, but he did know that the reports given out for the past year were decidedly unfair to the province. During the thirty years in which he had been farming he had only been interviewed once in regard to what land he had under cultivation or what crops he was raising. He stated, in brief, that the reports were no good and believed it would be better if the province had none at all. The estimated average crop yield to be of any value could be secured only by deducting from the spring acreage the acreage destroyed by hail and drought. This should be done before an average is made. The average for Southern Manitoba this year is placed at a fraction above 16 bushels per acre, and the whole province is credited with a little over 17 bushels. It was decidedly unfair to send such information broadcast throughout the world as indicating what Manitoba could produce.

Seed Grain Shows.

Discussion on this subject, so important at any convention of agricultural societies, was opened by Mr. Gordon A. Todd, of Hillview. The matter of handpicking seed grain samples was discussed at some length. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that it was practically impossible to prevent exhibitors from handpicking their fair samples. It was also pointed out that this in itself was not objectionable. Any man who knew that there was a wild oat in his sample and would not take it out was certainly neglecting an opportunity of improving his grain exhibit as well as seed grain. Even seed companies were advertising for hand-picked grain and it seemed that we were coming to an age when handpicking will be done more and more. The real question was that the grain for sale was oftentimes not of the same quality as that exhibited. Dele-

EVENTS TO KEEP IN MIND.

McLean's Dispersion Sale of Shorthorns, Graysville, Man.,	March 1
Manitoba Winter Fair, at Brandon	Mar. 5-11
Manitoba Poultry Show at Brandon	Mar. 5-11
Tough's Dispersion Sale of Herefords, at Edmonton	March 9
Public Auction Sale of Horses at Brandon	Mar. 15-16
Seaham Harbour Clydesdale Sale in England	March 22
Saskatchewan Winter Fair, at Regina	Mar. 22-25
Saskatchewan Poultry Show, at Regina	Mar. 22-25
Alberta Provincial Live Stock Show, at Calgary	April 5-8

gates from Virden district stated that they thought they had solved this problem. This year's fair was the most successful that they had ever held and they required each exhibitor to bring, besides his exhibition sample, a bushel of grain of the same quality as that offered for sale, when it was found that the seed offered for sale did not differ greatly from the seed on exhibition.

Agricultural Societies' Act.

The Manitoba Agricultural Societies' Act has been a bone of contention for the past two or three years. It is generally felt that the present Act does not give sufficient encouragement to individual work on the part of the different societies. In the discussion of this question the amendment to the Act which was drafted two years ago was taken up clause by clause. The convention decided to ask the Government to re-submit this amendment to the Act with some alterations to the present legislature to be made law at the present session. The substance of the amendment asked for may be given as follows: Agricultural Societies and Arts and Industrial Exhibitions all to come in for grants on the same footing; each society to receive \$1.00 per member up to 150 members, providing a membership fee of \$1.00 is charged. For the amount of money spent in prizes, from \$150 up to \$350, the Government to give a grant of 75 per cent., from \$350 to \$500, the Government grant to be 50 per cent. of the amount paid in prize money and for all prize moneys above \$500, the Government to grant 25 per cent. This amendment was put in the form of a resolution and passed with great applause. The convention resolved to go to the Parliament Buildings as a whole, to present their claim.

The Domestic Science Course.

The minority report of the University Commission recommending that a school of domestic science be established in connection with the University, and not in connection with the Agricultural College, was decidedly unpopular with the farmer delegates. They wanted a Domestic Science School as soon as possible and wanted it located at the Agricultural College. Major Dyer, Chairman of the College Board, was called upon to state how far the establishment of a school of Domestic Science had proceeded. It was the intention to open the first term this year in May.

Progressive Agriculture.

J. H. Grisdale, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, said that the first soil culture had been practiced over 6000 years ago but that it was only within recent years that farmers had begun to appreciate the great importance of a careful study of farming problems. Germany had increased her average wheat yield from 11 bu. per acre in 1850 to 19 bu. per acre in 1900, chiefly through improved tillage. The effect of good plowing, packing, drainage, rolling, etc., was being carefully studied and now scientific men were devoting their whole lives to the study of agricultural improvement in its various lines. Manuring would be found necessary but the most important thing of all was crop rotation. Those crops should follow each other which will give the best returns. Clovers should be introduced and the agriculture would not permanently prosper without live stock. It was perhaps all right for a new settler to keep little if any live stock but there was no excuse for the absence of live stock on the older settled farms. Great progress had been made along the lines of agricultural machinery. At the Central Station last year he had found that a plot of ground that cost \$9 to disc with a small two-horse disc could be disc with a bigger implement and three horses for \$7 and with still another type of disc and four or five horses it cost only \$4.00. Progress was being made all along the line.

Household Science.

Miss Juniper, the new head of the Household Science Department, read a most interesting paper on the influence of household science teaching in the development of home life. We hope to

present this paper in full in our next issue.

Elect Executive Board.

The lack of a central organization of all the agricultural societies has been keenly felt for some time. To bring more system into the workings of the annual convention and to look after other matters which may come up from time to time, it was decided to elect a board of six directors, two from each of the provincial seed fair districts. The results of the election follow:

North-western district.—A. D. McConnell, Hamiota; E. J. Darrock, Swan River.

South-western district.—J. G. Barron, Carberry; H. W. Dayton, Virden.

Eastern district.—S. R. Henderson, Kildonon; Mr. Brett, Springfield.

At a meeting of the board, J. G. Barron was elected president; A. D. McConnell, vice-president; and E. J. Darrock, secretary.

MANITOBA PROVINCIAL SEED FAIR

The final verdict on the prize grain that has been shown at the Manitoba Seed Fairs was given at the provincial show at the Manitoba Agricultural College last week by Prof. Bedford and Jas. Murray, of Brandon Experimental Farm. The show was not so large as last year and neither was the quality so good. The sweepstakes prize for wheat was won by W. A. Dodds, Birtle, Alex. Johnston, Hargrave, getting second in the same class and R. D. Laing, Stonewall, third. M. P. Mountain, Solsgirth, won the Nor'-West Farmer cup and medal, for grand championship in the oats classes, Chas. Darrel, Birtle, taking second in the same class, and Jas. Douglas, Crandall, third. Barley sweepstakes were won by Jas. Vann, Franklin, with Jno. Strachan, Pope, second in the class. The winnings in the regular classes were as follows:

Eastern District.

Red Fife Wheat.—1. R. D. Laing, Stonewall, 89½ points; 2. R. Greenway, Starbuck, 87½; 3. J. Carr, Hanlan, 87.

Oats.—1. F. H. Labey, Stonewall, 90½; 2. W. A. Finch, Carman, 85½; 3. Wm. A. Dunn, Miami, 84.

Barley.—G. W. Webster, Roland, 82; 2. Leslie Bodie, Homewood, 80; 3. J. Carr, Hanlan, 79.

North-western District.

Red Fife Wheat.—1. W. D. Dodds, Birtle, 92¾; 2. W. H. English, Harding, 89¼; 3. Richard Dickie, Gilbert Plains, 87¼.

Oats.—1. M. P. Mountain, Solsgirth, 94; 2. Chas. Darrel, Birtle, 93; 3. J. S. Douglas, Crandall, 92¾.

Barley.—1. W. H. English, Harding, 90; 2. Jas. Vann, Franklin, 88½; 3. Jno. Peterson, Wellwood, 88.

South-western District.

Red Fife Wheat.—1. Alex. Johnson, Hargrave, 91; 2. Thos. Maynard, Deloraine, 88½; 3. E. J. Hodgson, Hartney, 87¾.

Oats.—1. Ramond de Roo, Swan Lake, 90½; 2. T. H. Dahl, Elkhorn, 84.

Barley.—Jas. Guild, Elkhorn, 84; 2. J. W. Archer, Manitou, 79.

Any other variety of wheat than Red Fife, open to all societies.—1. Jas. Gugin, Minnedosa, 85; 2. Wm. Sterling, Swan River, 85; 3. Jno. Churchill, Morris, 77½.

ANNUAL CONVENTION MANITOBA DAIRY ASSOCIATION.

This year's convention of the Manitoba Dairy Association was one of the best ever held by that organization. It was held at the Manitoba Agricultural College on Feb. 16 and 17 with Pres. W. B. Gilroy, Macgregor, in the chair. He thanked the Association for the position in which he had been placed during the past year and after taking occasion to compliment the program committee on the excellent program arranged for this year, called upon Prof. Bedford who gave an excellent address on growing

Alfalfa and Corn for Fodder Crops.

Prof. Bedford thought that the scarcity of the milk supply was due in a large measure to the lack of succulent feed in the winter time. Many farmers

thought that dry feed would make milk. It would not do it. If he wanted to dry a cow off quickly he would fill her up on prairie hay. Succulent feed could be easily grown in the West. He knew of no better place. A ton of corn fodder and a ton of alfalfa hay, or a ton of alfalfa hay and two tons of corn silage, make an excellent ration for dairy cows. Both crops, corn and alfalfa, were adapted to the West. When he was at the Brandon Experimental Farm they had an Ayrshire cow that gave around 8,000 pounds of milk that tested 4½ per cent; a Holstein cow that gave 10,000 pounds, testing around 3¾ per cent., and a Shorthorn grade that gave 9,600 pounds, testing 4 per cent. These were fed largely on fodder corn. This crop could be grown to perfection on almost all kinds of soil. At the Agricultural College, last year's crop was grown on heavy soil that required four big Clydes to draw a 16 inch plow through.

With regard to growing alfalfa, Prof. Bedford advised sowing about 20 pounds of northern grown seed, Grimm's or Turkestan, per acre on summer fallow or well prepared wheat stubble. Do not use a nurse crop, clip frequently the first year to encourage crown growth and to keep the weeds down. An alfalfa field would be at its best in four years and should be kept for 7 or 8 years. Discing after removing the hay would be found beneficial. In the West, two crops per year could be secured, which would give a total yield of around four tons per acre. Cut when the first blooms appear, and if properly cured the hay was worth nearly as much as bran.

Corn fodder was the other part of the ration. On the College farm this year they had secured 20 tons per acre. Just across the fence in an adjoining field a native cut one-half ton per acre of prairie hay, which, if fed to a milch cow, all she would eat, would dry her up in less than two months. The speaker advised sowing in drills three feet apart and the kernels from four to ten inches apart in the row. Corn will grow on most any kind of soil but does best on a good friable loam. If a heavy soil, such as the Red River Valley type, fall plowing was advised. The frost would have a beneficial mellowing effect on the soil texture. Plant the early varieties for best results. Plant from the 15th to 24th of May and give shallow cultivation as long as possible during the summer. It should be cut and in the shock, as a rule, by September 1st. It would also make splendid ensilage and if put in the silo the bundles as dropped by the binder should be allowed to wilt for two or three days before being put into the silo.

Some Problems in Buttermaking.

L. A. Race, Manager of the Brandon Creamery Company, in addressing the meeting on the above question, pointed out that the system of cream-gathered creameries which seemed necessary at the present time, was an obstruction to good butter making. Under such circumstances the butter maker had a poor show to make an article of good quality. A system of cream grading was most desirable and no other question at the present time was receiving more consideration, this both in Eastern Canada and the United States. The creamery business could not be put on a satisfactory basis until cream grading was established and cream paid for according to grade. At present there is too little attention given to the care of milk. Oftentimes there is no protection at all provided at the stations and the higher rate charged for sweet cream by the express companies placed a ban on good cream. There were very poor facilities in many parts of the country for shipping milk and cream, poor railway connections and poor service otherwise given. The speaker had occasion during the past season to meet a number of wholesale dealers in butter, both eastern and western. They invariably shook their heads at Manitoba butter as it was recognized to be of a poor quality. There was more eastern butter sold in Winnipeg on this account in two or three months than would be manufactured by the local creameries

in a whole season. The dairymen of the West had a strenuous time ahead of them. They should emulate the example of the grain growers and get together. It was possible to make just as good butter here as wheat.

Care of Milk for Cheese Making.

Geo. H. Barr, Dairy Department, Ottawa, in prefacing his remarks, said that milk cared for properly for cheese-making would also be well suited for any other use. He made a strong plea for heavier producing cows. They had grade Shorthorns in Ontario that gave 9,070 pounds of milk in 11 months. The Department had been making extensive tests of different methods of cooling milk and had found that the best way—most practical and economical—of cooling milk for cheese making was by covering in cans and setting in cold water. When cooled in this way only 6½ per cent. of the curds were gassy, while 38 per cent. of the curds were gassy from milk cooled by the aerators. This was the result of one test. Other tests showed as high as 60 per cent. and 70 per cent. gassy curds from aerated milk, while the milk cooled in covered cans by cold water showed much less gas. He discouraged very strongly the use of aerators or the dipping or stirring of milk to cool it. As soon as the last milk is drawn the can should be closed and immediately set in cold water. If the cows were fed wholesome food, clean and pure water to drink, and the milking was done in a cleanly manner, there would be no danger of bad odors developing. Exposing milk to the air was the very worst thing that could be done. In closing, he stated: "If you want to send the finest cream to the creameries, or the finest milk to the cheese factory, don't aerate your milk but cool it in cold water in a covered can."

Senator Derbyshire.

Senator D. Derbyshire, Honorary President Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, Brockville, Ont., made a strong plea for better cows, more cleanliness, and improved methods in the dairy business. He stated that 78 per cent. of the cheese imported into Great Britain came from Ontario but the market for Ontario farmers to look to was at home.

Report of Cheese Inspector.

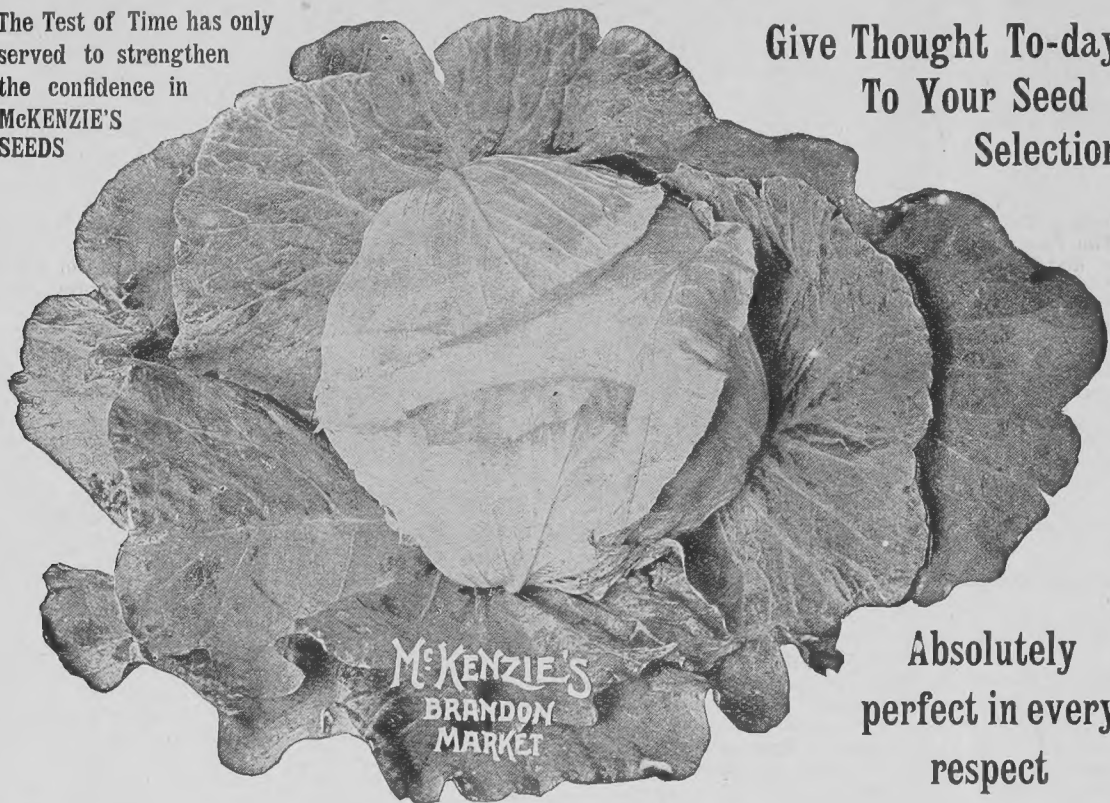
I. Villeneuve, Inspector of Cheese Factories in Manitoba, reported that 33 factories had been under his supervision this past year. Seven of these had very good equipment, with good drainage and clean surroundings. At thirteen places the buildings were only fair, only fairly well located and with only fairly clean surroundings. The remaining 13 factories had very poorly constructed buildings with defective floors and unclean surroundings. The amount of milk delivered to cheese factories last year was 14,548,240 pounds, which made 1,451,824 pounds of cheese: the average amount of milk required per pound of cheese was 10.02 pounds. Sixty-one full day visits had been given the factories in assisting the makers in locating and removing the causes of the defects found in cheese. Besides this, 65 call visits had been made. Considerable work had also been done in milk testing, 800 samples having been tested for adulteration with the Lactometer and Babcock test. Of this number, two gave evidence of having been tampered with, three showed extraneous water, and nine samples indicated skimming. Nine factories had paid for milk according to butter fat, which was the fairest way, and the only way of stamping out the temptation to tamper with milk. The speaker emphasized very strongly the importance of having plenty of good water in a cheese factory; good cheese could not be made without it. It was not always the best built factories from which the best cheese comes, but the best cheese was made by the makers most in love with their work. Too many factories throughout the province were putting their product on the market too green. Other of the common defects in cheese were too much acidity and bad flavors.

(Continued on Page 248.)

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McKenzie's Brandon Market Cabbage

We can say without exaggeration that it is the finest cabbage of to-day; whether for medium early, main crop or late use, it has no equal. We can recommend it for the market gardener, or private planter, not only for size, but for its handsome color and finest quality. It is the safest of any to plant as it does well at all seasons. Quick grower. Firm and solid. Will not burst. Fine for winter use. Peculiarly adapted to this Western Climate. Post paid, price pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼-lb. 60c.

McKenzie's Selected Globe Danvers Onion

This is a highly improved type of the Danvers strain. It will be found one of the biggest croppers and best keepers grown. It is of very handsome appearance, globe shape, thin yellow skin, white flesh, fine grained and firm. Very mild flavor, and unexcelled for table use. It is a superb market gardener's strain, as it grows to a fine large and uniform size. We know if given trial, it will demonstrate it is a type of superior merit. Post paid, price, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼-lb. 40c; ½-lb. 75c; 1b. \$1.40.

Inherited Pedigreed Wheat

McKenzie's Gold Standard Red Fife Wheat is a pure and distinctive type, strong, vigorous, robust grower, early maturing, strong vitality. Hand selected, recleaned, grown on back setting in ten acre plots. F.o.b. Brandon, per bus. \$1.65; 10 bus. or more, per bus. \$1.55. Ex. warehouse Calgary per bus. \$1.85; 10 bus. or more per bus. \$1.75.

Special Strain Oats

Special strain American Banner, recognized as the Standard. Grown from the inherited stock seed of a specially selected strain, a highly developed type of exceptional purity and highest quality. F.o.b. Brandon per bus. 90c.; 10 bus. or more per bus. 85c. Ex. warehouse Calgary per bus. \$1.15; 10 bus. or more per bus. \$1.10.

Selected Recleaned Barley

Selected six-rowed Mensury, the most profitable Barley grown. Very early, grows vigorous and strong, bearing long, well-filled heads of plump grain. Our stock is exceptionally fine, hand picked seed. F.o.b. Brandon, per bus. \$1.05; 10 bus. or more per bus. 95c. Ex. warehouse Calgary, per bus. \$1.15; 10 bus. or more \$1.05.

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Good seed and a change of seed is the first essential to a larger yield.

per bush, f.o.b. Brandon, Calgary		
Bovee.....	1.75	2.25
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Manitoba Wonder.....	1.65	2.15
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N. Patrick Cowan, A. U. C., Tehran, Persia.

From Switzerland

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H. B. Brooke, Berne, Switzerland.

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M. Cole, Gardener, Brandon, Man.

"Out of 22 entries at the Interprovincial Fair, vegetables grown from your seeds took 19 prizes."

M. Cole, Gardener, Brandon, Man.

"I took the prize at the Fair with vegetables grown from your Seeds."

Mrs. W. F. Dunlap, Pozzerville, Alta.

"I took first prize in the garden collection at the Fair with your McKenzie's Brandon Prize Celery."

Wm. Smith, Lloydminster, Sask.

"Your Oxheart Carrot took first prize at our local Fair."

Robert Peel, Miniota, Man.

"My Corn from your seed took the prize at the Winnipeg Horticultural Exhibit."

J. C. Hack, Mar Gardener, Winnipeg

"My Squaw Corn from your seed took first prize at the Milverton Fair."

J. H. Arthur, Kneeh Valley, Alta.

"I took the prize for Citron (grown from your seed) at the Dauphin Fair."

Mrs. H. L. Short, Melton, Man.

"McKenzie's Giant Perfection and Improved Red Globe Onions won first prize for Mr. Vanshake at our Annual Fair."

F. H. Brett, Lac La Nonne, Alta.

"I took the prize for Onions grown from your Seed at the Dauphin Fair."

Mrs. H. L. Short, Melton, Man.

"McKenzie's Giant Perfection Onions took first prize at the Miniota Fair."

Robert Peel, Miniota, Man.

"Your Parsnip took first prize at the Miniota Fair."

Robert Peel, Miniota, Man.

"Your early Snowball Turnip took first prize at the Dauphin Fair."

Mrs. H. L. Short, Melton, Man.

Northern Grown Timothy

Government Test on our Beryl Timothy for purity is No. 1; for germination 99 per cent. We affirm and the government test confirms, that our Timothy seed is the best, choicest, highest type and cleanest seed grown. F.o.b. Brandon per 100 lbs. \$7.50. Ex. Warehouse Calgary 100 lbs. \$8.50.

Recleaned Western Rye

A native of the Canadian West; it thrives on any soil, even alkali lands. Aside from the exceptional purity our Agate seed is very heavy and will permit being sown with any ordinary grain seeder. F.o.b. Brandon, per 100 lbs. \$11.50. Ex. warehouse Calgary per 100 lbs., \$12.50

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Unquestionably the best grass for pasturage. Yields enormous crops of splendid hay. Our Brome seed is unequalled for purity and high germination. As it requires less seed of this choice stock 12 lbs. per acre is sufficient. F.o.b. Brandon, per 100 lbs., \$13.00. Ex. warehouse Calgary per 100 lbs., \$13.50.

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Rape is one of the most valuable forage plants ever introduced. It is extensively and successfully grown in every section of this Western country. Whether you buy here or elsewhere be sure you get the English Dwarf Essex. 25 lbs. or more f.o.b. Brandon, per lb. 8c.; 25 lbs. or more ex. warehouse Calgary, per lb. 9c.

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All advertisements estimated on the agate line—14 lines to an inch. A column contains 180 lines.

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LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "The Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.



A SUGGESTION FOR OUR LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATIONS.

In a few days the live stock associations of Manitoba will meet in annual convention, these gatherings to be followed shortly by similar conventions in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

At the risk of seemingly unnecessary repetition, we wish to re-emphasize what we said editorially in our issue of January 20 in regard to the necessity of the live stock breeders taking up the question of markets for commercial meat producing animals. That the associations have done an excellent work in the past, especially for the breeders of pure bred stock, there can be no doubt, but we submit that if they do not now take up more largely the fight for better markets for our commercial meat animals, they will be missing a chance to perform a much needed work.

With the present alluring prospects before the farmer in the field of grain growing, and with the increased disinclination toward stock keeping that is bound to attend this condition of affairs, we are very apt to be led on toward live stock abandonment until suddenly called back again by crop failure, frost, soil depletion or weed infestation. Then we will pay the full price for having followed an unnatural and improvident system.

We submit that the two statements following sum up the two big facts with which our breeders at this time should be the most largely concerned. The first is that continued farming without live stock will eventually lead to agricultural ruination, or, in other words, we need more live stock. The second is that our markets will have to be improved before farmers will keep as many animals on their places as they should keep.

To the first of these postulates we know that our breeders will give their most ready and hearty concurrence. For proof of the second they need only look at the facts.

The Grain Growers' Association of Manitoba and the United Farmers of Alberta are both actively taking up the problem of cattle and hog markets. We congratulate them on having done so. Yet, if the live stock associations are true to their name, they really are the bodies that ought to be leading off in matters of this sort—that is if they think the markets need improvement. If they do not think any improvement is necessary, then they should take no action.

We should respectfully suggest that the live stock committee, appointed at the recent convention of the Manitoba

Grain Growers' Association, be invited to attend the coming live stock gatherings at Brandon and that there be an attempt made to arrange a basis upon which the G.G.A. and the Cattle Breeders' Association and Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association can co-operate in this movement. If anything is to be done it can be done better by the various farmers' organizations pulling together than pulling separately. Likewise, we believe the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and United Farmers of Alberta would be pleased to work with the live stock associations in the provinces where they belong.

To one fact the breeders of pure bred stock must give greater cognizance than in the past, and that is that if there is not the best kind of market for commercial stock there can never be the best market for pure bred stock, because upon the demand for commercial stuff the demand for pure bred stock is and must be based.

MANAGING AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Agricultural society work has made rapid growth within the past few years. These societies are no longer to be worked as a side issue in connection with any department or organization, but require and deserve the best brains and energy that may be secured. There have been problems of organization and development in connection with them, but now that the agricultural colleges have and are taking a definite form the administration of society work should be greatly facilitated. Saskatchewan has provided for the administration of the agricultural societies of that province in what undoubtedly is the proper way—by making their management a part of the work of the agricultural college at Saskatoon under the supervision of a man on the college staff. This seems the sensible thing to do. Within the past few years, practically the same course has been followed in Manitoba, where the principal of the agricultural college has also been managing director of agricultural societies. Under Principal Black's management, the agricultural societies have made rapid growth and much good work has been accomplished. But now, for some reason known only to themselves, the Department of Agriculture have transferred the directorship of the agricultural societies from the College back to the Department. The rapid growth of the societies and the increasing work at the College has been so great that the College authorities found it necessary to ask for more help, for an assistant to help with the agricultural society work. The need of such further assistance was placed before the Department of Agriculture, and in answer the whole work has been removed from the College.

We believe that this has been a mistake. Such men are employed at the College as are thought capable of directing the agricultural training of the young men who attend there seeking instruction. These men are paid and the college equipment maintained at great expense. But it is patent to all that only a small portion of the young men—or the old men, either—of the province will ever be able to attend the College. There are more than 50,000 farmers in Manitoba. To be of the greatest good, then, to accomplish its full mission, the college must carry much of its work to the people, and how can this better be done than through the agricultural societies?

The College is expected, in a large degree, to furnish judges and speakers at the agricultural and seed fairs and at the society meetings. The societies ask this and expect it. This being the case, it seems highly improper and most unfortunate that the administration of the work of the societies has been taken away from the College. No matter how closely the Department and the College co-operate, the College is in a position to know more of the workings of the societies than is the Department, and is in a position to do the work more efficiently. The College

should be the fountain head, so to speak, of the agricultural educational work, and the work of the societies is as much educational as is the classroom work in the college buildings.

Whatever this work is called—agricultural society work, fair and institute work, or college extension work—it is large enough to demand the entire attention of one man, and that a good man. He might be called Managing Director of Agricultural Societies, Supt. of Fairs and Institutes, Supt. of College Extension, or any other name. His work in looking after the interests of the societies would be a large one, and just as important as any of the other college work. Saskatchewan's arrangement appeals to us as being good. The agricultural colleges in the States look after extension work in this manner, and this is the plan that Principal Black has in mind. The work has now reached such a stage that an extra man is needed to look after it.

The action of the delegates at the Manitoba convention in protesting against the change was to be expected. The Government will be asked to re-transfer the society work back to the College and to provide for such assistance as may be necessary to carry on the work properly. Manitoba farmers should not be slow in letting the powers that be know how they stand on this question.

A SUGGESTION.

On page 205 and following we present a very comprehensive report of the convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. In many ways this convention may be said to have been a very good one, and we congratulate the Association upon the good work it is doing. Yet in one respect we feel that the convention just held was not quite as satisfactory as some of its predecessors. A very great many issues were dealt with, but the debates on the whole were somewhat lacking in penetrating, conclusive argument, and there was a dearth of educative features.

If we may submit a bit of good-natured advice we would suggest that it would have been better to have provided a set programme, with papers and addresses by pre-arranged speakers, who had given close study to some especial subject, rather than so much diffuse discussion which so frequently is difficult to head in the right direction. For instance, one or two well prepared papers on the monetary system by men who had carefully gone through the Bank Act, and had been studying the matter in other directions, would have been much better than the rather wandering and aimless discussion that did take place. It is much better to have half a dozen clearly defined facts set forth by men who are certain of their ground than half a hundred guesses by others who have never looked carefully into the subject before them.

As a further working out of this idea, we would suggest the appointing at each convention of more

special committees who shall investigate special questions and report a year later. This plan has been followed with good success by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. Sometimes it is well to let such a committee spend some little money in investigation work. This plan, too, relieves the executive of many heavy matters, at the same time solving the problem of how to utilize more completely the brains of the Association.

FARMING WITH INSUFFICIENT CAPITAL.

The farmer who puts too large a proportion of his money into his land and does not save enough of it to pay operating expenses makes a big mistake. The man who is pinched for want of money to carry on his operations can not take advantage of good bargains. He cannot use the most economical tools, cannot erect the most economical buildings. He is forced to sell when his own judgment tells him that selling will be a mistake. He is forced to buy under conditions where he stands but a poor chance of getting the best of the bargain.

Too much capital is often a temptation to inexperienced men. The farmer, who has learned wisdom by costly experience, who knows the worth of a dollar by the making of it (the only way any man can really learn its worth) is not likely to let money burn a hole in his pocket; nor is he likely to lie awake nights fretting over the fact that the money in the bank is not bringing in very large interest. It is only the young and inexperienced and naturally foolish that are injured by too much capital.

The sufferers are those with too little, or what is the same thing and perhaps a more common form of the suffering, who undertake to do too much with the capital they have; to run a half section on the capital required for a quarter, or a whole section on that required for a half. It may require a great deal of sacrifice to work along and save until you have enough capital, and may require a lot of grit and good sense to keep from buying more land or renting more land before there is sufficient capital to run it economically. But the capital to run the farm is almost as important as the farm itself.

Attend the institute meetings.

Every idea has a value. Ideas are the things most worth watching for in life, and especially ideas based on knowledge.

A tailor in Toronto, named Edward McCormack, was recently fined \$50 and costs because he, having failed to meet his financial obligations, was unable to produce a set of books kept in connection with his business. In other words, he was fined for running his business without such book-keeping as would explain his transactions. How many farmers could plead "not guilty" in a charge of this kind?

A Clean Man

Outside cleanliness is less than half the battle. A man may scrub himself a dozen times a day, and still be unclean. Good health means cleanliness not only outside, but inside. It means a clean stomach, clean bowels, clean blood, a clean liver, and new, clean, healthy tissues. The man who is clean in this way will look it and act it. He will work with energy and think clean, clear, healthy thoughts.

He will never be troubled with liver, lung, stomach or blood disorders. Dyspepsia and indigestion originate in unclean stomachs. Blood diseases are found where there is unclean blood. Consumption and bronchitis mean unclean lungs.

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prevents these diseases. It makes a man's insides clean and healthy. It cleans the digestive organs, makes pure, clean blood, and clean, healthy flesh.

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Comments, discussions, experiences pertaining to general farm work, methods, or practices are cordially invited. Your experience will help your fellow farmer.

Our Front Cover.

On our front cover we reproduce the photograph of a few ears of corn grown and ripened in Manitoba. These are not put forward as a curiosity; neither are they intended to represent our ideals of corn perfection. But the illustration is intended to draw attention to and give emphasis to the fact that Western Canada will grow corn, and grow it much more successfully than most people believe. The ears shown were raised a few miles from Winnipeg and chanced to find their way into our office. The grains are large, very well developed and ripened to perfection—ideal for seed purposes.

As all of our readers know, the season that will permit of the ripening of corn offers a good many days of grace to the farmer who simply wishes to raise the crop for fodder. We should never think of advocating any large attempt to raise corn for grain purposes here, but, seeing that reports of fully ripened corn reached us last fall from many points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, we think it is not inopportune to point out the fact that it should be much more generally used for fodder growing.

Another Successful Corn Grower.

V. Fischer, who owns a large tract of land just south of Winnipeg, has left in our office a box containing a number of mature ears of dent corn, grown on his land in 1909. Mr. Fischer, who still owns a 1000-acre farm in Pembina County, came up from Fargo, North Dakota, about a year ago, and although he found very little enthusiasm among local farmers, he decided that corn would grow as well in the Red River Valley on the north side as on the south side of the boundary line.

The land used last year was in very poor condition for a corn crop. It was fresh breaking of willow land, and of a gumbo nature. The seed was sown on May 25, with a grain drill, but no rain fell till near the middle of June, and germination was thereby retarded. Then, too, the willow roots were so thick in the soil as to make it impossible to do any cultivating throughout the growing season. Notwithstanding this, the crop still made a fine showing. The Northwestern Dent matured to such an extent that about 50 per cent. of the seed will germinate, and of course, the whole crop is practically matured so far as fodder requirements are concerned. Yellow Dent matured for feed, but not for seed purposes. Giant Fodder grew a tremendous stand about 15 feet high and yielded almost five tons per acre of dried fodder, a very heavy crop but too immature to please Mr. Fischer or lead him to grow it on a large scale.

The maturing of dent corn is, as many of our readers know, a very much more difficult matter than the maturing of flint corn, the flint varieties being about two weeks earlier than the dents.

Mr. Fischer grew about 200 tons of dry corn fodder. The crop was cut with a corn harvester. Some of it was left standing in the shocks, some of it stacked with alternate layers of oat straw—about two feet of corn, then a foot or two of straw, then corn, then straw again. This is to prevent heating. But one stack was put up this year of pure corn fodder, and it is keeping all right.

Most of the crop has been sold to dairymen, but part of it is being fed to the horses on the place. These horses keep fat on the corn fodder, fed, of course, ears and all. Mr. Fischer says that there is no doubt that one ton of

corn fodder exceeds in feeding value a ton of prairie hay.

Next year he will sow more corn under conditions that should give it a much better chance, and we expect that he will demonstrate once more how well eastern Manitoba can grow corn.

Besides this, Mr. Fischer hopes to sow twenty acres in alfalfa, ten in red clover, ten in alsike, and thirty in timothy and red top.

But corn! He feels sure that the Red River valley is adapted to corn growing. "Just tell the farmers," said Mr. Fischer as he reached the door, "that they can grow from three to five tons of dry fodder corn per acre, and this will be very much better and cheaper than chasing all over the prairie hunting for a few tons of wild hay."

And we agree with him heartily.

To Clean a Field of Wild Oats.

J. D. B., Waldheim, Sask., asks our advice on a very practical problem as follows:—

"Kindly advise me on the following:—I have a large field that was plowed about 4 years ago, but not plowed last summer. There was nothing but weeds and wild oats on the field. As I could not get it plowed, I had the wild oats cut, raked, and burned. Now, which would be the best method to pursue, in order to get it clean of wild oats this coming season? Would you advocate plowing twice or just once? I have observed that in some cases where land was plowed twice there was more pig weeds than wheat the following year. What was the reason?"

In discussing the above, we will first inform our readers that Waldheim is near Rosthern. This will help them to understand climatic conditions.

Now for the treatment. The cutting of the wild oats last summer was a very good move. This would prevent many seeds being sown on the present surface. Still, if this land has lain four years unplowed, one can count on the presence of many weed seeds on the top of the ground or close to it. We should therefore begin by trying to get these to germinate first. This can be done by disking or treating with the cultivator. By going on here while the ground is fresh and moist, just as soon as the frost permits, one could work up two or three inches on top, and by following with the drag harrows, smoothing down the surface, a good seed bed for many weed seeds will be made, and they will produce a strong growth. Be sure to use the drag harrows. Otherwise, the conditions for germination will not be so good. More than one disking will likely be needed to work up such a firmed down soil.

By about the 24th to the 28th of May, in an average season, the wild oats near the surface will have made a good start, and one could try a still deeper cultivation. A sharp shared cultivator put down pretty deep would still further work up the top three inches and start a fresh batch of wild oats. Of course, harrow after the cultivator. It will pay to do so.

Growth at this season is very rapid, and, if there is any rain, the ground will be turning green again inside ten days. We should then put on the plow and go over all the field as soon as possible, plowing fairly deeply and harrowing down the fresh plowing each half day before leaving the field. Be sure and do not leave the rough plowing to dry out.

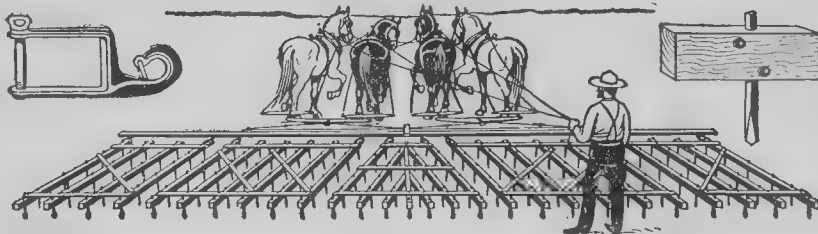
Close after the plow, put on the drill and sow with a very early variety of oats or six-rowed barley. If you have a very early oat, like the Orloff, we should use it; Mensury would be a good barley. Sow about two-thirds the ordinary amount of seed. If at all possible, use a soil packer right after the drill. This will give you a more complete germination of all the seeds in the soil.

Such treatment should produce a crop that may be cut and cured for hay just before the wild oats have begun to ripen at the tips. If cut, raked and cocked before having dried too much, letting most of the curing occur in the cock, the shelling of wild oat seeds will be much less likely and the quality of the feed will be excellent.

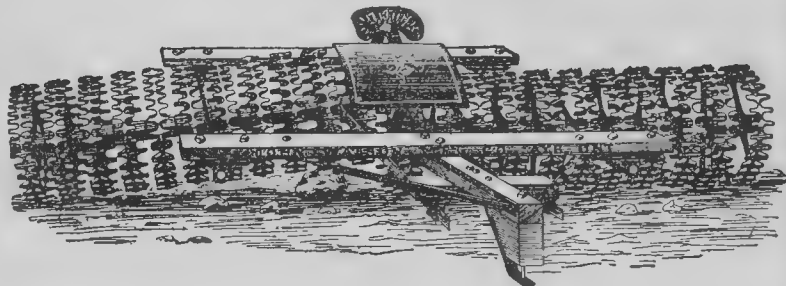
If you can fence the land, we would advise, as a better course, that after

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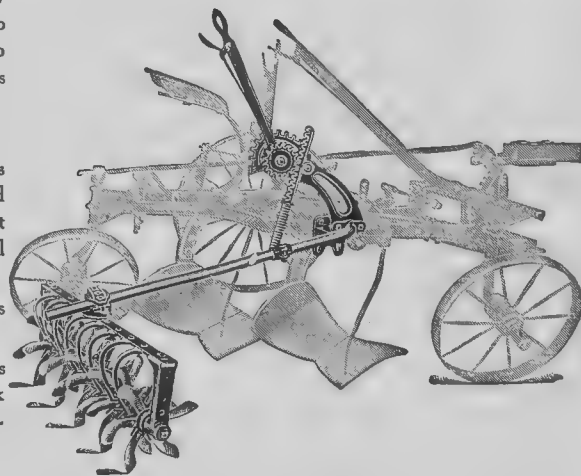
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you have sown the field you should put in cattle or sheep and pasture the piece rather than let it grow for feed. The tramping of the stock will compact the soil, and they will turn the wild oats into beef and mutton. Do not let the crop get ahead of them and go to seed. A field well pastured in this way, if disced up, the following spring, will produce a good wheat crop.

In answer to the last question of our correspondent, we should say that the reason why weedy crops have followed two plowings in a season has been that the second plowing only brought up a fresh batch of weed seeds late in the fall to grow in a soil that was too loose for wheat and just right for pigweed. Except in very, very rare cases, we should never advise a late second plowing of a summer fallow.

Grass for Permanent Pasture.

J. L. M., Marieton, Saskatchewan.—“What kind of grass would you advise me to sow on a piece of land that has been broken up for four years to make a permanent pasture of? The land is a sandy loam. Should the grass be sown with a crop of wheat in the spring or alone and how long should it be left before it is used?”

Answer by Angus Mackay, Supt. Experimental Farm, Indian Head:—In regard to the best variety of grass to sow for permanent pasture, I advise Western Rye Grass, 12 lbs., and English Blue Grass, 4 lbs. per acre; mixed and sown the last week in May, or early in June before the rains commence.

Subscriber should plow the stubble land four or five inches deep, early in May if possible, to start weeds; and before sowing, cultivate or disc. Harrow fine after sowing, and mow close to ground once or twice when grass is high enough to cut. No grain of any sort should be sown with grass or clover, as there is never sufficient moisture in stubble land for both, and the grass suffers. The field can be pastured in September or October, but should not be eaten too closely for the first winter.

Alberta Provincial Seed Fair.

The Alberta Provincial Seed Fair was held in the McLean Block, Edmonton, on the 3rd and 4th insts. The display of grain, the quality of the exhibits and the interest of the public together inspired to make the event a success. There is no doubt about the great benefit to the grain growing business of the province arising from the making common of a really close professional and expert knowledge of grains. The work of education is being well done by the co-operation of Dominion and Provincial authorities. The uniformity high standard of all exhibits and narrow margins in scores on which wins depended show that the fancier and skilled breeder has very much arrived though his coming was somewhat delayed.

The usual differences with respect to local capacity for certain grains appear, the south excelling in wheat and the centre in oats. Competition was very close in Alberta Red, there being 28 entries. There were but 4 entries in soft varieties of winter wheats. Red Fife spring wheat had 23 exhibitors and “any other variety,” 19. There were in the three sections of oats—Banner, any other long and short variety, a total of 67 entries. There were 28 exhibits of barley, chiefly 6 rowed, two entries in peas, 8 in flax, 5 in timothy, 4 in brome grass and 2 each in alfalfa and rye grass. We publish below the awards in standard sections, specials and trophies with scores and weights included which must be taken account of to get an adequate idea of the quality of the exhibits.

The Awards.

Alberta Red Winter Wheat.—1, Alex. Woolley, Medicine Hat; weight 68 lbs. per bushel, points 95½; 2, A. R. Bennett, Magrath, weight 67½, 93 points;

3, J. B. Ririe, Magrath, weight 67 lbs. points 93¾; 4, Thos. Purdy, Macleod, 67½ lbs, 92½ points; 5, A. W. Price, Okotoks, 67½ lbs., 92¼ points.

Spring Wheat.—Red Fife, 1. Pawson Bros., Coaldale, 63¼ lbs. per bushel, 95¾ points; 2, W. J. Glass, Macleod, 63¼, 95; 3, A. J. H. Scott, Manville, 65¼, 94¾; 4, W. G. Thom, Queenstown, 65½, 94¼; 5, C. Best, Manville, 65¼, 93¾. Spring wheat, any other variety. 1, Lewis Bros., Lloydminster, Preston, 67 lbs. per bushel, 95 points; 2, E. C. Child, Lloydminster, Preston, 66, 94¼; 3, John G. Brew, Preston, 66¼ 94; 4, Mrs P. Brouchet, Gladys, White Fife, 65¼, 93¾; 5, Lewis Anderson, Sedgewick, Preston, 66, 92½.

Oats.—Banner, 1, C. E. Swift, Meghin, 48½, 94; 2, Robt McKay, Blackfalds, 46, 93½; 3, Chas. Forckel, Okotoks, 43½, 91¼; 4, G. R. Ball, Strathcona, 47, 90¾; 5, J. C. Buckley, Gleichen, 43½, 89¾. Long oats any other variety.—1, H. C. Barratt, Lloydminster, 48½, 95; 2, R. Weir, Ellerslie, 40½, 94¾; 3, R. L. Toepfer, Alix, 47½, 93¾; 4, A. W. Price, Okotoks, 49 93½; 5, A. Clarke, Hortonburg, 49½, 93.

Any variety of short oats.—1, Jas.

Black, Bowden, Abundance, 50, 95; 2, R. Page, Langdon, Lord Roseberry, 48, 94¾; 3, Ed. Walton, Bowden, Garton Abundance, 50 94½; 4, A. Loughheed, Bowden, Sensation, 47½ 92; 5, E. A. Reed, De Winton, New Century, 47½, 91¼.

Barley, six-rowed.—1, John Robinson, Midnapore, Mensury, 57, 97½; 2, A. P. Olesin, Red Deer, 57½, 94; 3, R. G. Williams, Lloydminster, 57, 92½.

Barley, two-rowed.—1, Alex. Woolley, Medicine Hat, Standwell, 57 lbs to bushel, 94 points; 2, Wm Malins, Alix, Invincible, 58, 93¼; 3, J. W. Ririe, Magrath, 54, 92½.

Field Peas.—1, Alex. Woolley, Medicine Hat, 63½ lbs.; 2, W. D. Tregs, Gleichen, 64.

Flax.—1, H. F. Harding, Loughheed; 2, J. G. Brew, Lloydminster; 3, J. A. Commaert, Strathmore.

Brome Grass.—1, Arthur Perry, Cardston; 2, J. H. Cornell, Gladys; 3, J. W. Thompson, Gladys.

Alfalfa Seed.—2, J. B. Ririe, Magrath; 3, Ben Matken, Magrath.

Timothy Seed.—Geo. Morton, Innisfail; 2, Geo. Wonnacott, Midnapore; 3, Elbert Loughheed, Bowden.



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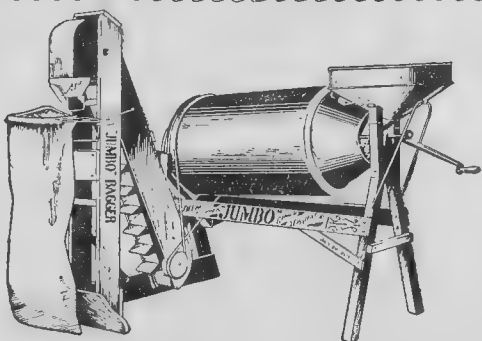
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Smut in Wheat

Western Rye Grass Seed.—1, A. Percy, Cardston; 2, H. Ecklin.

Wheat Judging Competition.—1, A. Bruchet, Lethbridge, 90 points; 2, A. Lougheed, Bowden, 85; 3, M. Smeltzer, Strathcona, 75; 4, A. Govenlock, 45, Strathcona.

Oat Judging Competition.—1, A. Lougheed, Bowden, 90 points; 2, M. Smeltzer, Strathcona, 87; 3, John Govenlock, Strathcona, 85; 4, A. Bruchet, Lethbridge, 77 points.

Identification of Weed Seeds.—1, A. Lougheed, Bowden, 9½ correct; 2, G. Swift, Mehin, 6½; 3, A. Bruchet, 5, Lethbridge.

Specials Given by Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

Hand-picked Seed and Sheaf of Oats.—1, W. H. Pawson, jr., Coaldale. In these competitions the exhibitor is required to exhibit threshed grain and a sheaf of the variety from which this grain was threshed.

Red Fyfe Wheat.—1, W. H. Pawson, Coaldale; 2, P. Hecks, Clover Bar.

The first prize winner in this class requires special mention as the grain exhibited was very good, and the sheaf exhibited with it was ideal in head showing very careful selecting and breeding, producing perfect heads and fulfilling the idea of the Dominion Seed Branch in instituting the competition. Mr. Pawson has here displayed considerable skill of a no common order.

Best Sheaf of Oats.—1, R. Page, Langdon; 2, Algert Lougheed, Bowden.

Barley Sheaf and Heads.—1, Albert Lougheed, Bowden; 2, E. Carswell, Penhold.

Trophies.

\$100 Silver Trophy for Best Five Bushels of Spring Wheat.—1, W. J. Glass, Macleod; 2, \$30, A. H. Scott of Manville; 3, \$20, Lewis Bros., Lloydminster.

\$100 Silver Trophy.—Best Five Bushels of Alberta Red Winter Wheat.—1, A. R. Bennett, Magrath. This is Mr. Bennett's second win of this trophy. It must be won three times to become the absolute property of any one.

\$100 Silver Trophy for Best Five Bushels of Milling Oats.—1, Chas. H. Barrett, Lloydminster.

\$100 Silver Trophy for Best Five Bushels of Six-rowed Barley.—1, S. E. Hagen, Winterburn.

Garton Seed Co's \$100 Silver Trophy for Best Five Bushels of Garton's Abundance Oats.—1, M. Smeltzer, Strathcona.

In Need of Fertilizer.

One of our subscribers at Lyleton, Man., writes:—"As a constant reader of your valuable paper I would like to know of a good fertilizer for the wheat crop. The land here is good black loam, with a clay subsoil, and has to be summer-fallowed once in three years. The yield of grain is small, and the grade is not so good as it used to be. No doubt you can supply some information on the improvement that I want to get at. I farmed 22 years in the Old Country, where good management brought 40 bushels of wheat to the acre, where we did no summer fallow at all, and in cases where it was badly farmed the yield was sometimes less than half. It is not possible to keep sheep and cattle to feed on linseed cake to enrich the land here, but it ought to be possible to put the right chemicals under our crop to increase the quantity and quality required."

We think that we can give just the kind of information required by our correspondent. And our answer contains just four words: "More good live stock." The trouble of which this correspondent writes is not one peculiar to his farm. There are hundreds of farms in the older settled districts from which the same enquiry might have been written, if the owners were only alive to the situation. We may all rejoice as we like about the great wheat-producing capacity of our prairies—and that is right—but the sober fact remains that continuous wheat growing, alternated only by summer fallows, is just as sure to impoverish our farms as it is that night shall follow day. We may as well face that fact definitely.

Then, to keep up fertility, there is only a choice of two courses—to keep live stock and spread the stable manure on the farm, or to buy commercial fertilizers. It may be that before long the latter will be done to some extent, but up to the present time the use of commercial fertilizers has practically been without test. Commercial fertilizers are expensive, and, except in very rare cases, it would be folly to advise their use for grain growing while barnyard manure was as yet untried.

It may be out of the question to keep cattle and sheep and feed them on linseed cake, but it is not impossible to keep live stock and feed them clover hay (which crop will greatly help the soil), and corn, and barley, and oats, and wheat screenings, and rape, and turnips, and timothy and straw and more clover hay. And it is not impossible to feed hogs and make butter and fatten cattle and raise horses and keep sheep and hens and geese. Or, at any rate if it is, the day will soon be in sight when, having "farmed out" the virgin lands of the West, we shall have to abandon them as unprofitable and arid. This is plain talking, but it is the straight truth.

Try live stock—good live stock—and clover, and corn, and the rest of it. Then co-operate with other farmers and work for better markets for beef and butter and other farm products. At present many farmers claim they cannot afford to feed grain, while in other parts farmers on far higher priced land, engaging almost equally high priced labor, feeding higher priced grain, are making money. Why cannot we do so also?

Some will say that the reason is because of our poor live stock markets. That is no doubt a good sized part of the reason, and, if so, the farmers and all the rest of us need to get after that question and see what can be done.

But let us be honest. The trouble is not all there. For months the Winnipeg packers have been paying around 8 cents, live weight, for hogs, and have been unable to get more than half of what they want. How many farmers would fail to make a good living out of the hog and poultry and butter side of their operations at present prices?

Hamiota Seed Fair.

The secretary of the Hamiota Agricultural Society sends us the following report of their annual seed fair:

"The annual Seed Grain Fair of the Hamiota Agricultural Society held on Feb. 2nd, 1910, was a big success, 42 entries being on exhibition. In Red Fyfe Wheat, there were 13 entries. C. Glenn, Strathclair, got 1st prize with a score of 95 points, J. Strachan, Pope, secured second, scoring 94½, while 3rd went to Fred Houch, Hamiota, scoring 93½ points and 4th to A. C. Kemp, 92 points. In Preston wheat there were 3 entries. First prize went to A. Riddel, scoring 95 points; 2nd, John Whyte, Arrowton, 93 points. In oats there were eleven entries. First prize was won by Carson Glenn, Strathclair, 96 points; second, Jas. Douglas, Crandall, 95¼ points; third, A. C. Walker, Oak River, 93. In the barley classes there were 7 entries. A. G. Walker, Oak River, got first on a score of 97½ points; second, Jas. Douglas, Crandall, 96 points. Flax. J. Strachan, Pope, was the only exhibitor and scored 99 points. Potatoes: 1st, A. C. Kemp, with American Wonders; 2nd, J. Strachan, with Manitoba Wonders.

The judges were Stephen Benson, Neepawa, and Gordon A. Todd, Hillview. These gentlemen addressed the meeting on soil culture and the necessity of having good pure seed. Mr. Benson advocated doing away with the usual method of summer fallow and recommended a rotation of cropping which he had followed for some 10 or 12 years with great success.

The rotation consists of: first year, barley; second year, wheat with timothy; third year, hay; fourth year, pasture (the timothy sod is plowed before the harvest); fifth year, wheat; sixth year, oats."

No More Smut

after you have once treated
the seed with the

— WHEAT CITY — Smut Destroyer

for use with Blue Stone or Formaline. This machine does give the chemicals a chance to do their work by thoroughly attacking every infected kernel and ridding it of every vestige of the pest.

**Strongly Built, the Most
Rapid, Lightest-Running
Machine Made.**



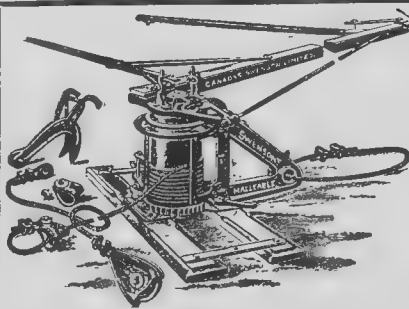
CAPACITY 100 BUSHELS AN HOUR

We Also Have The "OWENS" Submerging Smut Machine

The handiest possible implement on the market for
floating out Smut Balls and Rag Weed, etc.

Write for full descriptive details and prices to

Harmer Implement Co., Winnipeg, Man.



Stump and Brush Pullers

We are the largest manufacturers of Stump and Brush Pullers in Canada, and the only ones making malleable machines. We have these machines adapted for all kinds of work—scrub oaks, willows and poplars, burned over or standing.

Write for Catalogue G, and state the kind of work you have to do.

CANADIAN SWENSONS LTD, Lindsay, Ontario, Canada

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Are You Coming to the Coast this Winter?
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This includes horse, wagons, implements, cattle, poultry, furniture and crop, worth over \$1,000.

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10 CENTS PER ROLL

All Sizes of 6 exposure, 10 or 12 exposure, 20c.

VELOX PRINTS, BROWNIES, 3c;

3½x3½, 3¼x4¼, 4c; 4x5, 3a, 5c.

Cash with order, including postage. All work

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copper, graniteware, hot water bags, etc.

No solder, cement or rivet. Anyone can use

them; fit any surface, two million in use. Send

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SORTED SIZES, 25c., POSTPAID. Agents wanted.

Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. M. Collingwood, Ont.

Design of Farm Home and Plan
of Farm Buildings.

See Drawings on Pages 202 and 203.

At the Edmonton Exhibition last summer the Edmonton branch of Cushing Bros. Co., Ltd., offered three prizes—\$50 for first, \$30 for second, and \$15 for third—for designs of farm houses. According to the rules of the competition, three sheets of drawings were to be submitted. We present the plans of the first prize winner.

The cost of the house represented by the first drawing was not to exceed \$500, and to be designed so that it may be added at a later date. The plans specify that the building shall be erected near the future site and facing the south, 2x4 inch studs, 2x6 inch rafters, 2x8 and 2x10 inch joists, 2 ply tar paper, finish on three sides with cedar bevel siding, roof and top of gable wall to be shingled, brick chimney on brackets, inside finish to be 7/8 inch fir, exterior to have prime and two coats of paint—pale primrose color with sage green trimming—shingles not stained at present, soil to be banked around the house for warmth, stove heating intended, no drainage provided. This plan provides for two rooms down stairs and a bed room upstairs with a closet or store room on either side. The size of the living room is 12 feet x 13 ft. 4 in., with window 2 ft. 6 in. x 5 ft. 2 in. on the south and a door opening on the stoop facing the west. The interior arrangement is shown in the drawing. The downstairs bedroom also has a window on the

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Stationary and Portable.

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Double Acting. Toronto New Style Grain Grinders and

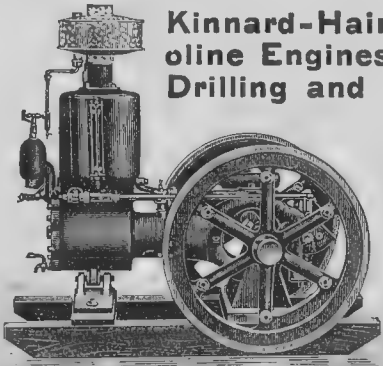
Saws. Horse Powers. Tread Powers. Feed Cutters.

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CALGARY

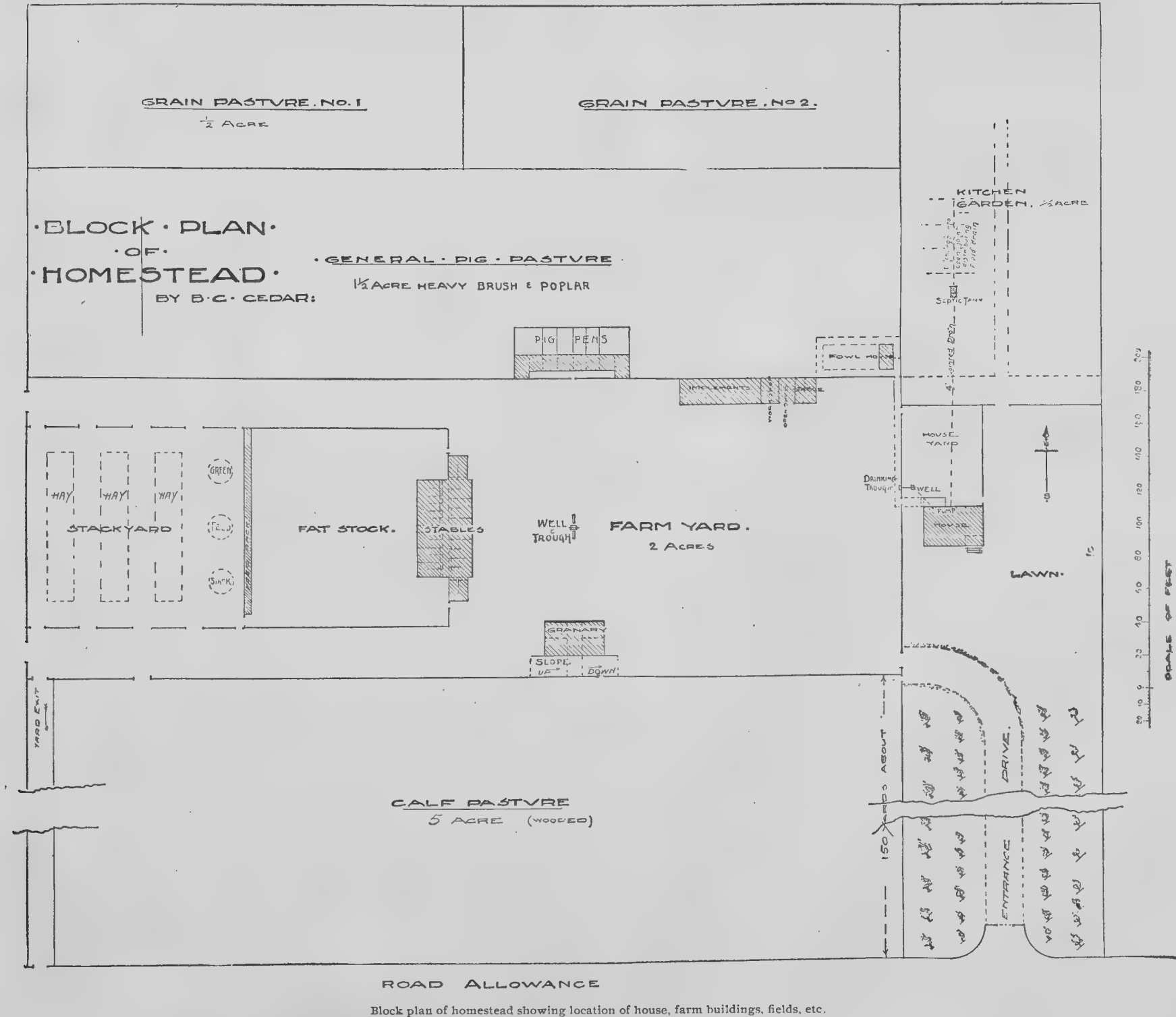


south and the stairs leading up above. It is 8 ft. 6 in. x 12 ft.; ceiling 9 ft. The upstairs bed room is 12 ft. x 12 ft. and with one window facing the south, as shown. The estimated cost of this first section is \$460.

In the second section, the rules of the competition call for a design of a farm house of which the building in the first section shall form a part, the total

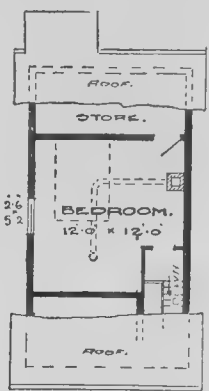
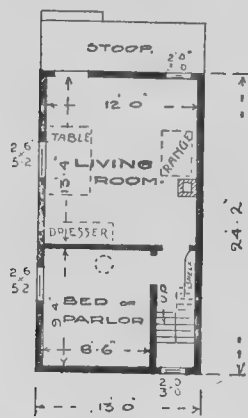
cost of which, including the cost of the smaller building referred to, shall not exceed \$1500. The accommodation to be provided must be based on the requirements of a quarter section of land upon which mixed farming is carried on, 120 acres to be under cultivation and the proprietor to be a married man with a family of three or four children. In the drawing of section No. 2, the

east elevation, south elevation, a sectional view, basement, ground floor, and upstairs plans are shown. The rules governing the designing of this plan require that the designer consider a suitable scheme for an adequate and convenient water supply and a proper method of drainage for the house, although the cost of such scheme and the plumbing fixtures and fittings are not





First section, showing west and south elevation and sectional plan of house which may be built to cost about \$500



Floor plans, down stairs and up, of first section.

included in the estimated cost of the building.

The complete house is now 35 feet long by 24 ft. 2 in. wide and includes plans for a future tool and dairy extension on the north to be connected with the main building by a covered porch or alleyway. The basement plan shows a furnace room, fuel room, storage room, and drainage pipes leading off to a septic tank. On the ground floor there is now a kitchen, pantry, living room, bedroom, and sitting hall. The kitchen now was previously the living room, 13 ft. 4 in. x 12 ft. The interior arrangement is shown, containing in addition to the previous plan a sink and force pump. The cellar-way opens into it and a convenient pantry is also provided for. The living room proper is 16 ft. x 17 ft., on one side of which is a recess and opening into it a

sitting hall from which the stairs lead to the chambers on the second floor. There will be noted a nice cool closet just off this hall and also a verandah, 11 ft. x 6 ft. 8 in. on the north-east corner of the house. The design of the upstairs shows three bed rooms and the bath. The bed room on the west is 12 ft. by 8 ft. 6 in.; the one on the south, 10 ft. x 9 ft.; and the one on the east, 11 ft. x 12 ft. Each bed chamber is provided with a closet, and each opens off the landing at the head of the stairs.

The drawing of the block plan of the homestead shows the location of the various buildings and the farm plan. It will be noted that a kitchen garden, poultry house, and implement shed are designated. The entire set of drawings are designed for a farmer on a quarter section of land and as stated at the

beginning is the one considered by the judges to be the best among the lot submitted. The committee of judges consisted of one architect, two farmers, one building contractor, and one mill worker.

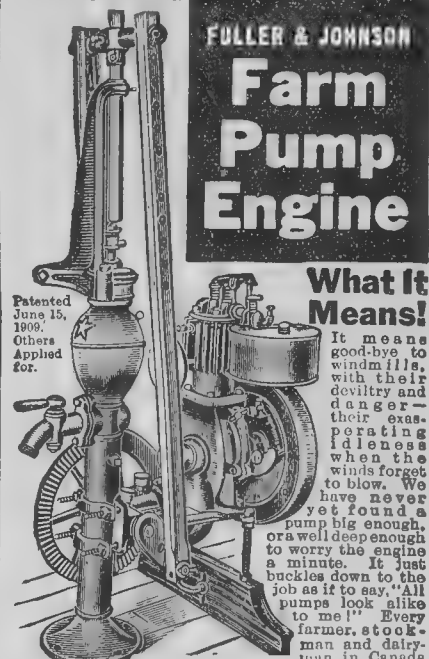
Scholarships at Manitoba Agricultural College.

Eight scholarships at the Manitoba Agricultural College will be decided at the forth-coming Manitoba Winter Fair. The deciding of these will take the form of a stock judging contest open to boys under 21 years of age, Agricultural College students and graduates barred. We would like to see a large number of farmers' sons enter this competition. It will be held during Winter Fair week in Brandon. The management have provided a first prize of \$75 and a second of \$50 to be competed for in each class of live stock—horses, cattle, sheep and swine. In this competition the prize money is to be used in scholarships at the Manitoba Agricultural College, that is, the money won will go towards paying the expenses of the winner while attending the Manitoba Agricultural College at Winnipeg. To secure the money, the winning contestants must enter the College in the fall of 1910, and it is provided that if for any reason the contestant winning the first prize cannot attend college during that year, the one winning second shall receive the first prize, and the third shall receive second prize.

There is here given a chance for eight young men to earn a part of their expenses at the Agricultural College. The students already at the College are

It's Come at Last!

Have you seen the farm pump engine—the perfect power for pumping? It's the long looked for solution of the water problem on the farm. It's what you have wished for a thousand times but never heard of until NOW. We worked on this engine for years before we sprung the surprise. It took the farmers off their feet when we showed them what we had. This engine is different from anything ever known. A self cooling engine—no fans—no cooling attachments. Absolutely complete in itself. Needs no cement foundation—no anchor posts—no towers—no shafts—no belts. Has most complete lubricating system ever conceived. Cannot freeze or overheat. Connects direct to pump and starts at the drop of the hat.



It means good-bye to windmills, with their deviltry and danger—their exasperating idleness when the winds forget to blow. We have never yet found a pump big enough, or well deep enough to worry the engine a minute. It just buckles down to the job as it to say, "All pumps look alike to me!" Every farmer, stockman and dairyman in Canada is invited to write for the catalog of this great little Farm Pump Engine. Made by Fuller & Johnson Mfg. Co., Madison, Wis., U. S. A.

Dealers, Write for Agency at Once! Send Coupon for Full Particulars

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Please send catalog telling all about the Fuller & Johnson Farm Pump Engine, and tell me how soon you could ship _____ of these engines.
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For Catalog write to
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Sells Like Sixty
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\$65
A perfect engine for pumping, grinding, sawing wood, corn shelling, churning, washing machines and all farming purposes. Larger sizes for feed cutting, threshing, silo filling, and all heavy farm work.
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FREE TRIAL—WRITE FOR CATALOG—ALL SIZES
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PATENTS TRADE MARK AND DESIGNS
PROCURED IN ALL COUNTRIES
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO
PATENT LITIGATION
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Plan of second section, being a farm house to cost not more than \$1,500, exclusive of plumbing, fittings, etc., and suitable for a farmer practicing mixed farming on a quarter section of land.

not allowed to compete in this contest, and, as the age limit is placed at 21, the experienced stockmen will also be cut out and the boys from the farm will have a clear and fair show. Twenty minutes will be allowed for judging each class of four animals each, each contestant will give his reasons to the judge orally, three minutes being allowed each contestant to give his reasons on each class. Further information concerning this competition may be had by writing to Prof. W. H. Peters, Manitoba Agricultural College.

Besides this competition, there will also be an open one for men and boys under thirty years of age. College students may enter this contest, but all graduates are barred.

Another Letter on Threshers Separating Grain and Weed Seeds.

E. Brookland, Macoun, Sask, thresher, writes:—"In answer to Mr. A. E. Hank's letter, 'A Suggestion for Threshing Machine Manufacturers,' I may say that I think his idea very good, but why not go farther and compel all threshing machine owners to separate the small seeds from the grain they thresh and have a separate spout for same, the farmer to look after it and pay the same rate per bushel as for clean grain? The grain would be a better sample on the market, and this would be a big help to keep down the weeds, the farmer to be compelled to destroy seeds by burning or having them crushed. It costs a thresher just as much to thresh weeds, and sometimes a great deal more, than it does to thresh clean grain. Why should we thresh them at a reduced rate per bushel? If it were more compulsory to screen all grain threshed, why then it would pay us to have the extra attachments to do it. If it were not compulsory to do it, some farmers would kick at paying 2½ cents per bushel to have the seeds off the ground.

Wants Design for Five-Horse Evener.

J. H., Virden, Man., writes:—"In your last issue you give particulars of a 5 horse tandem hitch. I intend to attach a section of harrow to gang plow and wish to drive 5 horses but would like to work horses abreast one on plowing. As my land is sloughy, furrows are sometimes very short and with horses tandem have trouble turning. Would some reader please give sketch of a doubletree found satisfactory?"

Grass for Clayey Lands.

A subscriber, Rextow, Alta., writes:—"I have a field of about six acres which I wish to sow down for hay land. The land has been cropped for two years, most of it with oats, about one acre being to wheat and half acre to potatoes. The land is mostly a clayey marl but in places a sandy loam. Soil is of a whitish color and there is about 1½ inches of black mold. I think the ground has at one time been burned over by forest fires. What grasses might I try here? Would alfalfa be likely to succeed. Could I sow down to grass this spring or should I crop again and sow down next year? The land was plowed last fall and part of it manured."

There are only about three grasses and the clovers that are suitable for pasture grasses in this country. Timothy, brome grass and western rye grass, and alfalfa and red clover are the cultivated pasture crops that should receive more attention than many farmers are giving. Timothy and rye grass are preferred by most people to the brome because the brome is difficult of eradication and is at the same time hard to cure as hay. A good rich soil is best for most all kinds of grasses if large crops of hay and the best pasturage is wanted but the thing that worn out lands and over cropped wheat fields need most is a good coating of manure and a rest for a few years in pasture or meadow. Timothy does not do so well on poor lands as do some of the other grasses but in the north Alberta country it is perhaps the best pasture and meadow grass that can be used. It could be sown with a light oats or barley crop next spring and if the grain crop were cut for green feed it would be all the better as that would remove it from the ground early and give the timothy a chance to attain a good growth before winter. In districts of light rainfall, no nurse crop should be used.

There is every reason to believe that alfalfa will sooner or later become a valuable forage plant in most parts of the Canadian west. In certain parts of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, as well as in southern Alberta, considerable enthusiasm is being worked up over this legume. The variety that has met with most general approval is Grimm's alfalfa. It has proven to be perfectly hardy at the Experimental Farms as well as in the hands of a number of practical farmers. This six acre field of which our correspondent speaks would be about right to make a start in alfalfa. One thing that is necessary is to prepare the ground well, put in plenty of manure, and inoculate the soil with the bacteria. This can be done by scattering a few bushels of soil from an old alfalfa field over the new field. Soil for this purpose may

be secured from the Experimental Farm at Lethbridge. Sow the seed in the spring after the other seeding is finished at the rate of 12 to 15 pounds per acre, and do not cut too close the first year. Mow off close to the ground as soon as the weeds get up high enough to seriously shade the young alfalfa plants. This will give the alfalfa a chance to get a start. Let them grow all fall without cutting and the next year two crops of the very best hay may be taken.

The question of pasture grasses will be more heard of in the future than in the past. Leguminous crops are always to be desired both for their value as a pasture and meadow crop and because of their fertilizing effect upon the soil. We need, however, to know more about them before they can be grown as a general pasture crop. But the other grasses above named may be grown under cultivation with comparative ease. They need a good seed bed the same as the grain crops, and if treated wisely will give profitable returns, and when the sod is broken up for grain again the increased yields will have more than paid for any trouble. It is quite possible that the above mentioned plot of ground is too devoid of humus to give a profitable crop of anything for a time, as it is spoken of as being a clayey marl that has been burned over by forest fire. Putting it down to pasture, and manuring, will restore it quicker than anything else. We should be inclined to recommend timothy for this particular case, sown at the rate of about 10 pounds per acre.

Wants Information on Double Disc Drill.

G. G., Kitscoty, Alta., writes:—"I would like to ask your readers, through the columns of your paper, their opinion of the single and the double disc drill. A double disc drill will certainly do a good job but on account of there being so many parts connected with the disc I hardly think they would last as long as a single disc. Some farmers think that the single disc stirs up the soil too much, like an ordinary disc, and is not a success. Yet, why is it that implement firms advertise the single disc more than the shoe and double disc?"

Throw some charcoal to the hogs once in a while. They need roughage of this sort in winter.

Thos. Wm. Dunbar, Brandon.—"The Nor'-West Farmer is worth all the other farm papers put together."

PERFECT PP BRAND PRINTS Fast Colors

P. P. Prints are not the ordinary standard quality. They are advanced and unusually fine in texture.

Also more beautiful in design and color range than any that have ever been shown in Canada.

Be sure you see them.

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MONEY TO LOAN

CANADA PERMANENT Mortgage Corporation

Advances Money

On Improved Farm Properties at Lowest Current Rates of Interest and at Minimum Expense.

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WINNIPEG

KILL-EM-QUICK

KILL-EM-QUICK

Thousands of gophers and other pests will soon be out at the first sign of spring in search of any food they can find in order to appease their hungry appetites. Their siege of destruction to the coming season's crop by devouring the seed and the tender shoots of grain will soon be in full swing if immediate steps are not taken to exterminate them.

Farmers Cannot Afford to Wait

Until these pests have destroyed thousands of bushels of grain (which would otherwise be recorded in the yield at harvest time) before taking active steps to rid the fields of these grain destroyers that cause so much damage to the crops.

Now is the Best Time to Kill Them

That period when the snow begins to melt and leave the fields is the best time to exterminate the gophers, therefore make preparations at once to forestall them and save the great loss to the crops which amounts each year to more than the damage caused by wind, hail, sand and rust combined, by using

Mickelsons Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison

This patent preparation has been tried out by thousands of the farmers in the Dakotas and their voluntary testimonials recommending its use is an evidence that it does the work and gives satisfactory results.

The method of using "KILL-EM-QUICK" with soaked grain is based on the pill principle.

Wheat, cracked corn, chopped-up alfalfa, alfalfa meal or other grain which has been soaked over night and the water drained off the next morning, then the "KILL-EM-QUICK" which is in powder form is to be mixed with it. To prepare any dry



grain for immediate use add boiling hot water and drain off when cool; then mix in the "KILL-EM-QUICK." The poison will then adhere to and form a coating on the outside of the kernels and when eaten it comes in immediate contact with the tissues of the stomach, thus one kernel will cause almost immediate death. "KILL-EM-QUICK" has a peculiar odor which attracts the gophers and

being very pleasing to their taste they eat it in preference to any other food.

Farmers! Try Kill-Em-Quick at Our Risk

A cash refund guarantee appears on every package by which this Company agrees to refund direct to the purchaser the amount paid for it in case "KILL-EM-QUICK" proves unsatisfactory after same has been used in accordance with directions. The element of danger in the handling of "STRYCHNINE" or any other poison is practically eliminated in "KILL-EM-QUICK" as it is convenient and prepared ready for use.

"KILL-EM-QUICK" kills gophers, squirrels, field mice, ground hogs, rats, mice, wolves, coyotes, rabbits, and badgers. Two sizes 75c and \$1.25 per package.

NOTICE.—Officials of Improvement districts should call upon the local druggists for large quantity quotations.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AND DRUG DEALERS If not carried in stock, accept no other poison, but have it ordered for you. If unobtainable, the Bole Drug Company, Jobbers, Winnipeg, Man., will send same prepaid upon receipt of price. All inquiries for information should be addressed to the

Mickelson Kill-Em-Quick Company, Manufacturers
Dept. D., Minneapolis, Minn. Dept. E., Winnipeg, Man.

KILL-EM-QUICK

KILL-EM-QUICK

Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Convention at Prince Albert.

Largest Convention in History of Association.—Royal Welcome from Royal City on the Saskatchewan.—New Government Hail Insurance Scheme Agreed upon.—Favor Lowering Tariff on Farm Machinery.—Active Propaganda Methods Adopted.—Next Meeting in Regina.

The convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, held at Prince Albert Feb. 9, 10 and 11, was the most largely attended gathering that that body has ever held. Of fully accredited delegates there were about 400 present, and this was supplemented by anywhere from 100 to 150 visiting grain growers from the surrounding country and also districts more remote.

The City of Prince Albert has for some time given its pledge that when it was favored with this gathering it would look carefully after the comfort of the crowd, and it redeemed the pledge entirely. The local branch of the Grain Growers' Association sent its representatives away south on the line to meet trains and arrange for the billeting of delegates even before they reached the city, and the city council and board of trade did everything in their power to make the time pass pleasantly. To one feature of the arrangements special attention may be drawn, as herein may lie a suggestion for other places when in similar circumstances. We refer to this: the board of trade, to assure comfortable sleeping room for all, secured from the C. N. R. beforehand the use of three sleeping cars which were stood on the side track, thus augmenting considerably the accommodation of hotels and private rooms listed by the entertainment committee.

Although most of the delegates came from so far south as to make the traveling expenses rather high, the increased cost was compensated for by the enjoyment felt in visiting the north country, which had never before been seen by most of those present. Prince Albert is beautifully located, and if nothing better were accomplished than to impress some of those from the open prairies with its sylvan charm, and so lead them to plant trees at home, the trip would well be worth while.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

The convention was commenced at 10 a.m. Wednesday, and most of the morning session was devoted to business of a purely routine nature.

President's Address.

President E. N. Hopkins, of Moose Jaw, presented his annual address as follows:—

To the members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.
Gentlemen:

This is the fourth time that it has been my privilege to submit to you the annual report of this Association. On former occasions we felt proud of our

heritage and we rejoiced in the progress that was being made in the agricultural interests of our province. But, while we were highly gratified with the results obtained in those years, we believe that the past year has been a record year, not only on account of the tremendous area brought under cultivation for the first time, not only on account of the large number of settlers who have come to make Western Canada their home, not only for the unusually fruitful harvest, but also for the steps that have been taken in agricultural organization to ensure to the farmers fairer treatment in the grain market and better facilities and transportation.

From the standpoint of grain production, the season of 1909 will go down in the history of the province as a banner year. From early spring to the late fall the weather was all that could be desired, enabling us to produce and garner a magnificent crop, which was not surpassed either in amount or in quality by that of any previous year. When I announced to you three years ago that in 1906 we produced 37,000,000 bushels of wheat and that it represented 20.40 bushels per acre, you cheered, and justly so. When it was announced last year that we reached the 50,000,000 bushel mark in wheat production and that our total grain yield for 1908 was 100,000,000 bushels, you were equally pleased. You would scarcely have believed then that in 1909 our grain production would be greater than that of the two previous years combined. Yet, this year we raised 90,315,000 bushels of wheat, (an average of 22.1 bushels to the acre), besides 105,465,000 bushels of oats and 12,620,616 bushels of grain, making a total production of 218,310,616 bushels. Now, gentlemen, this is a record to be proud of, and it is when we think of what we did this year, and when we remember that only 10 per cent. of our arable land is under cultivation, that we begin to realize the possibilities of our fair province from a grain-producing standpoint.

It will interest you, too, to know that this year only two states in the American Union, Minnesota and North Dakota, produced more wheat than did Saskatchewan, and that only two states, Illinois and Iowa, produced more oats. Thus, as a producer of wheat and oats, we stand among the provinces and states on this continent; and as to yield per acre, we outstrip them all by 20 per cent., showing to the world that we have the soil and the climate, as well as the area for producing an abundant yield of the finest quality.

But, gentlemen, what would it profit us as farmers enduring the heat and

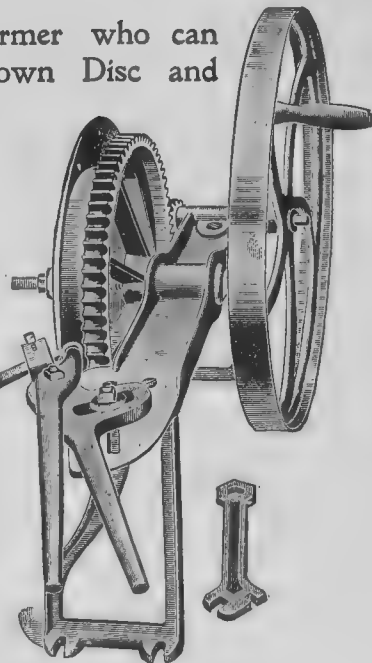
WHAT A SAVING In Time, Worry and Dollars

Can be effected by the farmer who can sharpen and unwarpage his own Disc and Coulter. He can do it with this little tool, ingenious as it is perfect.

Will put on a short or long, blunt or sharp edge just as wanted on any size Disc or Coulter from 12 to 20 inches.

Only machine made that will sharpen a Plow Coulter and it will pay for itself in one day.

Made of highest grade metal, for hand or any other power, having a 2½ x 21 inch pulley with handle attached.



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Harmer Implement Co.

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toil of the day, to have an almost unlimited area and the ability to produce enough wheat to feed the world, if we fail to make adequate provision for ensuring to ourselves the due return for our labors? For ten years our Association has labored to protect the interests of the farmers, and a year ago our convention emphasized the necessity of a larger measure of protective legislation. There was a time in our history when our legislators were accustomed to come around and tell us what they were going to do for us. That time is fast passing away, and it is in accordance with the new order of things that we decided at our last convention to do as we had done before, and to go to our governments at Regina and at Ottawa and tell them what we wanted them to do.

It was in this spirit that we deemed it advisable, almost immediately after the convention, to send a representative

to Ottawa to lay your resolutions, and especially the one relating to the government ownership and operation of terminal and transfer elevators, before the Dominion Parliament. Mr. Langley, who was sent on this mission, will submit his report before the close of this convention.

We also resolved last year that the Inter-provincial Council should continue their negotiations with the three premiers to emphasize the necessity of the governments establishing a system of interior storage elevators. Your executive met in November last and decided that we were making haste all too slowly and that we would appeal to our Legislature independently of the other provinces. Your secretary, Mr. F. W. Green, was appointed to present our case, and I think every one will admit that Mr. Green did so in a masterly manner.



Delegates at the recent Convention of Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association at Prince Albert.

But, gentlemen, we live in a country where party politics prevail and our Association was fearful that the Provincial Legislature would make this question a party question, for we believed that it was too important a question, one that affected the whole commercial life of the province, to be thrown into the arena of party politics, and be made a party football. When I saw by the public press that the leader of the Government and the leader of the Opposition had stretched forth their hands across the floor of the House and said, "We will approach this question as statesmen and not as politicians," I felt like thanking them on your behalf, for I knew that if we had the united intellect of the Legislature coupled with that of the grain growers of the province working out a solution to the problem, we need not fear the result. But, gentlemen, it is up to us as individual members of the Association to see that our political friends in the Legislature live strictly up to that understanding.

There is one more feature of our work that must be briefly touched upon, and it is one which comes most closely home to the farmers of the Province. This feature is the question of local organization. I need scarcely point out to you the lack of permanency in our former mode of organization, and hence it was the policy of the Association last year to enter upon a vigorous organization campaign. In this connection, your executive deemed it advisable, in order to facilitate the work, to unite the offices of secretary-treasurer and organizer. Mr. Green was persuaded to take this united office. Our Association might have been compared in former years to a maple tree; it would bloom in the spring, but in the fall many of the branches would die and it would become necessary for our secretary-treasurer to bring forth his pruning knife and remove the dead branches. But during the last six months our worthy organizer has been going up and down the country injecting a little life-germ, so that the tree is fast becoming an evergreen.

During the year, our secretary and treasurer, Mr. R. C. Sanderson, who has served the Association so well and so faithfully for so many years, was compelled to resign owing to poor health. I am sorry to have to report that he and Mr. Partridge (another member of last year's executive) have had to seek the sunny south in an endeavor to regain their lost health and strength. I am sure you will all join me in the hope that they will speedily be fully restored and be able to return to us.

If in closing, I should say a few words that might look like advice, I know you will excuse me as this is the last time that I will address you in my present capacity. Ever since the organization of our Association, the influences we have exerted with the government, both local and federal, have become stronger until to-day they are prepared to accept our principles even if they do not always see all the way. This has been due largely to the reasonableness of our demands and the united front we have presented. But, if our influence is great, let us not forget that our responsibilities are correspondingly great. We believe that it is necessary and desirable to extend our organization, and I believe it is more necessary to educate our people on the lines of the proper solution of the problems affecting the industry with which we have to deal in a more direct way than formerly. With this end in view, I should say, "Look well after your local organizations, for it is in those organizations that the thought is inspired which will enable conventions like the present one to suggest solutions for the problems that confront us."

As a province, we are practically in our infancy, and as we are setting the pace to the whole world for production and rapid development, let us also be in the forefront as an enlightened people so that we would have, not in name only but in reality, government of the people, by the people and for the people.

Addresses of Welcome.

Mayor Holmes and R. H. Hall, ex-president of the Prince Albert Board of Trade, each made a stirring address in welcoming the delegates to the city on this the first occasion of the gathering of the G. G. A. forces in Prince Albert.

Fraternal Greetings.

Fraternal greetings from the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta were presented by President D. W. McCuaig of the former and President James Bower and Secretary E. J. Fream of the latter. Mr. McCuaig emphasized the thought that the work of the farmers' associations should be planned not simply for to-day and to-morrow but for the long future. He felt that upon the leaders to-day there rested a very grave responsibility, and his plea was for careful thought and well considered action in all directions. Messrs. Bower and Fream congratulated the Saskatchewan association upon its advanced work. The latter told of the enthusiasm which the farmers' movement in Alberta was generating. Although he had been home only five days since the annual meeting of the U. F. of A., he had received reports of the organization of some ten or twelve new branches, formed upon the initiative of local men who did not wait for any organizer from outside, and he also had invitations for organizers from some 30 or 40 other places. He cheered the convention by telling of the success achieved by the U. F. of A. in its efforts to secure a government pork packing plant and said that he wished the Saskatchewan farmers to give some help to their brethren in Alberta by supporting them in their efforts to have the western route opened up and also to secure the establishment of a chilled meat trade.

Reports from Branches.

The remainder of the morning session was occupied by short impromptu reports from the local branches. These came in from about 40 or 50 places. A few gleanings from these may be noted. At Stoughton an increase of membership has been secured by issuing to the present members blank membership tickets, these to be filled out and sold to new members. At North Battleford the local has gone in for co-operative buying of formaldehyde, reducing the cost to their members from 50 cents to 22½ cents. The branch at Oliver was also buying formaldehyde co-operatively. Moose Jaw district reported over 350 members with more than 20 delegates at the convention and over 40 life members on the roll. There the agricultural society and the Grain Growers' Association have joined hands, the farmers are putting their money into the movement, and fourteen small divisions of the local are organized in the different districts surrounding the city. The Moose Jaw people intend to offer a good salary to their secretary.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Provincial Legislation.

F. M. Gates, of Fillmore, vice-president of the Association, reported on the matters that had been presented during the past year to the Provincial Government.

On government ownership of elevators his report simply detailed history so generally known to our readers as to be unnecessary of repetition.

The committee had also made strong representation to the government on the necessity of more effective steps being taken to forestall any possibility of a coal famine. Not a great deal of satisfaction had been received on this matter.

To the request that mortgage companies be compelled to give more time before foreclosing mortgages in default, Premier Scott had replied that the present legislation had been arrived at after very careful consideration of all the ground, and he still considered the provisions of the law as being fair.

Report of Executive Committee.

The report of the Executive Committee was presented by Director A. G. Hawkes, of Broadview. It dealt mainly with the propaganda carried on during the year to secure support of the idea of government ownership of elevators, and also referred to the office of secretary-treasurer. The work in connection with this office had developed wonderfully within the past year or two. Many other matters were dealt with in detail.

Organization Report.

The energetic secretary-treasurer and provincial organizer, F. W. Green, of Moose Jaw, submitted a very terse and stirring report on the organization work of the year. He said that the idea of having organization work done by the

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LECTURES AND
DEMONSTRATIONS
BY EMINENT EXPERTS

SINGLE FARE
RAILWAY RATES.

JAS. D. MCGREGOR
President Brandon

directors in different parts of the province had largely failed. These were all busy men. Then he had been appointed organizer, but found that there was great confusion by his holding the office at Moose Jaw and Mr. Sanderson being secretary-treasurer at Indian Head. This led to his assuming both offices. He had carried on a very active campaign by letters to the local secretaries. Account was given of the auto tour in the fall when President Hopkins, E. A. Partridge and himself had touched so many points in the province. It was comparatively successful, but not as satisfactory as he had hoped. To send out tramp organizers, who were paid according to work done, was to court disaster. Associations formed but not sustained by a live and intelligent interest in the work were no source of strength. Still he was able to show that during the year a very gratifying measure of success had been attained. The local branches had increased from 143 to 265, and the membership had increased from 3,136 reported at the last convention in February to 6,500 fully paid up members on the 31st of December.

The secretary's report showed a cash balance on hand on Dec. 31st, 1909, of \$1,226.15. On Jan. 31, 1910, the balance on hand was \$2,377.34. Total receipts in the general fund from Feb. 18, 1909, to Jan. 31, 1910, was \$4,579.33, of which \$2,809.75 was annual membership fees.

Mr. Green suggested a fairly full programme for future organization work. He laid out several districts and asked the delegates in each of these to meet and arrange circuits of meetings, one circuit during the present winter and one in the summer. Then the head office would try to arrange for one or two speakers to attend each of these meetings. He suggested that for next winter outfits be secured to give lantern entertainments and that a charge of admission be made so as to cover expenses. Thus facts could be presented through the eye as well as through the ear, and the work would be entertaining as well as educative.

Mr. Green also read a paper offering some large suggestions for future work, presenting the matter in a very entertaining and striking way. He produced a modern parable likening the farmer to the traveller of old on the road to Jericho and filled in the other details in a way which was very taking. Coming down to direct suggestions, he proposed the appointment of a travelling agent who should conduct investigation work as to prices of lumber, twine, coal oil, and any other article of common consumption, and try to find out facts dealing with commerce generally as it related to the farmer. There should be an addition to the staff at the provincial head office. A legislative representative should be appointed to watch legislation at Ottawa and Regina, with privilege granted him by these parliaments to speak on all questions affecting the grain growers. There was also great need that a solicitor be retained by the year. At least \$10,000 was needed by the head office for the present year, and he suggested that the membership fee to be paid to the head office should be raised from 50 cents to \$1.00.

Life Members.

John Maharg, of Moose Jaw, chairman of the life membership trustees, presented a report showing that 339 life memberships had been received and reporting a net capital in this fund of \$3,486.00. The report showed the receipts and expenditures and the investments of the funds. Mr. Green reported that he had received at least 20 more life memberships since coming to Prince Albert.

Good Wishes to Sanderson and Partridge.

It was decided that the convention send telegrams of good wishes to R. C. Sanderson and E. A. Partridge, who are now in the south for their health.

Resolutions.

The resolutions of the convention came in in good form, all printed for general distribution and presented early in the sessions. The first one follows:—

South African Scrip.

That as there is an application to the Dominion Government for an extension of time for the placing of South African scrip, and as the bulk, if not all, of the unplaced scrip is now held by speculators; therefore it be resolved that this

convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association is strongly opposed to any such extension of time.

The above was carried although it was opposed by an amendment which added the words "except in the case of the original guarantee." It was decided to telegraph this resolution to Ottawa at once, so as to forestall all chances of legislative enactment before the findings of the conventions were heard at headquarters.

Loading Platforms.

A long discussion occurred on the following resolution:

That whereas the present loading platforms being attached to cattle yards and on general sidings do cause considerable delay in the loading of grain; Therefore be it resolved that the Central Association bring the matter before the Dominion Government requesting an amendment of the Grain Act respecting loading platforms. That a separate siding shall be built at all railway stations large enough to hold ten cars, and that a loading platform shall be built at the centre of such siding, large enough that at least five cars can be loaded at once.

The old complaint came forward that cars set at the loading platform on an ordinary siding were too frequently shifted by shunting trains, and so time was lost in loading. One delegate wanted to have the platforms made higher, so as to load cars by dumping rather than by so much shovelling. Others wished them to be wider. But finally the matter was referred back to the Resolutions Committee, and this was the last that was heard of it.

Travelling Agent.

The following carried without discussion:

That a travelling agent be engaged to enquire into the cost of production, transportation, duties paid, wages of employees, and the general cost of laying down manufactured articles at the farmers' door, as soon as the funds of the association will allow.

Hail Insurance.

The old question of government hail insurance, which has been before so many farmers' conventions, was brought in and discussed for some time. No less than four different resolutions were brought forward, but the following was finally passed:—

Whereas the hail insurance companies now operating in Saskatchewan are not doing a business acceptable to the farmers of the province; therefore be it resolved that a provincial hail insurance system be established, the revenue for the said system to be raised by a tax not exceeding 2c. per acre, all land to be subject to said assessment; provided that any resident ratepayer be allowed to register one section of land or less out of the assessment and participation in the benefits.

To Provide Information.

As many of the resolutions forwarded for presentation to the convention appear to be already met by existing legislation, it is suggested that a circular concerning these should be published by the central executive after each convention, dealing with these resolutions individually and pointing out where dealt with, and the protection given.—Carried.

Threshers' Wages.

Resolved that the executive ask the Government to give threshers' wages the preference over all liens, executions and mortgages.—Carried.

Re Machinery and Other Notes.

That this convention recommend that each sub-association take up the question with their members, asking them to sign all notes payable March 1st, of the following year, instead of the first of November of the same year.—Carried.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Compensation for Glandered Horses.

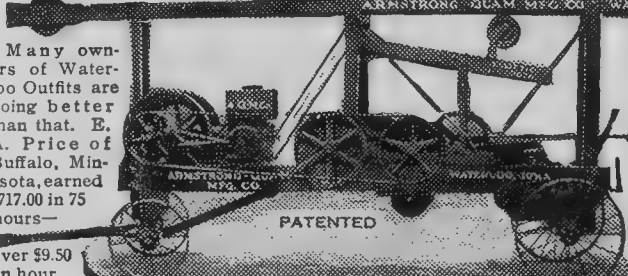
The following resolution created quite a discussion:—

Resolved that in consequence of the many severe losses in recent years to farmers and others through glandered horses and owing to information from certain districts that the disease undoubtedly exists on some of our West-

Make \$20 to \$50 a Day with a Waterloo Well Driller

Many owners of Waterloo Outfits are doing better than that. E. A. Price of Buffalo, Minnesota, earned \$717.00 in 75 hours—over \$9.50 an hour.

You can see Mr. Price's letter at our office. What a magnificent chance for a man with a little money! We will arrange with responsible parties for easy payments.

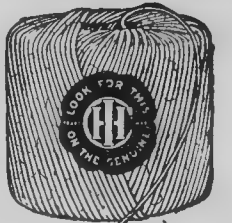


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And every ball runs smooth and steady so you can use all of it. Remember, we sell grain binders. Naturally, therefore, we are more interested in the quality of twine you use than the twine manufacturer who does not sell binders.

Stick to Sisal or Standard Sisal 500-ft. twine. If you prefer Manila, you will economize by getting high-grade Manila 600-ft. or Pure Manila 650-ft. Don't be fooled by a low price. Low-grade Manila costs as much as high-grade Sisal, but isn't worth as much. 85 to 90 per cent of the farmers know. 85 to 90 per cent use Sisal and Standard. In any case, look for the I H C trade-mark to be sure of quality. Choose from any of the following brands:

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Better let your local dealer know well ahead of time how much you will need. Meanwhile, if you want more interesting facts on binder twine, write the International Harvester Company of America at nearest branch house for particulars.

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ern ranges, this convention urges the Government to take immediate action in further checking and stamping out this dreaded disease by requiring owners of range horses to have their animals inspected at the point of shipment immediately before offering such animals for sale, and that each shipper produce an official certificate of the health of all animals at the time of their leaving the range.

The principal attack upon the present regulations was on the ground of insufficient compensation. The present arrangement places a maximum valuation upon infected horses of \$150, and payment is of only two-thirds of the valuation. The result, it was claimed, was that many men, when they feared they had infected horses, disposed of them rather than stand the chances of loss, and so the disease was scattered much more than it would be otherwise. A rider was finally added to the resolution asking that the government should pay full value for horses killed for glanders, and that their value should be settled by arbitration in case of dispute.

Gristing.

Whereas numerous complaints have been made by the farmers that they have not been able to get a just return from the flour mills, from wheat delivered to them for gristing purposes; Therefore be it resolved that this convention take steps to have the government introduce legislation to control the power of millers on levying toll, dockage, and gristing charges.—Carried.

Municipal Abattoirs.

A resolution on this question was passed as follows:—

That this association work in conjunction with the Manitoba and Alberta organized farmers for the betterment of the facilities in the marketing of beef cattle, and to do this recommend a system of municipal abattoirs under government control.

The above was not the original form of this resolution, but was an amendment introduced by President Bower, of the Alberta association. It harmonizes with the plan proposed for that province. Mr. Bower contended that the present Meat Inspection Act works out to the killing of small dealers who cannot afford the facilities at present imposed in connection with the inspection of meat in abattoirs. He claimed, also, that a municipal abattoir in a town would be more economical than the building of three or four slaughter houses by so many small butchers, and as payment was made the farmers—in Alberta at least—on the dressed weight of the animal, it would provide an independent weighing of the carcass. As it was now the farmer could not wait to see his animal killed, dressed and weighed, and had to take the bare word of the butcher as to the outturn. The operation of a system of municipal abattoirs would furnish a basis upon which the producer and the small butcher or consumer could meet and do business. In relation to the British Columbia trade it was very important, and the evolution of a better scheme would help to keep out of B. C. a large amount of the American meat as present being sold there, because it would furnish a satisfactory market for our own prairie-raised stock.

Mr. Fream, backing up Mr. Bower, claimed that practically the whole of the meat export trade of Alberta was in the hands of three firms.

President McCuaig, of Manitoba, gave some information as to the situation at Winnipeg. He told of the hitch that had occurred in the organization of the new union, stock yards at St. Boniface, but said that within the past two or three weeks the company had been finally formed and the assurance had been given by Mr. Whyte, of the C. P. R., that new yards would be created that would be second to none on the continent.

Chilled Meat Trade.

Mr. Fream introduced resolutions, the exact copy of those passed by the U. F. of A., printed in our last issue, urging the federal government to take up the question of establishing a chilled meat trade. This was carried.

Bonuses on Mortgages.

A resolution on this question was passed as follows:—

That whereas it is customary for

mortgage companies to charge mortgagees a bonus beside the interest due on mortgages when such mortgages are paid before maturity or when not paid on due date; Therefore be it resolved that our executive endeavor to have legislation passed providing that overdue mortgages may be paid off at any time not less than two years after date of making, by payment of a bonus equal to three months' interest or at any time after maturity without bonus, notwithstanding any provision contained in the mortgage.

The above was introduced by Levi Thompson, of Wolseley, and in support of it he dispelled some of the wrong ideas held by others present who claimed that there was a law allowing a mortgage company to charge a three months' bonus on overdue payments. Mr. Thompson said that no such law existed, but many mortgage companies put such a clause in their mortgages. His resolution was intended to make such provision ineffective if inserted.

Government Operation of Coal Mines.

The following resolution passed almost without discussion:—

Whereas all the coal mines of Saskatchewan are being acquired and operated by private companies; and whereas such companies are exacting prices that are not consistent with the expense of production; be it resolved that the Provincial Government acquire and operate coal mines, so that coal may be obtained at reasonable prices.

To Double Tax on Speculators.

A resolution was passed asking the provincial government to give the municipalities the right to double the tax rate on unoccupied lands. One delegate claimed that he had lived in Natal some years ago when this scheme was successfully put into operation.

System of Farm Book-keeping.

That the G. G. Association recommend the Government to inaugurate a system of book-keeping in the schools suitable for farming.—Carried unanimously.

Government to Negotiate Loans.

The following resolution was introduced and discussed, but finally referred back to the resolution committee:—

That whereas the rate of interest charged by loan companies and bankers is unusually high; Therefore be it resolved that this convention request the Provincial Government to secure money at as low a rate of interest as possible, and loan out to farmers at a rate of interest sufficient to cover the cost of handling the same.

THURSDAY MORNING.

Hudson Bay Railway and Terminals.

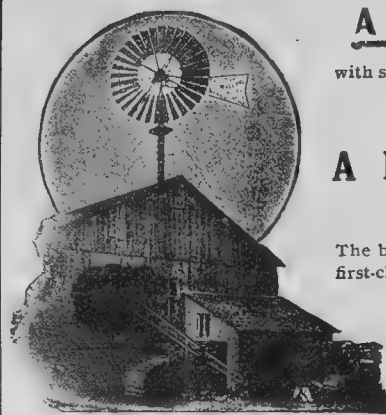
J. A. Murray, of Wapella, who introduced the resolution on this question, commented upon the remarkable coincidence that what would probably be the last resolution on this question should be passed on the exact spot where the Hudson Bay Company, coming in by the Hudson Bay route, had first established in the great West a centre of civilization.

He claimed that the perfecting of the H. B. route would effect a saving of nine cents per bushel on grain transportation, and this, on 100 million bushels of grain, would mean 9 million dollars a year. The Minister of Railways had just announced that it would cost 27 million dollars to build the railroad, equip shops and construct terminals. At 100 million bushels per year export, he figured that the saving to the farmers of Saskatchewan in three years' business would fully meet the necessary outlay. Mr. Murray said that the latest reports by investigators had corroborated the statements of the early whalers that the waters were navigable nearly all the year. Andrew Knox, of Prince Albert, seconded the resolution and it was passed as follows:—

Whereas recent newspaper reports say that the Dominion Government intend to commence immediate construction of the Hudson Bay Railway; Therefore be it resolved that we heartily concur with the intentions of the Government, and we would further urge them to own and operate the said railway with all terminal and other necessary facilities.

Naval Discussion Out of Order.

A resolution favoring the giving of a



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for \$100.

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Saskatchewan Winter Fair

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The Provincial Poultry Show will also be held in Regina
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ship to the Imperial defence was quickly flung out as being out of order.

Direction of Railroad Routes.

A resolution on this question was passed as follows:—

Whereas railway companies are at the present time building their lines with a view to competition rather than developing new country; Therefore be it resolved that in the future, charter or Government aid be only granted to those companies who build with a view to developing new country.

Geo. E. Langley, M. L. A., who introduced this resolution, claimed that through the over activity of some of our boards of trade railways were often induced to enter towns that otherwise would be evaded, and that in consequence outlying districts badly in need of transportation facilities were neglected. He pointed to Saskatoon as an illustration. The centralization of so many lines there had robbed a district farther south that should have a road east and west.

Price of Machinery.

J. A. Murray, of Wapella, brought in a resolution on this subject as follows:

Whereas Canadian machinery can be purchased from ten per cent. to thirty per cent. less in Great Britain than in the Canadian West; And whereas we believe that such conditions are caused by the high protective tariff existing at the present time; Therefore be it resolved that immediate steps be taken regarding the said tariff, so that the home purchaser may at least be able to purchase as cheaply as the outside world.

In support of his position he produced correspondence direct from Reading, England, giving a specific offer to retail Massey-Harris 6-foot binders for £29 (\$140.94); and McCormick binders at £25 (\$121.50). From Cleverton he had a quotation of Deering 6-foot cuts at £26. Still another quotation put the McCormick, Deering, Plano and Milwaukee binders at £25 and Massey Harris at £26 10 shillings. These prices, Mr. Murray claimed, were about ten per cent. lower than those at which one could buy the same machinery here, notwithstanding the fact that we are so much closer to the point of manufacture. He claimed that our present protective tariff allows manufacturers to sell at cost price plus the protective tariff. He also thought that manufactories were located with too much consideration to municipal bonuses and too little with regard to supply of raw material. He thought that if availability of coal, iron and timber were considered many factories would be located in the foothills rather than in our eastern cities.

E. C. Drury, president of the Dominion Grange, who was up from Ontario, spoke very strongly in favor of this resolution. He said that for years the Grange had been fighting on this question and he told a stirring story of their discoveries in regard to combines. He said that immediately the Combinations Investigation Act became law the Grange was ready to institute proceedings in a number of places. He also claimed that by our giving free entry to machinery it would become less likely that the United States would discriminate against us in its tariff regulations. The motion was carried unanimously with the following words added:—

"That the Government be requested to accept the offer of the United States Government for reciprocal free trade in farm machinery."

Federal Government Terminal and Transfer Elevators.

Mr. Langley introduced the following resolution, which was carried:—

Whereas nearly all terminal and transfer storage elevators are owned and operated by dealers in grain; Therefore be it resolved that pressure be brought to bear on the Federal Government to immediately acquire a system of terminal and transfer elevators not only to the east but also on the Pacific coast.

Mr. Langley's introduction of this resolution was also a review of the efforts that had been put forth in the past to have the Dominion Government take over the terminal and transfer elevators. He recalled the fact that the association had been brought into existence on the elevator question, and the fight, he said, was not yet over. He had been sent to Ottawa three times as a

representative of the Grain Growers' Association on this question. Ottawa, he remarked did not improve with acquaintance. The first time he went there was before the last Dominion election, and he found that all the politicians seemed to be running after him; the next time was after the elections, and then they seemed to be all running away from him. There were two notable exceptions that he desired to mention; these were, Dr. Shaffner, M. P., and Geo. E. McCraney, M. P., both of whom made a special effort to familiarize themselves with the purpose of his visit and to lend him all the assistance possible. However, he was glad to say that the government seemed to be more deeply impressed each year with the necessity of taking hold of the question of ownership of the terminal and transfer elevators and of dealing with the matter in a satisfactory way. On the occasion of the first visit the leading members of the Cabinet had never heard of any such proposal as was brought before them. Now he found that not only were the members of parliament from the West and the leading members of the Cabinet familiar with the requests of the Grain Growers' Association, but some of the other members were also interested in what was being presented.

Mr. Langley spoke very strongly upon the necessity of the representations of the committees to Ottawa being supported by a larger number of signatures on the petitions than had been the case last year. When he went to Ottawa last winter he expected to carry with him about 10,000 signatures of Saskatchewan farmers endorsing the scheme of government ownership of elevators, but he found that he had only 3,000 names on the petitions. He was confident that there should be no trouble whatever to get the names of at least 10,000 or 12,000 farmers in support of the scheme. He impressed upon the convention the necessity of having the strongest kind of endorsement from the farmers for any such scheme as this if it was to be presented with success. Both parties, he said, study the question of where the votes are, and are largely influenced by the promise of popular support than any policy seems to attach to it.

At Ottawa last spring the committee had gone over much the same arguments as on former occasions. They contended that there was no other article in commerce so easy of manipulation as grain in the hands of an interested party. Every manipulation tends to lower the value of the grain and to secure a smaller price for it from the purchaser, which lower price is reflected back to the producer. For instance, it had been found that at the terminal elevators the grain was commonly binned without cleaning when it showed a dockage of less than one per cent. Every pound of this dockage that got through to the markets of the world was a pound gained by the dealers. If one pound of dirt could be got in with each bushel, the profit on 1,000,000 bushels of wheat at 60c. per bushel would be \$10,000.

Last year the Grain Growers' Association were strongly supported in their contentions at Ottawa by the Millers' Association of Ontario, which association was very strong in its objections to the present system of storage at Ft. William and Pt. Arthur.

Mr. Langley contended that if the owners of any of the terminal elevators were to "skin the grades" and special bin the cars of highest value in any one grade, they could make anywhere from one to two and a half cents per bushel extra on the outturns from these bins. One competent to make the statement had said that at least \$200,000 could be made in a single season by skilful manipulation of the elevators at Ft. Arthur.

Mr. Dorrell, of Moose Jaw, the seconder of the motion, referred to the great liberties at present given to the terminal elevators when they received grain graded "clean to clean." He also emphasized the fact that all dockage less than one per cent. per bushel was a gain to the terminal elevators, because such grain was not cleaned at all.

President McCuaig also supported the motion. He told something of the work of the committee of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association that had just returned from Ottawa. The Dominion

(Continued on page 240.)

The fence that's strong all through

Every wire in our heavy farm fence is No. 9 hard steel, with uniform strength and lasting qualities in each strand. A fence with any small or soft wire in it is short lived. A chain is no stronger than the weakest link. Then PEERLESS Fence made from English wire is rust-proof—that withstands more than double the endurance of other makes.

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We also build Litter Carriers, Steel Stalls and Stanchions.

Only requires 1 man

Lighter Draft, Better Results

The Aspinwall No. 3 Potato Planter is not a two-man machine. It only requires one man, saving you the extra man's wages. It is lighter draft, too. And will plant one-third faster. No other potato planter can compare with it in accuracy. The Aspinwall No. 3 drops over 99 per cent. good. And does it without slightest injury to the seed. We've put seed through the planter over fifty times and it produced as good results as seed planted by hand. No change of pickers required for different sizes of seed or different distances of planting.

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CANADA CANADA
EDMONTON REGINA



Discussion of live dairy topics invited. The ideas and experiences of dairy farmers and creamery operators and managers especially solicited.

Dairy Industry in Manitoba.

By J. W. Mitchell, Professor of Dairy Industry, Manitoba Agricultural College, before Manitoba Dairy-men's Convention.

I should like in my opening remarks to give some idea of the extent of the dairy industry in the Province at the present time. The following may be taken as the quantities of butter and cheese manufactured during the year 1909.

Dairy Butter6,000,000 lbs.
Creamery Butter2,613,595 "
Cheese1,451,824 "

It is a difficult matter to estimate the quantity of dairy butter produced, but some facts we do know throw considerable light upon the subject. Over 3,000,000 pounds of dairy butter were marketed by farmers during 1909, this or its equivalent was used in the Province, and, as the population of the Province is, roughly speaking, about equally divided between town and country, it is a question if there was as much dairy butter marketed as was consumed in the homes of the producers. Hence we regard our estimate of the quantity of dairy butter produced as a very conservative one. The estimates as to the quantities of creamery butter and cheese produced are practically correct, as we have on file reports from the major portion of the factories, and these include all of the largest of them.

In addition to the butter and cheese produced, there is a large quantity of milk and cream consumed as such, and as the town and city population constitutes fully half that of the Province, our dairy farmers derive a very considerable revenue from the milk and sweet-cream trade. For this reason it was thought advisable to devote a portion of the time of this convention to the consideration of this phase of our dairy industry.

The total output of the cheese-factories, during 1909, was practically the same as that for the previous year. There was, however, a very substantial increase in the make of creamery butter, it being in excess of that for 1908 by about 745,000 lbs.

The cheese industry is necessarily limited to the more thickly settled sections of the Province, where a remarkable quantity of milk is obtainable within a comparatively small radius. Nevertheless, without any extension of the area now included in the cheese districts and without any increase in the number of cows whose milk is used for cheese-making purposes, we could, under improved conditions, easily double the quantity of cheese made. We sent out report forms to all of the cheese factories and creameries, and in them we asked for the number of cows from which milk and cream was supplied. This question was not answered by nearly all of them, but according to the reports from some 17 cheese factories, including 3,791 cows, the average production of milk per cow, during the factory season, was 1873 pounds. The average length of season for these 17 factories was 5¾ months. We feel quite safe in saying that the average yield of these cows falls somewhat below 3,000 pounds per annum, and moreover we believe that the average of these cows is quite equal to that of the cows throughout the Province.

As to the quality of the Manitoba cheese, where the milk is properly cared for by the patrons, and the conditions for manufacturing and caring for the product are right, the cheese is of the finest quality. In richness the milk is above the average of that in Ontario, and produces a rich, full

flavored cheese of fine quality, where suitable conditions prevail. But unfortunately, these do not prevail in as large a measure as we should like to see them. A marked improvement in the quality of our cheese was noticed last year as the season advanced, and this was due in no small measure to the good work of our instructor, Mr. Villeneuve.

Cream-Gathering Creameries.

In the major portion of the Province the form that co-operative dairying has taken, and must of necessity continue to take, is that of the cream-gathering creamery, as it can serve a much larger area than can a cheese factory. We hope, as time goes by, to see a much larger percentage of our butter made in creameries. Co-operation is the history of dairying in all of the older Provinces of Canada and all of the older dairy countries of the world, and this for several reasons: In a well equipped, well manned factory a large quantity of product of uniform and superior quality can be manufactured, the losses in manufacturing are usually not so great, the cost of manufacturing is reduced, the product is better cared for until it is marketed and it sells for a higher price, while the educational advantages accruing from co-operative dairying are of inestimable value. It is our intention to encourage the establishment of creameries wherever circumstances warrant it, but at the same time we are not favorable to the idea of establishing creameries in too close proximity to each other or in localities where they are not likely to thrive.

Centralization has been the tendency during recent years, in connection with our creamery business. This is forcibly illustrated by the fact that to some six of the largest creameries in the Province is to be credited about 2,000,000 pounds of creamery butter manufactured during 1909—less than 25 per cent. of the creameries produced between 75 and 80 per cent. of the creamery butter manufactured.

Centralization, has its strong and its weak points. It has all the advantages accompanying the manufacturing of butter on a large scale. But one problem that offers itself for solution is, how to reach the individual patron and make him feel that he has an interest in the product until it reaches the consumer. He must feel this, else he is tempted to be satisfied so long as his cream is accepted, and this would, in the long run, tend to lower the quality of our creamery butter.

To all factory operators we would say that assistance in solving the problems of the economical production of milk and the care of the milk or cream until it is sent to the cheese-factory or creamery are advantages that are rightly supposed to associate themselves with co-operative dairying, and consequently they imply duties and obligations devolving upon the management of our factories.

Work With Creameries.

It is our intention to give the creameries, during 1910, a similar service to that given the cheese factories. While it would be impossible for us to attempt to visit the patrons individually it is quite possible to arrange to hold meetings at local points and to come into contact with a very considerable number of the creamery patrons in this way. Several such meetings have already been held this year, with very promising results.

Express Rates.

The discrimination that the express companies now make in rates between sweet and sour cream is a matter that should engage the serious consideration of this association and the dairy-men of the Province in general, as perhaps 80 per cent. of the cream supplied to our creameries is shipped by express.

It is a fact well known to creamery-men, that cream, in order to be in a condition for making the best quality of butter, should be promptly cooled when it come from the separator, so as to prevent fermentation to as large a degree as possible, and should, when sent to the creamery, be both sweet

It is Too Late



To look into construction of a Cream Separator after you have bought it.

We ask you to avoid the disappointment that surely comes with buying a cheaply constructed worm-gear Separator, by examining before you make the purchase of any machine. The square gear or common sense gear in the "Magnet" Cream Separator and contrast it with the worm gear in other Separators.

Examine also the double support to the bowl in the "Magnet" as compared with the support at one end only in all the others.

Try the "Magnet" against all others for clean skimming.

Try the "Magnet" for easy turning.

Examine closely its perfect ball race, and also figure out the difference in cleaning the "Magnet" with its one piece skimmer less than five minutes as against twenty minutes in many of the

others, a saving of eighteen days' work each year.

Examine the "Magnet's" construction. It is built of the best material by the most skilful mechanics.

It is not the lowest priced machine, because we will not sacrifice quality to make it that.

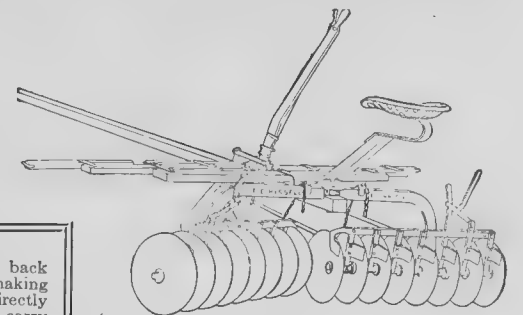
We rest our case on the points above-mentioned, and ask you to consider them carefully, well knowing if you do so it is the "Magnet" that will be your choice.

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The "BISSELL" hitch is well back where the work is being done, making the draught light. Frame is directly over the gangs. Horses do not carry the weight of the pole, levers, braces, frame and driver on their necks. This combination gives the "BISSELL" greater capacity and power, making it the King.

The "BISSELL" goes down deep under the soil, makes an even cut, turns it perfectly, and pulverizes it thoroughly.

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Axles are drawn up tight and cannot spring or stretch to allow the Disk Plates to work loose.

Every CANADIAN Farmer knows what the "BISSELL" does. To the Farmer from the United States, we are anxious to prove that it is the best Harrow in AMERICA. Our FREE booklet tells all about it. Get it from your dealer or direct from us. Write to-day. Dept. P.

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This plow attachment pulverizes and levels the soil as it is fresh turned and moist, thereby making a perfect seed bed before the ground gets lumpy and dries out. It is light running and requires no more horses than for ordinary plowing. Made for sulky and gang plows.

The cutting blades are made of the best plow steel, with plenty of curve to the blade so that it produces a draw cut. These blades are self-cleaning and cornstalks or trash cannot lodge.

THE NATIONAL ROTARY HARROW ATTACHMENT is destined to become the greatest farm labor-saver of the age! It does the work far better and easier than the old drag, because of the draw cut blades, and also because the ground is easiest pulverized and leveled when it is fresh turned. When your plowing is done, your harrowing is done! By all means SEE this great machine attachment. It will save you dollars, time and trouble. Ask your dealer to show it to you today. If he hasn't it, write us today and we will see that you are supplied. [1]

NATIONAL HARROW COMPANY, Box 116, LEROY, ILL.

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and clean in flavour. This we have felt the force of and have strongly advocated for years. But the large premium that is now placed by the express companies upon the securing of cream negatives, to a certain extent, the efforts that have been and are being put forth to secure cream of the best quality for butter making.

Field Work.

As the field work in dairying, in so far as the Department of Agriculture is concerned, now comes under the Dairy Department of the College, we have planned work along several lines and have already begun a portion of it. We propose holding as large a number of meetings as possible during the year; regular inspection will be given the creameries as well as the cheese factories; judges of dairy products will be furnished to agricultural society fairs where application is made for them; we expect to do some travelling dairy work and finally we hope to do considerable cow testing association work.

Cow Testing.

Let me say a few words regarding the last mentioned. The plan usually adopted, and the one we propose to adopt, is to make a monthly test of the individual cows of a herd during their period. The outfit required is a spring balance to weigh the milk, as many sample bottles as there are cows to be tested, a small dipper for sampling the milk and a report form on which to keep records. A bottle, containing a small amount of preservative, is set apart and labelled with the name or number of each cow. During three days of the month, say the 10th, 20th and 30th, the milk of each cow is weighed, both morning and evening, and the weight recorded on the report form, and at each weighing a sample of her milk is taken, with the small sample dipper, and put into the test bottle set apart for her. At the end of the month the report form and the samples are sent in to where the latter are to be tested. From the three days' weighing we calculate the number of pounds of milk to credit the cow with for the month. We then make a Babcock test of the composite sample to determine the average per cent. of fat in the milk, and, making use of this and the calculated yield of milk, we determine the number of pounds of fat to credit the cow with for the month. The report form is then completed and preservative put in them, after which they are returned to the farmer ready for use during the next month. This simple plan, carried on from month to month during a cow's milking period, enables us to determine very approximately the number of pounds of milk and of butter-fat to credit her with for the year. The farmer is then in a position to begin the systematic building up of his dairy herd by a judicious process of weeding and breeding. I would add that it is necessary, of course, to give a cow a chance to prove her value for dairy purposes by proper care and feeding, in both summer and winter.

We expect to be in a position to supply, free of charge, the report forms and the composite sample bottles, to do the testing of the samples and to complete the filling out of the report forms. We hope that a number of our dairy farmers will take advantage of this opportunity to test the individual cows of their herds, and we expect that in so doing there will be many surprises in store for them.

The Use of the Hand Separator on the Farm.

The introduction of hand separators on the farm should be an aid to the dairy industry. This has not always proven to be the case, due to the fact that men who buy separators do not always know how to operate them. They may know, but they do not understand the necessity of keeping them clean and of taking good care of their cream. A dirty separator is certain to lead to poor quality of butter. The

cream will not keep well and oftentimes is not well cared for after it is separated. Once every two weeks is not often enough to send cream to the factory or the wholesale house. It cannot be kept in good condition. Good cream is worth more than poor, and creameries should make a distinction in price. Patrons would be more than willing to give an advance of one or two cents per pound for butter made from good cream, especially if they knew of the quality of some of the poor stuff that comes in. It is all a matter of education. Farmers need to know how to operate their separators and care for their cream and this should be rewarded by the creamerymen who, if all acted together, could in turn educate the public to be willing to pay more for the good article.

Buying a Dairy Bull.

By M.H. Gardner, Superintendent of Advanced Registry, Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

It is an old saying that the bull is half the herd, and the saying is quite true where the bull in breeding and potency just about equals the females with which he is mated; where he is either better or worse than the herd on which he is used, he is much more than half the herd—more than half for good in raising the standard, more than half for bad in pulling down the general average. This being the case, the selection of the bull is always a subject of interest, and especially so to that class of progressive dairymen who have got or are thinking of getting their first pure-bred bull.

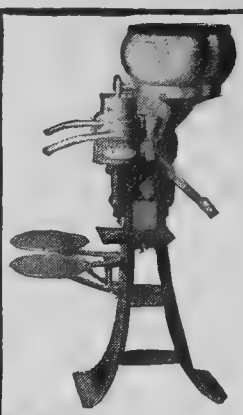
The man who thinks of placing a Holstein-Friesian bull at the head of his herd has the best chance in selection of getting just what he pays for. So far as the dairy breeds are concerned the Holstein-Friesians are now divided into two classes—the vast bulk of common, pure-bred, registered cows, and the advanced registry official test cattle. The last class is composed of cows tested by the various experiment stations, and the buyer does not have to take the word of the seller in any respect. If one wishes a bull from the top of the class he must expect to go down deep into his pocket; but \$50 to \$100 will buy an excellent bull, and one fit to head any common dairy herd and any but the best pure-bred. In bulls, as well as in all other merchandise, price is governed by quality, and quality includes both breeding and individuality. A bull might be of the best breeding and yet worthless on account of lack of individuality; or he might be a bull fit to enter any show ring, and yet be badly lacking as to breeding.

Breeding is of the most importance but so is the individual excellence and strength which will enable the bull to transmit the good qualities of his ancestry and so show his prepotency in his offspring.

But perhaps someone, who has been writing breeders for prices, says he cannot afford to pay \$75 for a bull to use on his dairy herd, that would not be worth \$25 if it were not pure-bred, and so sink \$50. But it seems to me the question is how can he afford not to buy, and to go on in the old way? Suppose a grade cow, sired by a pure-bred bull, gives but one pound per milking more than her dam, an amount so small that the milker could not notice it without the scales. In the 300 days of milking season, or 600 milkings, she will give 600 lbs. of milk, worth at the very lowest 75 cents per 100 lbs., or \$4.50 for the season. But a good dairy cow is milked eight seasons, and that would be \$36 for the one cow, and if the bull got but ten such it would have earned its owner \$360. But a good bull will do three times as well as this, and make three times the money for its owner.

Do not think that straining dirty milk purifies it. No one could make a greater mistake.

There has never been a time when the buyers reported a demand for bad butter. The supply has always exceeded the demand.



1910 Dairying Prosperity

The one thing which has contributed most largely to dairying prosperity the world over for the past thirty years has been the DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR, and favorable conditions afford more than usual opportunity for it to continue doing so during the new year of 1910.

The DE LAVAL was the first cream separator and has always led in every step of cream separator development and improvement. DE LAVAL Cream Separators are as much superior to other separators as such other separators are to setting and skimming systems. Creamerymen have long since come to use DE LAVAL separators exclusively, and year by year farm and dairy users are coming to appreciate the equal importance of separator differences in this smaller way.

There was never a better time to make the purchase of a DE LAVAL Cream Separator. The high price of dairy products helps it to save its cost twice as soon as would otherwise be the case. Hence it does this now within a few months over any setting system and within a year over any other separator in use.

DE LAVAL Cream Separators still possess many patent protected features not to be found in any other separator. They have been re-designed and rebuilt from top to bottom within the past two years and are thus far superior even to earlier DE LAVAL machines. They not only do better work in every way than imitating separators and are much more easily cleaned and handled but are so much better built that they last twice to ten times as long—while they cost no more than the poorest of other separators in proportion to actual separating capacity.

No man having milk to separate, whether he now has no separator or an inferior kind of one, can make a wiser or more profitable move than to start the new year 1910 with a DE LAVAL machine, and every day of delay means just so much loss in quantity and quality of product.

It is the duty of DE LAVAL agents to PROVE this to every possible purchaser and they are glad of the opportunity to do it. Catalogue and any desired particulars may be had for the asking.

The De Laval Separator Co.

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Pulls Stumps or Standing Trees.

Clears a two acre circle with one sitting—pulls anything the wire rope will reach; stumps, trees, grubs, rocks, hedges, etc. A man and a boy with one or two horses can run the

COMBINATION STUMP PULLER,

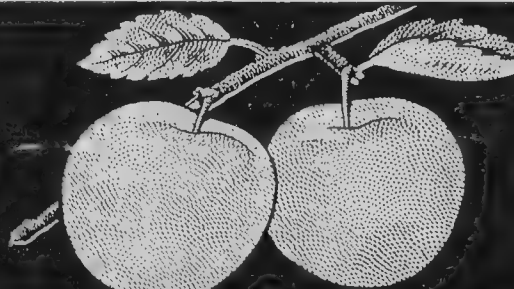
Stump Anchored or Self Anchoring.

A minute and a half it takes for the ordinary stump. No heavy chains or rods. Note the strong wire rope with patent coupler—grabs the rope at any point. Does not chafe rope; far ahead of old-style "take-ups." Smallest rope we furnish stands 40,000 lbs. strain. It generates immense power and it's made to stand the strain. We also make the Iron Giant Grub and Stump Machine, the I. X. L. Grubber and Hawkeye Grub and Stump Machine. Write for free illustrated catalogue. Largest manufacturers of Stump Pullers in the World. Established 1884.



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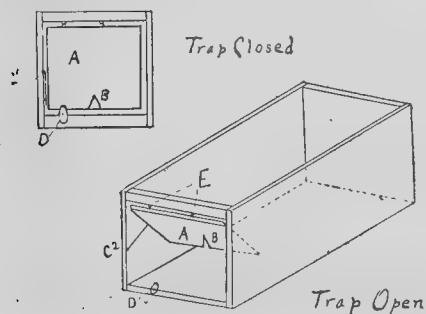


Poultry raisers are invited to contribute their experience to this department.

Home Made Trap Nest.

By N. C. Trench, Alta.

In your Dec. 20 issue I noticed an article on trap nests. I enclose a rough sketch of a trap nest which is much simpler and easier to make, besides having the advantage of fitting any nest without its having to enlarge. Mr. A. W. Foley suggested the plan to us and we find it most satisfactory. Materials needed for one trap nest are: A piece of board, slightly smaller than nest to be fitted; four small staples; a screw, and a piece of wire from four to six inches long, according to size of nest; a small wooden button, with nail or screw to attach. To make: Saw the wood off so it fits very loosely in the front of the nest, attach staples on top edge of piece sawn off; then place two others through these and fasten to upper edge of the nest. Place a small



Homemade Trap Nest.

wooden button or bolt on the bottom edge to prevent trap being thrust out when hen is within. Place a screw inside, leaving about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch projecting, and around this twist very loosely a piece of stiff wire of the required length. By means of it raise or set trap high enough to let hen pass in, but not too high. Her back should raise the trap, which lets the wire slip back and door drop in place. In the illustrations, A denotes the trap door; B, a v-shaped ventilator cut in the door; C1, wire in position when the trap is closed; C2, wire supporting the open trap; D, button to keep door from opening outwards when hen is inside.

Winnipeg Poultry Show.

Bonspiel week at Winnipeg was also poultry show week. This year's show was decidedly more than provincial in character. Birds showing been entered from Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia. Geo. Wood, Winnipeg, placed the awards. The show was an improvement over previous exhibitions in both numbers and quality, the strongest class being that for Barred Rocks. It was pleasing to note that the classes showing the greatest improvement over former shows were those for utility birds. We have not a word against the fancier but are glad to note that fanciers can find as much pleasure and more profit by turning their attention to the utility breeds as to those which are economically of less importance.

The first prize Barred Rock cock was an exceptionally good bird. It is very rare that an old cock bird holds its color as well as does this one. This bird was also awarded the special prize for best cock bird in the show. The first prize cockerel and the first and second hen and pullet were also fine birds. White Rocks were not as numerous as last year, but the quality of the showing was exceptionally good. Mr. Currie, of Lauder, Man., showed some birds imported from the Guelph show where they had also been winners. The Wyandottes were all good, a very nice lot of Partridge Wyandottes being exhibited by

Mr. Waby, of Enderby, B. C. They were as fine a lot as have been seen in this part of the country. The Cochins showed up well. There was a very large exhibit of Rhode Island Reds, Kennedy, of Winnipeg, being the largest exhibitor, while a choice lot were entered by Mr. Gamble, of Regina. One of the very strong classes was that for Buff Orpingtons, with some exceptional birds on exhibition. Dr. A. W. Bell exhibited a nice lot which were not in competition. Silver Spangled Hamburgs constituted the best class of this breed seen in the West for some time. The Minorcas were all in quality as was also true of the Leghorns.

Turkeys, ducks and geese were much in evidence as was also a large display of pigeons and other fancy birds.

The winners in the most important classes were as follows:

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Cock—1, Geo. Wood, Holland; 2, R. M. West, Glenboro; 3, Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank. Hen—1 and 2, Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank; 3 and 4, R. M. West, Cockerels—1 and 4, R. M. West; 2, Mrs. A. Cooper; 3, George Wood. Pullets—1 and 3, R. M. West; 2, George Wood; 4, R. D. Laing, Stonewall. Pen—1, R. M. West; 2, Mrs. Cooper; 3, Geo. Wood.

White Plymouth Rocks.—Cock and hen—W. J. Currie, Lauder. Cockerels—1 and 2, W. J. Currie; 3, John Bullied, Carievale. Pullet—W. J. Currie.

Buff Rocks.—Cock—1, T. E. Taylor, Glenboro; hen—1, 2, 3; cockerel—1, 2; pullet—1, 2, 3, T. E. Taylor.

Silver Wyandottes.—Cockerel and pullet, John Bullied.

Golden Wyandottes.—Hen—Charles Lund, Winnipeg. Cockerels—1, R. E. Wolseley, Norwood; 2, Chas. Lund, Winnipeg. Pullet—1, R. E. Wolseley; 2 and 3, Charles Lund.

White Wyandottes.—Cock—1, 2, 3, John McLean, Glenboro. Hen—1, 2, 3, John McLean, Glenboro. Cockerel—1, 2, 3, John McLean, Glenboro. Pullet—1, and 3, John McLean, Glenboro; 2, Mrs. John A. Shaw, Norwood.

Partridge Wyandottes.—Cock—1, Mrs. T. Waddell, Enderby, B.C.; hen—1, 2 and 3, Mrs. Waddell; pullet—1, 2 and 3, Mrs. Waddell.

Columbian Wyandottes.—Pen—1, J. J. Pickard, Holland; cock, hen, cockerel and pullet—1, Pickard. Cock, 2; pullet, 2 and 3, Irvine Bros., City.

S. C. Rhode Island Reds.—Cock—1 and 3, J. H. Kennedy, city; 2, Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, Oakville. Hen—1, 2 and 3, Kennedy. Cockerel—1, Geo. S. Gamble, Regina; 2 and 3, Kennedy, city. Pullet—1 and 3, Kennedy; 2, Gamble. Pen—1, Kennedy.

R. C. Rhode Island Reds.—Pen—1, Kennedy. Cock—1, H. H. Pearson, Stonewall; 2 and 3, Kennedy. Hen—1 and 3, Kennedy; 2, Pearson. Cockerel—1, Pearson; 2, A. Noden, city; 3, Kennedy. Pullet—1 and 2, Pearson; 3, Kennedy.

Light Brahmas.—Pen—1, John Bullied; cockerel—1, John Bullied; pullet—1, John Bullied.

Partridge Cochins.—Pen, cock, hen, cockerel and pullet. 1, A. E. Sheather, Brandon; pen—2, John Bullied.

Buff Cochins.—Pen, cock, hen, cockerel and pullet—1, C. H. Wise, Norwood Grove; cockerel—2 and 3, C. H. Wise. Black Langshires.—Pen—1, J. H. M. Kennedy.

R. C. Brown Leghorn.—Pen—1, P. Bueckert, Winkler; 2, James Peebles, Norwood. Cock—1, 2 and 3, R. L. Davies, Winnipeg. Cockerel—1, E. E. Wildman, Kenora; 2 and 3, R. L. Davies. Pullet—1, Davies; 2 and 3, L. W. Carbutt, St. Vital.

Single Comb White Leghorn.—Cock—1, W. J. Heaslip, Glenboro; 2 and 3, C. H. Baird, city. Hen—1, Heaslip; 2 and 3, Baird. Cockerels—1, 2 and 3, Heaslip. Pullet, 1 and 2, Heaslip; 3 and 4, Baird. Pen—1, J. J. Funk.

R. C. White Leghorn.—Pen—1, F. O. Sargent, St. Louis; 2, P. Buecker. Cock, hen, cockerel and pullet, 1, 2 and 3, Sargent.

Buff Leghorns.—All awards to H. S. Leake, St. Charles.

Black Leghorns.—All awards to W. E. Wessels, Norwood.

Anconas.—1 hen, 1 cockerel, H. Creed, city.

S. C. B. Minorcas.—Pen—1; R. D. Laing, Stonewall; 2, T. C. Stewart, city; hen—1 and 2, Laing; 3, C. T. Stewart; cockerel—1, R. D. Laing; 2, C. D. Stewart; pullet—1 and 2, Laing; 3, Stewart.

Black Spanish.—Cock, 1, pullet, 1, J. L. Adair, city.

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ACCLIMATIZED UTILITY BREEDS—Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks, Buff Orpingtons, Plymouth Rocks, Eggs for Hatching. Poultry Supplies. 16-page catalog mailed free. It gives useful advice. Maw's Poultry Farm, Parkdale Man.

J. F. DAVIS, Grenfell, Sask. Light Brahmas. Barred Rock, S. C. Buff Orpingtons, Bronze Turkeys, Pearl Guinea, Toulouse, Embden and Brown Chinese Geese, and Pekin Ducks, Homer, White Fantail and Magpie Pigeons, Eggs in season and stock for sale.

LEA'S (late Hodgkinson's) Barred Rocks. At the Provincial Show, held at Portage la Prairie. I won 1st on Cockerel and 2nd on Cock, the latter bird won 1st at the Winnipeg Industrial. My young stock are by these two birds. Cockerels for sale, from \$3 to \$10 each; pens of 4 from \$5 to \$20 per pen. Richard Lea, Bridge Creek, Man.

JOHN STRACHAN, Jphill Stock Farm, Pope, Man., breeder of S. L. Wyandottes, S. C. Black Minorcas, S. C. Brown Leghorns, and Pekin Ducks of large size. Stock of all breeds for sale at lowest prices. Can ship G.T.P., C.P.R., or C.N.R.

"CANADIAN QUALITY" BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, Barred to the skin. Cockerels for sale now. Eggs for hatching from March 1st. Order now. Forrest Grove Poultry Yards, P.O. box 841, Winnipeg.

WILLIAM PERRY, Neepawa, Man. Breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks (Hodkinson's Prize winning strain). Big, vigorous blue barred Cockerels for sale from \$3 to \$5 each. Order early and get the pick.

J. H. CLARKE, Virden, Man., breeder of prize-winning B.P. Rocks. Cockerels, pullets and hens for sale, bred from my Man. Poultry Show prize-winners. Also a few S. C. Brown Leghorn Cockerels. Good quality, prices reasonable.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY—Winning at Winnipeg Poultry Show on six entries, five firsts, one second and all specials offered. Birds and eggs for sale. Correspondence solicited. W. J. Currie, Lauder, Man.

KENNETH MCGREGOR, Glencarrock Poultry Yards, Brandon, Man., breeder of prize winning White Plymouth Rocks. Eggs for sale. Write for mating list.

WHITE WYANDOTTES ONLY—I find them the best general purpose fowl for this country so will breed nothing else in future. Choice birds for sale. T. A. McInnis, Regina.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS—\$1.50 each, Pekin ducks \$2.00 each or three for \$5.00 for quick sale. Ship C.P.R., C.N.R. or G.T.P. K. C. McKenzie, Burnside, Man.

G. H. GRUNDY, Virden, Man., breeder and exhibitor of Barred Plymouth Rocks. A large number of choice Cockerels for sale. Look these over at the coming poultry show.

W. H. PALMER, P. O. Box 1111, Winnipeg, Man. White Wyandottes and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, stock for sale. Write your orders now.

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MCGILL BROS., breeders of Barred Plymouth Rocks and Toulouse Geese. Stock for sale. Now is the time to improve your flock. Write for prices. McGill Bros., Buncloody, Man.

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W. M. CHAMPION, Reaburn, Man. Now booking orders for W. P. R. eggs in season. U. R. Fischel strain. Cockerels all sold.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK—Cockerels for sale, from \$3.00 to \$10.00 each. W. H. Rwer, Neepawa, Man.

ROYAL WHITE WYANDOTTES—Splendid stock for sale. A few hens at \$1.00 each. Write me for quotations. F. Goodeve, Stonewall, Man.

MRS. W. W. HOFFMAN, Borden, Sask. Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels and hens for sale, \$1.00 per bird. Eggs in season.

MRS. A. COOPER, Treesbank, Man. Barred Plymouth Rocks exclusively. Correspondence promptly attended to.

W. HARDY, Box 12, Roland, Man., breeder of W. Wyandottes, S. C. B. Minorcas, R. C. Brown Leghorns. Stock for Sale.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50 each, three for \$4.00. Alfred Averill, Clanwilliam, Man.

C. G. GOLDING, Churchbridge, Sask. B.P. Rocks and S.C.W. Leghorns. Stock and eggs in season.

J. M. WALLACE, Rosser, Man., breeder of White and Buff Orpingtons. Cockerels of both breeds for sale. Price \$1.50 upwards.

A. E. SHETHER, Brandon, Man. High class Partridge Cochins. Stock and eggs for sale.

PETER BUECKERT, Box 20, Winkler, Man. Roso Comb Brown and R. Comb White Leghorns, S. Comb Brown and S. Comb Buff Leghorns. 25 good healthy cockerels for sale. Also eggs in spring from selected birds from \$1.50 up to \$2.00 per setting of 15. Write for information.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Some fine young birds for sale. Eggs in season. My birds won 11 prizes at Portage, 5 at Brandon, 4 at Winnipeg, July, 1909. Prices reasonable. Rev. T. F. Taylor, Glenboro, Man.

FRAME & BLANCHARD, Chamberlain, Sask., breeders of pure S. C. B. Leghorns and Houdans. Cockerels \$1.50 and \$3.00; eggs \$1.50 and \$3.00 per setting.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS for hatching. Order early and be sure of getting them. 50 cents per dozen, \$3.50 per 100. Great layers, Alfred Averill, Clanwilliam, Man.

E. H. SHARPE, Union Park Farm, Franklin, Man. breeder of pure Barred Plymouth Rocks exclusively. Choice cocks and Cockerels, \$2.50 each; eggs for hatching, \$1.50 for 15.

W. M. ABBOTT, Holland, Man., breeder and exhibitor of S. C. Black Orpingtons. Have won more prizes than any breeder in Western Canada from Port Arthur to Regina. Stock for sale.

Buff Cochins, HARE AND HANCHETT STRAINS. Choice stock from prize winning birds for sale. No eggs.

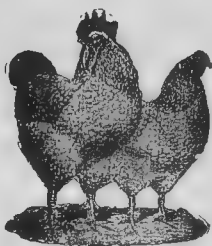
S. C. White Orpingtons of the famous COOK strain. Choice stock for sale. Eggs in season, \$3.00 per setting. C. H. WISE, Norwood Grove P.O., Man.

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Cockerels \$5.00 to \$10.00 each, Pullets \$3.00 to \$5.00 each; also a few choice cockerels of the following varieties that are bred from Ontario stock, and first wherever shown: S. C. Brown Leghorns, S. C. Black Leghorns, Blue Andalusians, Black Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons. Price right; correspondence solicited.

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Oak Grove Poultry Yards



Eggs for hatching from pure bred Buff and White Orpingtons and Rhode Island Reds, \$3.00 per 15; White Leghorns, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, \$2.50 per 15; Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, \$3.50 per 9; Pekin Ducks \$1.50 per 9. Special prices on 50 and 100 lots. Address:

G. C. Mallory, Box 1482, Winnipeg, Man. Book your orders early.

CHAMPION WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS OF WESTERN CANADA

Scores as high as 95 points. First, second, and third prize winners in all sections at Portage la Prairie and Winnipeg, 1909.

Now booking orders for eggs, \$3.00 per 15; \$5 per 30. Some choice cockerels for sale.

F. E. PHILLIPS, Fannystelle, Man.

Buff Orpingtons

200 Buff Orpingtons for sale. The finest lot we ever raised. Can supply eggs for hatching at \$2.00 per 15, \$10.00 per 100.

Also some grand pedigreed Scotch Collie Pups.

W. J. LUMSDEN, Meadows, Man.

Nothing but Barred Rocks

And a little better than last year. Both pullets and cockerels.

GEO. WOOD, Holland, Man.

Eggs For Hatching



From pure bred exhibition Barred and Buff Rocks, \$2 per 15. Every egg guaranteed fertile; also eggs for hatching from Toulouse Geese and Bronze Turkeys. We have a choice lot of

Barred and buff Rock cockerels left yet. Write for circular.

W. H. BRETT, DUGALD, MAN.

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There is money to be made in poultry-raising if you know how. Our course in poultry-raising, prep red and taught by the acknowledged Canadian experts, will enable you to make money out of your poultry. Write for full particulars.

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W. C. B. Polish.—Cockerel, 1, pullet, 1, John Bullied, Carievale.
S. S. Hamburgs.—Pen—1, John Bullied, 2, Irvine Bros., city. Cock—1, R. Wilson, city; 2, John Bullied; 3, Irvine Bros. Hen—1, John Bullied; 2 and 3, R. Wilson. Cockerel—1, J. Bullied; 2, Irvine Bros.; 3, R. Wilson. Pullet—1, J. Bullied; 2, R. Wilson; 3, Irvine Bros.
Black Hamburgs.—Pen—1, C. Thompson. Cockerel—1, 2 and 3, C. Thompson. Pullet—Thompson.
S. P. Hamburgs.—All to W. L. Cordingley, city.
Houdans.—All awards to J. P. Sharpe, city.
Buff Orpingtons.—Pen—1, J. Wilding, Norwood Grove; 2, A. Sinclair, city. Cock—1, R. Wilson, city; 2, W. Lees, city. Hen—1, J. Wilding; 2 and 3, R. Wilson. Cockerel—1, J. Wilding; 2, H. Creed; 3, R. Wilson. Pullet—1 and 4, R. Wilson; 2 and 3, J. Wilding.
Black Orpingtons.—Pen—1, W. Abbott, Holland; 2, Irvine Bros., city. Cock—1, J. Butland & Sons. Hen—1 and 3, W. Abbott; 2, J. Butland & Sons. Cockerel—1 and 2, W. Abbott; 3, George Chambers, city. Pullet—1 and 3, W. Abbott; 2, A. McGregor.
White Orpingtons.—Pen—1, C. H. Wise. Hen—1, 2 and 3, C. H. Wise, Norwood Grove. Cockerel—1 and 3, C. H. Wise; 2, George A. Downard, city. Pullet—1 and 3, C. H. Wise; 2, George A. Downard.
Red Caps.—Cock, hen, cockerel and pullet, all awards to John Bullied, Carievale.
Cornish Indian Games.—Pen, 1, cock, 1 and 2, hen, cockerel and pullet, 1, 2 and 3, F. O. Sargent, St. Louis.
Guinea Fowl.—J. Butland & Son, Oak Bank.
Bronze turkeys.—Cock—1, H. Creed, city; 2, John Bullied, Carievale. Hen—1, R. D. Laing, Stonewall; 2, John Bullied. Cockerel—1, R. D. Laing; 2, J. Lacey, city. Pullet—1 and 2, R. D. Laing; 3, J. Lacey.
Toulouse geese.—Gander—1, R. D. Laing. Goose—1, J. Butland & Son, Oak Bank; 2, R. D. Laing. Young gander—1, R. D. Laing. Young goose—1, R. D. Laing; 2, Butland.
Emden geese.—All firsts to John Bullied; all seconds to H. Creed.
Pekin ducks.—Drake, old—1, R. D. Laing; 2, J. W. Thomas, Stonewall. Duck, old—1, R. D. Laing; 2, J. W. Thomas; 3, Butland. Young drake—1, J. W. Thomas; 2, Butland; 3, John Bullied. Young duck—1, J. W. Thomas; 2, R. D. Laing; 3, Butland.
Rouen ducks.—All firsts and thirds to R. D. Laing; all seconds to John Bullied.
A. O. V. ducks.—All to J. Butland & Son.
Pheasants.—John Bullied.
Special Prizes.
A few of the special prizes, winnings of which were not included in above lists:
Best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet of any breed, A. E. Sheather, Brandon.
Best pair, male and female, any variety of a distinct utility type, W. J. Currie, Laurier.
Best display of Asiatics, C. H. Wise.
Best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet, American class, R. McLean, Glenboro, with White Wyandottes.
Best display W. Wyandottes, R. M. West.
Best display W. Rocks, W. J. Currie.
Best display G. Wyandottes, R. Wolseley.
For best display of W. Wyandottes, hen, cock, cockerel and pullet, R. McLean.
For best trio of Barred Rocks, utility type, Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank.
For best pair of W. Rocks shown by a novice, W. J. Currie.
For best Barred Blymouth Rock Cock and hen, Geo. Wood.
For best pair Rhode Island Reds, J. H. M. Kennedy, city.
For best display Partridge Wyandottes, Mrs. T. Waddell, Enderby, B. C.
For best Black Orpington cockerel and pullet, W. Abbot, Holland.
For best Buff Orpington cockerel and pullet, J. Wilding, Norwood.
For best Buff Orpington male, R. Wilson, city.
For best display of Black Leghorns, W. E. Wessels, Norwood.
For best display of S. C. B. Minorcas, R. D. Laing, Stonewall.
For best display of S. C. B. Leghorn cock and hen, W. J. Hislop, Glenboro; best collection S. C. B. Leghorns, R. L. Davies, city.

For best display of B. Leghorns, H. E. Waby, Enderby, B. C.
For best display of any one variety of Leghorns, F. O. Sargent, St. Louis.
For best display of Hamburgs, C. Thompson, city.
For best exhibit of dressed poultry, J. Butland & Son.
Whitest bird in the show, R. McLean, White Wyandotte.
For best bird, any variety, in the show, Geo. Wood, Holland.
For best service colored Buff bird, C. H. Wise.
For best Buff Cochin hen, cockerel and pullet, C. H. Wise.
For best set of Barred Rock feathers, Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank.

Election of Officers.

At the annual meeting of the Association on Thursday evening the following officers were elected for the coming year:
Pres.—Thos. Starmer; Vice-Presidents, E. T. Mitchell, C. H. Wise, and O. De Long; Secretary, W. L. Cordingley; Treasurer, W. Rutherford; Executive Committee, R. Wilson, J. Blackhall, W. Nixon, J. H. Kennedy, A. W. Bell and Geo. Wood.

Poultry Raising in Saskatchewan.

By W. A. Wilson Department of Agriculture, Regina, before Agricultural Societies' Convention.

Measured in dollars and cents, the poultry industry in Saskatchewan has not, as yet, assumed very large proportions. The opportunities and possibilities, however, are so great that I think more consideration should be given to its development. The proper time to lay the foundation for this, or any other branch of work, is during its infancy, and if we succeed in establishing an enthusiastic interest among the farmers, re-enforced by certain fixed authentic principles in breeding, feeding, housing and managing poultry, the profits accruing therefrom will be much greater than if the work is passed over just now and subsequently an effort made to readjust matters and educate the people. I speak particularly on behalf of the farmer or non-specialist who is raising poultry as a side line of work. For your information let me quote some figures.

On July 1st, 1909, the provincial statistics gave the number of birds as 4,343,643 and, at a valuation of twenty-five cents each, which I think is small, represented an asset of \$1,058,911. This is for birds alone. Double the amount, and you will have the approximate value of poultry and their products, or \$2,117,822.

The industry in Saskatchewan is decidedly in its infancy. There is very little organized scientific effort to encourage the hen and the farmers produce poultry and eggs as very much a side issue.

Observe what proportion the industry may assume. In Minnesota in 1909 the poultry and egg product was valued at \$27,000,000. For the same year, Iowa's asset was \$39,500,000; North Dakota \$21,000,000; South Dakota, \$22,700,000; and Wisconsin \$28,250,000. Even in these states the industry is said to be in its infancy. It is, however, steadily increasing with the growth and development of the country. To make a bare comparison of the assets without considering the different circumstances would be unjust. It would be much similar to comparing the earning powers of a boy of seven or eight years of age with that of a matured man following his profession. At the present rate of development in Saskatchewan, I predict that when the province is as old as Minnesota, Wisconsin or Iowa, the value of our poultry and poultry products will be at least \$50,000,000. The development of this industry in any state or country has seldom, if ever, afforded such excellent opportunities as those now available for our western people and unless greater interest be awakened at home other parts of the Dominion will reap the benefit. In the midst of our prosperity we are likely to overlook what some have been pleased to term "the smaller or minor occupations", and forget that the marvellous development of this western country is creating a splendid market for all kinds of farm produce. This is particularly true

with respect to poultry, and the question naturally arises: will our western farmers meet the trade demands or will the benefits arising out of those changed conditions go to the Ontario, Quebec and Maritime farmers?

In proof of my statement concerning the western markets, I quote from letters received from western firms in need of chickens.

"We would be glad if you would quote us prices on poultry, if you have any to spare. As you are probably aware, we do not get nearly enough in this country to meet our requirements and have to import large quantities from eastern Canada. We are therefore, open to buy all the poultry that is offered in the West."

This firm was offering for No. 1 chickens, 18 cents a pound, No. 2, 14 cents and No. 3, 10 cents. You will notice that they are offering a premium on good birds, and the producer cannot hope to obtain the highest prices until he recognizes the importance of quality and its influence on fixing permanent markets.

Another firm wrote, saying: "This is a splendid market for good chickens. At the present time about ninety per cent. of the trade requirements are imported, as the supply cannot be obtained in this country." Later, the same firm said: "We think there is no question about us being able to place all the milk fed chickens that you can raise as this is a splendid market for very fancy poultry."

Further extracts might be given, but it would only be a repetition, as dealers agree in this particular. "Quality" and "appearance" are the two important essentials, and if the trade be satisfied in both respects the quantity they can use is practically unlimited.

The Department of Agriculture, Regina, undertook, in a practical way, to ascertain what could be done to extend and develop the poultry markets. For some years it has been part of my duty to gather information in this particular and during that time I have marketed several thousand birds. Previous to this conditions were not known, and the opinion was general that a good trade could be established providing the quality was supplied. Beyond any doubt it has been demonstrated that the market is within our reach; also, that, with the consumer, quality is supreme and price quite secondary.

The central fattening station has been

the medium through which the work has been conducted. It must not be assumed, however, that the farmers cannot, without an expensive equipment, adopt a similar method and that the so called fattening stations are indispensable or the only means of accomplishing satisfactory results. The principles we followed are simple and effective and can easily be made use of, practically without any expense by any individual.

K. C. McKenzie, Burnside, Man., writes: "I have sold all my B. P. Rock cockerels through my small advt. in The Farmer and have received orders for over 20 more than I could fill. It is simply great the way orders came in; I was indeed greatly surprised."



TEST EGGS BEFORE SETTING

Everything living throws off electric vibrations. The **ELECTRIC TESTER**

takes up these vibrations just as passing currents are taken up in wireless telegraphy. Where there is no life it remains inactive. Where there is life it is thrown into vibration. As male and female life throw off different forms of vibration and the vibrations vary in length according to the strength of the germs, with it you can separate fertile from infertile eggs, strong from weak germs and pullet from cockerel germs. It is simple, inexpensive and easily made. Send One Dollar for plan and directions.

W. I. Thomas, Crossfield, Alberta, Can.

SHOEMAKER'S BOOK on POULTRY
and Almanac for 1910 has 224 pages with many colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells all about chickens, their prices, their care, diseases and remedies. All about incubators, their prices and their operation. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's an encyclopedia of chickendom. You need it. Only 15c. C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 576, Freeport, Ill.

Pure Bred Poultry

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, WHITE ORPINGTONS.

We have the finest strains in North America. Stock and eggs in season.

Enivar Poultry Farms, Lansing P.O., Ont.



Raise The Crop That Never Fails

That crop is poultry—the crop that knows no "bad years." You can raise that crop on your farm, no matter whereabouts in Canada it is. You can raise poultry successfully, make money doing it, and be sure of a good market for all you do raise. You need make no heavy investment to start at it; you need no elaborate equipment; you don't have to give up a big slice of your land to poultry-raising, even if you go into it on a pretty big scale. Nor is it hard work to

make a go of poultry farming,—not anything like the work it takes most everywhere to make even a pittance out of ordinary farming. Poultry-raising, nowadays, with The Peerless Way to follow and the certainty it provides for you, is actually a business that you owe it to yourself to get into, and to get into right away. Consider the matter carefully. Read every word of what follows, and act upon its suggestions.

This Is How You Can Make Your Farm Pay Better

First of all, sit down now and drop us a post card with your name and address on it. That will bring you a book you ought to read. It tells you the real truth about poultry-raising. This book explains just why The Peerless Incubator, The Peerless Brooder, and The Peerless Way make a combination that puts success within anybody's reach—makes success practically certain, failure practically impossible.

The Peerless Incubator is so designed, so constructed, from practical experience, with precise knowledge of the climatic conditions of every section of Canada, that it will positively hatch perfectly in any part of the country. When you get that book we ask you to send for, you will read letters in from every province of the Dominion—letters from people who have done with the Peerless what they could not have done with any other incubator built.

Very Little Money Will Start You Right

Don't imagine for a moment that you need a great deal of cash to start after the profit there is in poultry. One important feature of The Peerless Way is how easy it is made for our friends to go into the business with but very little ready money. And don't imagine, either, you need be anything more than an expert to succeed with poultry. You own good common-sense, added to a fair degree of diligence and effort, equips you thoroughly to make money poultry-raising, and to make it quick. Get the cold facts.

We Find a Buyer For Your Product

Here is another valuable service you get when you follow The Peerless Way.—We guarantee to find a buyer for all the fowl or eggs you want to sell—a buyer who pays spot cash, pays the highest market prices, and charges no commission whatever. Poultry prices, and prices for eggs—as you would know if you lived in a city—have been climbing steadily year after year.

You Get, Free, The Advice And Aid of Experts

Another very important thing about The Peerless Way is that our interest in your success—doesn't lapse when your Peerless outfit is shipped. If one Peerless customer should fail at poultry-raising because we did not do all we should have done to help him, we would feel disgraced. So we try to see to it that no Peerless user fails. Our Board of Experts gives advice, counsel, detailed instructions, to any Peerless user who wants them. And the advice is so plain, so explicit, that a child could not misunderstand it.

Best Paying Business For You

For the work involved and the money required, poultry-raising, The Peerless Way, is the best business there is. It has possibilities big enough to interest a capitalist, and yet a schoolboy of average intelligence can succeed at it, make money at it, prosper in it; yet start with but a few dollars. There is not a farm in Canada on which poultry cannot be raised for profit; there is not a farm on which poultry will not pay better than any other crop. You simply cannot find a better investment for part of your time or for all of it.

We Trust You Willingly

When it is not just convenient for our customers to start on a cash-down basis, we willingly arrange such long credit terms that the Peerless equipment pays for itself—earns its whole cost long before the last payment is due. WRITE US TO-DAY FOR FULL DETAILS.



Let us ship you this and trust you for it. We pay freight and give you a 10-year guarantee

FREE BIG VALUABLE POULTRY BOOK

You have read enough here to convince you, probably, that there really is something worth while in poultry-raising. The Peerless Way. Now send for the FREE book that tells the whole story—that clinches the whole argument—that gives facts and figures and proofs—things you want to know, and ought to learn of right NOW. Make a start this very day. Send for the book. Address:—

We carry ample stocks in our big distributing Warehouses at Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver, for the convenience of our Western friends. Address all letters to Head Office at Pembroke, Ontario. They will receive prompt attention.

LEE Manufacturing Co., Ltd. PEMBROKE CANADA
417, Pembroke Avenue



Breeders and feeders of live stock are invited to contribute their experience. We wish to make this department of the greatest value to its readers, and can do so only with the help of our subscribers.

The High Priced Stallion.

There is every indication of an unprecedented demand for farm horses this coming spring. A recent trip through the West has given us opportunity to observe numerous shipments brought up from the East. We have seen barns full of horses in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and all the dealers have to do to get rid of them is to let the farmers of the immediate districts surrounding know that they have horses for sale. And they sell at prices which should be most remunerative to the producer, the man who owns the mares. A very ordinary team will bring \$450 and prices range above that clean up to \$600, and even higher. The well bred geldings, the horses of size and substance, command the big prices. We stood in a Saskatchewan dealer's stable a few days ago and looked down a long line of stalls from each of which protruded the rump of a horse, the stable having been filled only the day before with a shipment from Ontario. The big, heavy and uniform hind quarters of these animals suggested that they might all have been sired by the same stallion. Their sires, at least, must have been all of the same high quality.

And this brings us up to our question. High class farm animals, horses that are not only good to look at but which at the same time are able to put their shoulder to the collar and pull a plow or draw a seeder over our western wheat fields, are not bred by chance. Almost invariably the man who has good geldings for sale is the man who has good mares and who also breeds them to the best stallion in the district. Too many farmers, in our opinion, have the idea that the really good stallions that come into the country, the ones that are worth from \$3000 to \$4000, are too good to breed to. Or perhaps we should put our thoughts in another way. A farmer has a few mares to breed. There may be a difference of from \$5 to \$10 in the service fee between a common stallion and a "rattling" good one, either of which could be used. In order to save the difference, and also perhaps believing that the cheaper horse would answer his purpose as well as the more expensive animal, the farmer breeds to the low priced stallion. His neighbor takes his mares to the good horse and when the foals come it is evident that the difference in the service fee is more than made up in the difference in the quality of the foals. And as the foals grow the difference also grows and at three or four years of age the geldings from the good horse are those that are now selling around \$600 and \$700 per pair while the cheap stallion's get brings \$450 to less.

We are not saying that any stallion is worth \$4000 nor that \$20 or \$25 is not an exorbitant fee. We believe that the right kind of stallion is worth most any price rather than breed to a common, or worse than that weed of a horse. The way stallions are selling it is not possible to get the best at around \$1000 to \$1200. What they sell for is an entirely different thing to what they are worth, and this applies as well to the good ones as to the poor ones. Within the next two or three months there will be a great many stallions placed in districts all over the country. Dealers are reporting a very lively inquiry but it is just a little early yet for sales. People do not want to buy a horse and keep it four or five months before his

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$2.00 per line, per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

H. H. SIMPSON, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Beresford, Man., breeder Shorthorn cattle. Herd headed by Nobleman (imp.). Seven choice bull calves, also cows and heifers for sale.

M. C. WRIGHTMAN, Lindisfern Stock Farm, Morden, Man., breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle and Yorkshire swine. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

JOS. CASWELL, Saskatoon, Sask., breeder of milking Shorthorns, Yorkshire and Tamworth Pigs, and Plymouth Rocks. Young stock for sale.

HEREFORDS—Pioneer Prize Herd of the West. Good for both milk and beef. **SHETLAND PONIES**, pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

F. MURDOCK, Spring Bank farm, Greenway, Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire Sheep, Poland China Hogs, and Scotch collie Dogs.

P. McGRATH, Oak Bluff, Man., breeder and importer of Poland China hogs. Write your wants.

COLIN D. REX, Parlington Farm, Elkhorn, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by imported Baron's Pride = 28855 =.

CLYDESDALES, imported and home bred Traynor Brothers, Meadow Lawn Farm, Condie, Sask.

JOHN TURNER, "Bonnie Brae Stock Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Farm one mile west of station, Carroll, Man.

W. HARDY, Fairview Farm, Roland, Man., breeder of registered Clydesdales, Ayrshires and Yorkshires. Stock for Sale.

W. H. ENGLISH, Harding, Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Yorkshire pigs, Rocks and Buff Orpingtons.

D. SMITH, Gladstone, Man., breeder of Yorkshire Swine, Jersey and Shorthorn cattle, Shire horses and Pekin Ducks.

BRIER ROSE STOCK FARM, pure bred Berkshires. Barred Plymouth Rocks, Bronze Turkeys. Wm. Curry, Qu'Appelle, Sask.

H. F. CALDWELL, Roslyn Stock Farm, Dauphin, Man., importer and breeder of Shorthorns. Stock for sale at all times.

D. ALLISON, Stronsa Stock Farm, Roland, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Young stock for sale.

JOS. COCKRIELL, Box 13, Holmfild, Man., breeder of high-grade Oxford Down Sheep Ram lambs for sale. Twelve firsts Killarney 1908

R. C. HENDERS, Morningside Farm, Culross, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Breeding stock for sale.

JAMES A. COLVIN, Willow Dell Farm, Sedgewick, Alta., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires.

OSWALD PALMER, Lacombe, Alta., breeder of Hereford cattle. Some choice animals, both sexes, young and old, for sale.

HOLSTEINS—Choice Bull Calves for sale. J. J. Tannahill, Whites, Que.

J. MORISON BRUCE, Tighnduin Stock Farm, Lashburn, Sask., breeder of Clydesdales and Milking Shorthorns.

JAMES D. BROOKS, Plum Coulee, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Poland Chinas.

GEO. GORDON, Muirton Farm, Oak Lake, breeder of Shorthorns. Choice young stock.

T. D. TAYLOR, Mount Pleasant Farm, Minnedosa, Man., Shorthorns and Berkshires.

W. N. CROWELL, Napinka, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires. Stock for Sale.

GUS. WIGHT, Evergreen Farm, Napinka, Man., breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

JOHN SCHARFF, Hartney, Man., breeder of Clydesdale Horses.

PEKISKO HEREFORDS, at the ranch of S. M. Mace, Pekisko, Alta.

ADAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man., breeders of Shorthorns. Young bulls for sale.

JOHN MATTHEWSON, Virden, Man., breeder of pure bred English Berkshires.

BROWNE BROS., Ellisboro, Sask., breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

W. L. McNAIR, Progress Point Farm, Keyes, Man., Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale.

E. McIVOR, Routledge, Manitoba, Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle.

JOHN HAW, Victoria Farm, Virden, Manitoba, Breeder of Clydesdale Horses and Berkshire Swine.

RICHARD LEA, Bridge Creek, Man., Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock for sale.

FRANK MILBURN, Virden, Man., breeder of large English Berkshires.

E. F. DOBBYN, Riverside Stock Farm, Melita, Man., breeder of Hereford Cattle.

J. M. DOUGLAS & SON, Tantallon, Sask., breeders of Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

R. G. SKELTON, Elva, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle.

T. E. WALLACE, Portage la Prairie, Man., Scotch Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

J. A. KILLOUGH, Riverside Farm, Pense, Sask., breeder of Yorkshire, Berkshires, and Tamworth swine. 30 pure-bred Berkshire, Yorkshire and Tamworth boars fit for service, for sale.

THOS. SANDERSON, Evergreen Farm, Holland, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Shropshire Sheep, Yorkshire Pigs and S.C. Brown Leghorns. Write for prices.

WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man., Shorthorn bulls all sold excepting a few good bull calves. Four good Yorkshire and two Berkshire hogs yet for sale at \$18.00 each. These are fit for service now.

WM. GRAYSTON, Mount Pleasant, Newdale P.O., Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young stock for sale. Write.

GEO. ALLISON, Burnbank Stock Farm, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters. Farm 7 miles from Elkhorn.

JOHN STRACHAN, Up Hill Stock Farm, Crandall, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Swine. Young stock for sale.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE at Bellview Farm J. S. McKelvie, Prop., Brandon, Man. Bulls for sale.

JOHN TRAQUAIR, Welwyn, Sask., Polled Angus cattle. Stock always for sale. Write me before buying.

J. A. FRASER, Maple Grove Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Young stock for sale.

JAMES DUTHIE, Melgund Stock Farm, Hartney, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock for sale.

A. D. McDONALD, Sunnyside Farm, Napinka, Man., Shorthorns, Berkshires, Yorkshires. Young hogs for sale.

WILD ROSE STOCK FARM, Souris, Man., Breeder of Clydesdale Horses. One young stallion rising three for sale, T. H. Perdue.

J. A. NICOLL, Rossendale, Man., Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Swine. Young stock for sale. Write.

G. LESS FERGUSON, Avondale Stock Farm, Souris, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Berkshires. Young stock for sale.

JERSEY CATTLE, Berkshire Swine, Bees. Write your wants. W. H. Brayshay, Linden Wood Farm, Kelloe, Man.

J. A. DAVIS, R.F.D. No. 1, Strathcona, Alta., breeder of Improved Yorkshires, young animals from imported stock for sale.

YORKSHIRE HOGS—M. Smeltzer, Strathcona, Alta., Sweepstakes boar at Edmonton Exhibition. Correspondence invited.

R. E. FOSTER, Melita, Man., breeder of Clydesdales. "British Cheer." First in Class at Winnipeg, 1909 at head of stud.

J. C. WHITNEY, Dauphin, Man., breeder of Shropshire sheep. Shearling rams and ram lambs for sale.

W. J. TREGILLUS, Calgary, Alta., Breeder and importer of Holstein-Friesian cattle.

ALEX. D. GAMLEY, Griswold, Man., breeder of Leicester sheep. Write for prices.

K. M. WEBSTER, Cartwright, Man., breeder of Clydesdales. Stock for sale.

GEO. RICHARDSON, Nutana, Sask., breeder of Shorthorns. Bulls for sale.

D. McFARLANE, Oak Lake, Man., breeder of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.

G. W. ORSER, Wauchope, Sask., Choice Short horns of both sexes for sale.

THOS. MCCARTNEY, Longburn, Man., breeder of Ayrshires. Write your wants.

T. R. TODD, Hillview, Man., Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. Young stock for sale.

F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn, Sask., breeder Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale.

STEEL BROS., Glenboro, Man., breeders of Ayrshire cattle. Young stock for sale.

H. H. KEYS, Maple Avenue Farm, Pense, Sask., Angus cattle. Young stuff for sale.

ALEX. WOOD, Manor Hill Farm, Souris, Man., breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

W. H. PHILLIPS, Battleford, Sask., breeder of Berkshires. Choice stock for sale.

A. & D. STEWART, Westbourne, Man., breeders of Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

J. SPROULE, Meadowlea Stock Farm, Minto, Man., Imported Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

C. G. BULSTRODE, Mount Farm, Qu'Appelle, Sask., breeder of Berkshire swine.

P. McDONALD, Virden, Man., breeder Prize winning English Berkshire Swine.

W. V. EDWARDS, Souris, Man., breeder of Berkshires and Jerseys.

HUGH GILMORE, Burnside Stock Farm, Pasqua, Sask., breeder of Clydesdales.

J. S. RENWICK, Carberry, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale.

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM J. G. Barron, Prop. Carberry, Man. Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire swine have made Fairview Farm famous. The breeding animals coming from Fairview have been a prime factor in the improvement of stock in this country. The Shorthorn herd is now headed by Mistletoe Eclipse and Topsam's Duke VII, with Fairview Lad and Scotch Thistle in the junior herd. Imported Yorkshire sires. Some choice heifers for sale.

FRED T. SKINNER, Indian Head, has for sale now, three good Shropshire Ram-lambs, and a few choice selected White Wyandotte cockerels. Orders booked for spring pigs, from prize-winning Berkshire and Yorkshire stock at close prices. Square dealing guaranteed. Watch my record at the big shows.

HEREFORDS at reduced prices from Marples' famous prize herd, calves, heifers, cows, bulls; good for both milk and beef. Also **Shetland Ponies**, pony vehicles, harness, saddles, J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

TAMWORTH HOGS AND SHORTHORN CATTLE at Neepawa Stock Farm, A. W. Caswell, Prop., Neepawa, Man. Seven choice, several heifers, young boars and sows for sale. Farm adjoining the town of Neepawa. Phone No. 95. Can ship via C.N.R. or C.P.R.

MORTSON BROS., Fairlight, Sask., have Yorkshire hogs for sale, young and old, both sexes. Showed grand champion Brandon Fair. Prices according to quality of animal selected.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRE SWINE, at Cherry Grove Farm, Jas. J. Stewart, Gladstone, Man., Proprietor. Herd boar (imp. in dam) bred by Earl of Rosebery, Dalmeny Park, Edinburgh. Five young sows for sale.

W. SWITZER, Box 1078, Brandon, Man., Breeder of Improved Yorkshires. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Prices according to age.

ROBERT REID, Forrest Station, Man., breeder of Percherons. Port de Vendome at head of Stud, Championship for stallion and four mares, Brandon Fair, 1908 and 1909. Young stock for sale.

DUNFIELD BROS., Dauphin, Man., Ayrshires White Wyandottes and Pekin Ducks. Young stock for sale.

BERKSHIRE HOGS, Sunnyside Farm, Gladstone, Man., J. K. McEunna, Prop. Young stock for sale.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE—Bulls and heifers for sale. W. H. Mullins, Ponoka, Alberta.

TAMWORTH HOGS—Frank Orchard, Graysville, Man. Prize-winning stock for sale. Both sexes, all ages, trio not akin.

U. A. WALKER & SONS, Carnegie, Man., Breeder of Clydesdales. A good two year old stallion for sale now.

W. J. McCOMB, Beresford, Man.

Importer and Breeder of

RED POLLED CATTLE

"The Farmer's Cow"

Herd headed by Major Bragg, No. 16502, champion at four state fairs last year. Stock of all ages for sale.

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CLYDESDALES

Young Stock of both Sexes always For Sale.

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HORSES

Going Blind, Barry Co. Iowa City Ia. Can Cure

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--take on weight faster--make better beef--when deboned. Cows give more milk--and half the danger in shipping by rail or boat is eliminated.

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does the work in 2 minutes. Cuts from 4 sides at once. Write for free booklet. R. H. McKenna 219 Robert St. Toronto, Ont. Late of Picton, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

I am offering some choice young Bulls and Heifers for sale. Prospective buyers will be met at train and returned.

For Sale

One section land, bank barn, frame house, granary and out-buildings, mostly fenced, 2 1/2 miles from station. Price on application.

Wm. Chalmers, BOX 1052, Brandon

25 Reasons for Raising Mules

Send for my booklet showing that mules pay and pay big.

New Importation of Jacks and Jennets.

now in my barns. No better stock anywhere. Priced right. Farm 6 miles from Indianapolis, Cal. or write.

BAKER'S JACK FARM, Lawrence, Ind.



Steers in the feed lot at the Brandon Experimental Farm. The brush and straw in the racks form their only protection.

season begins. More good horses have been brought into the country this past year than ever before but we have also seen some of the other kind. When a man buys a stallion he is making an investment and it is an investment which affects him not only at the time but one which will prove cumulative in its effects. If he buys a good horse, the longer he keeps him the better off he will be; but if a poor one, the longer he keeps him the worse off he will become. Get the good horse. Deal with the reliable horseman and if the price for the good horse is too great for one man's pocket, let four or five farmers form a partnership and buy a No. 1 stallion. It takes at least four years to mature a foal and no farmer can afford to carry the get of a cheap stallion for this long a period and then sell it for \$50 to \$75 less than the good ones bring.

If a stallion costs \$3000 and is really a good one, he will be a good investment. Some men buy a horse and expect to pay for it in service fees the same season. Sometimes we do hear of a man paying for his farm with the first year's crop of wheat but in no other business, perhaps, can such profits be shown, and much less should such be expected in the case of a stallion. If it takes three or four years to pay for a stallion in service fees, it should not matter. His real worth will be shown when his foals mature and the value of the progeny should always determine the value of the sire. Unfortunately, some people refuse to profit by others' experience and will use a weed of a horse simply because he is cheap. There is some reason for thinking that stallions standing simply for profit should be prohibited. Too often the value of a horse is measured solely by his ability to get mares in foal, and especially by the man owning him. It very frequently is the case in all animal life that the most inferior animals are the most prepotent. The point we wish to make is, do not buy a poor horse simply because he is cheap. No one wants to pay an unnecessarily "long" price for an animal, but look for the good horses and of course buy them as cheaply as possible.

Steer Feeding at Brandon Farm.

There is a nice lot of three year old steers on feed at the Brandon Experimental Farm. Superintendent Murray is repeating the feeding experiments of 1908 and 1909 with 20 head being fed outside and 16 head in the stalls. When turned into the feed lots last fall, they weighed 1100 pounds each and cost three cents and a half per pound, shrink weight. The 20 head being fed outdoors have the run of a hundred acre brush pasture which, together with a long rack that is kept constantly filled with oat straw, is the only shelter they get. And they are doing fine. They made a gain of 70 pounds apiece during the month of December and when we saw them on the first day of February they were munching straw out of the long rack or lying about in the sun in as happy and contented a condition as ever they do in Ontario or even in the feed lots in the States.

These steers were put on feed on December first, being started with a little bran and about 5 pounds of oats and barley chop, equal parts. By the first of January the grain was increased to 9 pounds per steer, a little later to 12, and near the end of January they were put on full feed. They are now taking about 18 pounds of chop and have access to good oat straw at all times. A more contented bunch of feeders we have never seen. They will be fed until on in May and when the records are made public we expect to see that profitable gains have been secured.

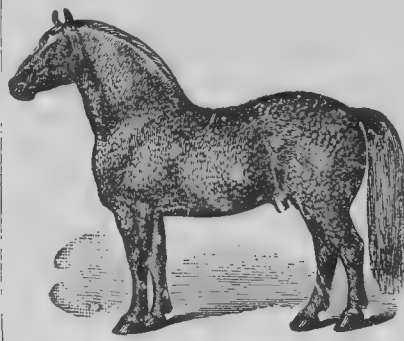
There are at least two elements about this outside feeding that should appeal to the average farmer. In the first place no expensive buildings are required and in the second place a large amount of oat straw can be consumed that would otherwise be wasted. Not all farmers have the brush pasture but all have straw and it would not be at all difficult to make straw shelters, very satisfactory and likewise very cheaply. And when one considers the large amount of oat straw that is worse than wasted he is forced to the conclusion that in that resource alone is there room for work of the Conservation Commission. That veteran institute speaker, Duncan Anderson, declares that good oat straw is as



Watering tank for steers being fed out of doors at the Brandon Experimental Farm. The water in the tank is kept from freezing by a tank heater. When the mercury was down close to 40 below practically no ice formed on the water. Either coal or wood may be burned in the heater.

100 Registered Percheron Stallions AND Mares 100

We are offering for sale imported and home bred Percheron Stallions and



Mares, Shires and standard breeds of the very best breeding in the country. We can show you 20 Stallions and 15 Mares as good as those of any one breeder in the United States, or Canada. We invite you to come and inspect our horses and we will prove it to you, that they have the size, action, style, bone, quality and breeding unsurpassed anywhere in the country. Our horses are raised in North Dakota and are better horses for the north west. Our coming three-year-old Stallions came out of the pasture in November. They are raised as they should be and will

prove money makers to the buyer from the start, and you need not experiment with them. Our prices are as low as the lowest considering the size and the quality that you are getting.

E. O. & O. O. ELLISON & SONS, Lamoure, North Dakota

GLENCARNOCK ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE

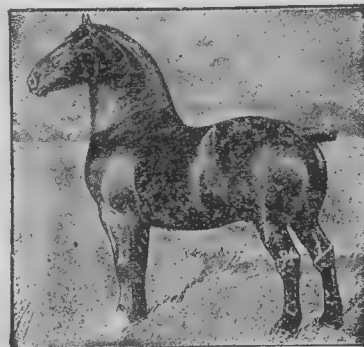


We have ten choice young Bulls of 1909, every one a topper and splendid big fellows for their age, of the low down bulky sort, that sire market topping steers. We also have a few two-year-old Heifers that are good enough to start a foundation herd of show cattle, all are bred to our champion bull, Golden Glean or Black Bird Brilliant, to drop their first calves in August or September next. Now is the time to make a start with a pure-bred herd of the right sort.

Glencarnock Stock Farm, Brandon, Man.

ROBERT BROWN, Herdsman.

JAS. D. MCGREGOR, Prop.



MAPLE VIEW FARM

PERCHERON AND HACKNEY
STALLIONS AND MARES

My new importation arrived on Dec. 25th, in good condition. They are the best which I have ever been able to buy. All of good colors, black and grey, with plenty of bone and lots of quality. It will be to the interest of every intending purchaser to write me or come and see my horses before buying. I can save you money, as I buy my own horses and sell them without any salesman, giving the purchaser the benefit. All my horses are sold under a breeding guarantee. My 35 years' experience in the stallion business enables me to select breeding horses, as my reputation has shown, for I have only owned two non-breeders in 35 years. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Maple View Farm is 1/2-mile from station.

R. P. STANLEY

Moosomin, Sask.

Shields' Herefords

Champions of the Show Rings of
Western Canada

Herd is headed by "Happy Christmas" and includes one of the strongest lots of females to be found in the West. Some choice young stock for sale.

WM. SHIELDS, Prop.
Box 583. BRANDON, MAN.



HAPPY CHRISTMAS (Imp.) 5718 (21442), the unbeaten champion

Usher's Imported Clydesdales

If you are in the market for a choice Filly or a show Stallion at a reasonable price, come and see my stock.

THOS. USHER

Carman, Man.

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12 bulls from 12 months to 3 years, all sired by imported Scotch bulls. Several out of imported dams.

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Elsie Stock Farm, Breeder of

Shorthorns & Clydesdales
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Holsteins, Yorkshires and Leicesters

"Sarcastic Lad" Champion Bull—Winnipeg, Brandon and Regina Fairs—4-yrs. old. Price \$100.

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The BOUNDARY SHROPSHIRE

Choice Shropshires, either sex, sired by "Kelso's Rose," champion ram two years in succession at Winnipeg, Brandon and Killarney. Also a few sired by an imported Buttar ram. Type and individual merit our aim. If you want the best home bred rams or ewes, write us.

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Cures Strained Pulley Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Sores, Wire Cuts, Bruises and Swellings, Lameness, and Allays Pain Quickly without Blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. Pleasant to use. \$2.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Horse Book 5 D free.

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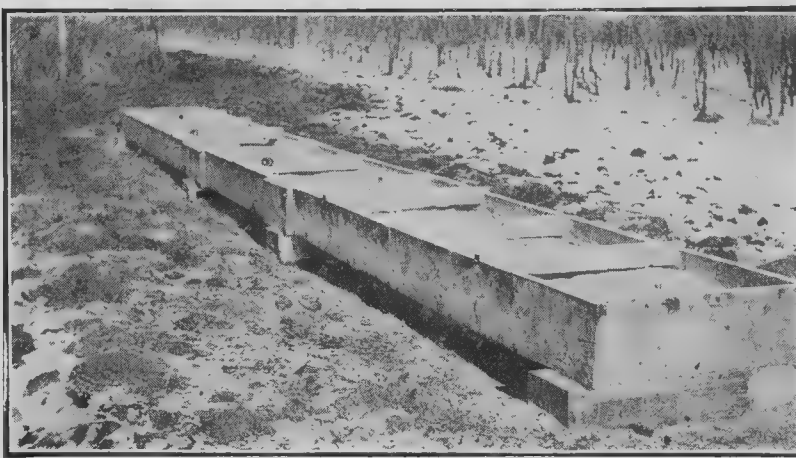
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valuable for steer feeding in connection with grain as much of the timothy hay that is sold throughout the country. These steers at Brandon are doing well on their grain ration and oat straw while last year large numbers of cattle were wintered in Alberta on oat straw and about 7 pounds of chop per day in addition.

We could not notice that the steers in the stalls were looking any better than those outside. They were put in, sixteen of them, at the same time as the twenty outside but are being fed somewhat differently. They are getting 7 pounds of oats and barley chop, 40 pounds of corn silage, roots and cut straw. Their coats of hair are not quite so long as of those outside but otherwise little difference could be noted. A point worth mentioning in connection with the outside lot is that they have easy access to plenty of water, and it is not freezing cold. A tank heater in the tank keeps ice from forming and the water always has the chill off it. Cold weather outside and ice cold water inside a steer's belly will use up a lot of good feed without giving any profit back to the feeder.

These feeding experiments are among the most valuable lines of work that our Experimental Farms can undertake. Before farmers will take up this work to any great extent at least two things must be plainly demonstrated. It must be shown that economical gains can be made and also that a fair price will be received for the finished animal. Both these have already been demonstrated to a degree and some farmers are mak-



Feed trough in which oats and barley is fed in the outside feeding experiments at the Brandon Experimental Farm.

ing money at cattle feeding, both indoors and outside. The doubting Thomases should take a run up through Neepawa and Newdale districts and see this feeding business demonstrated by practical men. In the meantime, the Experimental Farms will go ahead with their work and their reports should make interesting and valuable reading.

Pig Feeding Experiments.

Arrangements are being made at the Brandon Experimental Farm for some experimental work in pig feeding this coming spring and summer. An attempt will be made to determine the feeding value of tankage. Four pens of pigs will be used. To one a ration of oats and barley chop will be fed and to see what effect tankage will have when added to this ration another lot will be fed oats, barley and tankage. A third lot will receive the ordinary ration, oats, wheat and barley, while the fourth pen will receive a combined ration of oats, wheat, barley and tankage. Many pig feeders attach a very high value to the use of tankage so that the results of this work will be of considerable interest.

The J. Y. Griffin & Co., Pork Packers, Winnipeg are offering a special prize of \$25 in cash for the best pen of three bacon hogs to be exhibited at the Alberta Fat Stock Show in Calgary on April 5 to 8, next. This special prize was received too late to be incorporated in the prize list.

What Kind of Bull.

We are asked by a Saskatchewan subscriber to recommend the right kind of bull for him to use to breed "general-purpose" cows. The subscriber states that his heifers are by a pure-bred shorthorn bull and from scrub cows. He wants both milk and beef. He ships his milk to the creamery and sells his young stock to the butcher. He prefers to use either a Holstein or a Red Poll bull and wants to know which gives the richest milk.

There are many farmers situated just as this man is and in parts of the West where dairying and mixed farming is bound to become more important, just such questions will arise. We have very decided views which satisfy us and the expression of them need prejudice no body nor any breeders. The "general-purpose" Shorthorn is especially desirable under just such conditions as mentioned by our correspondent. This is not saying a word against other breeds. They have beaten the Shorthorns in many, many ways but for the particular purpose mentioned we believe the Shorthorn will take the lead.

Now the Red Poll is a dual purpose animal. True, and if the herd were to be kept registered it would be all right to keep this breed for they are fairly good milkers, as a rule, and their calves are fairly good in making beef. But that is not the question and neither is it the question with a very great

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FIVE STALLIONS from one to three years old.

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8 exceedingly large sappy bull calves, grand quality, sired by my great Golden Drop Stock Bull "Royal Pilgrim," any one looking for a Bull to head his herd should certainly see these Bulls. Show females all ages. Clydesdale mares and fillies, imported, in foal to my Stock Stallion, King's Heir.—Apply to PURVES THOMPSON, Maple Shade Farm, Purves P. O. Manitoba.

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Breeder of High Class Clydesdales
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Two STALLIONS and two MARES for sale. Winnings of this stable at Regina Summer Fair included three firsts.

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Breeders of choicest strains of Island Bred Jersey Cattle. Young stock, both sexes, for sale

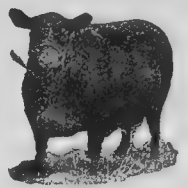
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ANGUS CATTLE AND BERKSHIRE SWINE BUFF ORPINGTON CHICKENS

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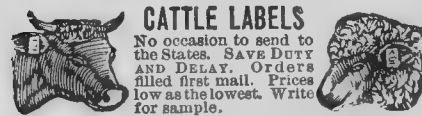
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are the best. Being made of aluminum they are brighter, lighter, stronger and more durable than any other. Fit any part of the ear. Nothing to catch on feed trough or other obstacle. Your name, address and any series of numbers on each tag. Sample tag, catalogue and prices mailed free. Ask for them. Address

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to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of

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amount of butter fat produced depends upon the total amount of milk given and so far Holsteins hold the record over all other beef breeds—dairy, dual-purpose, or beef animals.

To Destroy Ringworms on Cattle.

By Alfred Andrews, Deleau, Man.

Where can you find a farmer who has not had experience with this disagreeable contagious skin disease? I had this disease infesting my cattle for several years. I tried many methods that were prescribed for the destruction of ringworms, but failed of real satisfaction. Many will hold them in check, but fail to destroy entirely. Those who have practiced washing such scury scabs off, as is absolutely necessary in order to destroy ringworms, will be delighted to procure a remedy that will destroy immediately, at a trifling cost. Two year ago my young stock came home from the ranch infested with ringworms. I took hogs' lard and baking soda, equal parts, and placed it in a vessel on the stove. I applied it while hot, with a swab made by tying a small piece of cotton on a short stick. After rubbing the hot material on each scab with the swab for about half a minute, the scab will loosen and slip off at once. This accomplished, the work is done. However, it is necessary to search a second time, in case some scabs should be overlooked the first time. The secret of success lies in applying the material while hot. Suffice it to say, I was not infested with ringworms for twelve months after, until the next return of the cattle from the ranch.

An International Commission on Control of Tuberculosis of Domestic Animals.

By Dr. M. H. Reynolds V. S., Secretary of the Commission.

The American Veterinary Medical Association has recognized for some time that the question of tuberculosis control work among domestic animals was a big and very difficult problem of universal interest and fundamental importance and one that must be met sooner or later. This Association clearly recognized that certain great interests are concerned in any dealing with this problem. Fundamentally these are; first, general society interested in this question as a public health measure; second, the live stock producer, especially interested in the financial questions of profit and loss—the producer of animal foods for human beings; third, there was the manufacturer of these animal foods, the packer, and, fourth, the veterinary profession involved as sanitarians and practitioners intimately related on one hand to the producer and on the other hand to the consumer.

With these considerations in view, the American Veterinary Medical Association made provision at its last session for the creation of an International Tuberculosis Commission which should fittingly represent all these great interests. The essential duty of this Commission was to study thoroughly and report upon the general problems of control work rather than upon technical research problems.

The following gentlemen were selected to represent the United States on this Commission: Hon. W. D. Hoard of Wisconsin, a practical dairyman, breeder, farmer, and editor of Hoard's Dairyman; Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief of the Pathological Division of the federal Bureau of Animal Industry; Dr. V. A. Moore, professor of pathology and dean of the veterinary college at Cornell University, New York; Dr. M. P. Ravenel, professor of bacteriology, University of Wisconsin, and member of the Wisconsin State Live Stock Sanitary Board; Dr. M. H.

Reynolds, professor of veterinary medicine, University of Minnesota, member and organizer of the Minnesota State Live Stock Sanitary Board; and Dr. E. C. Schroeder, superintendent of the federal Bureau of Animal Industry Experiment Station.

The members selected to represent the Dominion of Canada were: Hon. W. C. Edwards, Ottawa, one of Canada's most famous breeders of short-horns; Mr. J. W. Flavell, of Toronto, a prominent Canadian packer; D. C. A. Hodgetts, Chief Health Officer for the Province of Ontario; Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Veterinary Director-General, and Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa; and Dr. F. Torrance, Winnipeg, professor of veterinary medicine, University of Manitoba, and a prominent Canadian veterinarian.

So far as the writer knows, credit for the original suggestion and for pushing the movement along until it finally resulted in the creation of this Commission, belongs especially to Dr. Rutherford of Canada.

The first session of this Commission was held recently at Buffalo, New York. Dr. J. C. Rutherford was selected chairman; and Dr. M. H. Reynolds, Secretary of the Commission.

It was soon recognized that this was necessarily a preliminary meeting and should be devoted to a discussion of organization, and plans for work with the members getting acquainted with each other and with each other's views.

It was soon agreed that the Commission could not wisely at this stage adopt specific resolutions or recommend specific methods; but a number of general propositions were taken up for consideration and on some of these the Commission reached unanimous understanding, as follows:

(1). That general compulsory tuberculin test and slaughter is impractical and should be dropped from further consideration. (2). That voluntary testing for owners as a general state policy should be retained, provided it be recognized for what it really is; i.e., a very efficient means of public education and as serving somewhat to keep further spread of tuberculosis among domestic animals in check. (3). It was unanimously agreed, recognizing fully its limitations, that we can and should accept the tuberculin test under certain conditions as a basis of suitable control legislation.

One of the serious difficulties in our problem was recognized as the indifference of purchasers of valuable breeding stock who want certain blood lines and are willing to take the tuberculosis in order to get the breeding.

It was recognized that marked change in public sentiment in most states and provinces must be secured and that this can be expected only as a process of slow development.

In this formal discussion the Commission found and recognized the importance of certain doors admitting the sanitarian to the tubercular herd; i.e., (1) by way of the killing floor and local stock yards to the farm; (2). Through clinical cases recognized in practice, inspection, or otherwise; (3) tuberculin testing for interstate and export traffic.

Two important sources of dissemination (not individual infection) were recognized; first, the traffic in tuberculous cattle especially in pure bred stock; and second, unpasteurized creamery skim milk.

Working Three Horses Abreast.

Most three horse eveners are so constructed that each horse draws the same weight. This is perhaps right, although it does not follow that each horse has the same advantage. The middle horse is undoubtedly placed at a disadvantage, especially if the weather is hot and then if they are not hitched properly. If the "spread" is such as to draw the horses' heads together, the middle horse has to breathe air that has been partially vitiated by the breathing of the other horses. The horse in the centre is usually placed there because he can and will work there. Where a job is too heavy for



Lice and Parasites Cost \$175,000,000 a Year

according to the report of the United States Department of Agriculture. What the death loss is, due to poisonous germs of disease, can hardly be estimated.

The cry everywhere is clean up, disinfect, destroy all forms of parasites.

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant

Deodorizes, purifies the air, kills all forms of disease germs in barns, hog pens, cow stables, chicken yards, sinks, drains, etc., simply by sprinkling it everywhere. One gallon diluted makes from 70 to 100 gallons. It also kills lice, mites, sheep ticks, fleas, also sheep scab, mange, eczema and other parasitic skin diseases. Meets the United States Government requirements for official dipping for sheep scab.

If your dealer can't supply you, we will. Write for circular.

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Clydesdale Stallion, Royal Ascot

—for sale. This is a beautiful dark brown, eight years old, with Macgregor and Prince of Wales for grand sires. **Sixty Head** of registered **Oxford Ewes**, all in lamb. **Berkshire Sows**, in pig. Twenty head of **Galloways**, 15 females, stock bull and four bull calves, all for sale. 12 head of **Angora Goats**.

Farm eight miles from town. Local and long distance telephone.

Jas. Bray

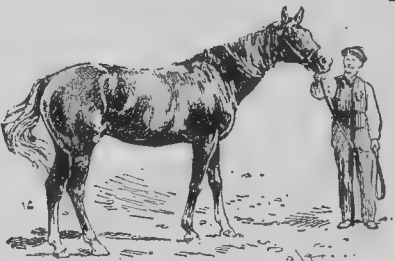
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WILL MAKE HIM SOUND



It does not matter whether your horse has a BONY SPAVIN, RING BONE, SPLINT, CURB, SWEENEY or BOG SPAVIN. "SPENCER'S SPAVELINE" will make him "SOUND." That is a strong statement and a big claim but we are prepared to "MAKE GOOD" by a "SIGNED GUARANTEE" as binding as a contract can be made or written accompanies each bottle.

PRICE \$3.50

Sold at all Drug Stores and also by The Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg, Wholesale Druggists and The Martin Do Co., Wynne Co., Winnipeg, Wholesale Druggists, or prepaid to any address on receipt of price \$3.50. by

W. M. HAMILTON
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two horses, oftentimes a small horse will be placed in the middle, whereas the biggest horse of the three should be worked there for it is at a disadvantage at which he works. In warm weather the heat from the bodies of the other two will cause him to sweat more freely than otherwise which together with the fact that the air circulates less freely about his head than about the heads of the other two causes him to fag more quickly.

Prof. F. H. King has made some very apt comments regarding the middle horse. He says:

Air once breathed has lost much of its food value or sustaining power and, impossible as it may seem, we have known horses to suffer from breathing impoverished air when plowing in the field. This may occur where three horses driven abreast have their heads close and so directed that the middle animal is compelled to draw his supply of air from that thrown out by the other two, and the exhaustion or fatigue of the centre horse can often be made noticeably less when a "spreader" or the habit of driving requires the outside animals to breathe straight in front or a little outward. Three heavy horses at hard labor on the plow or harvester draw so much air and reduce its feeding value to such an extent that when the outer horses are permitted to travel a little in advance, and at the same time inclining their heads in, the centre animal is placed at a great disadvantage in being compelled to breathe partly exhausted and otherwise vitiated air, for the case is like feeding the fire box of one engine from the smoke stacks of two others.

Judges at the Manitoba Winter Fair.

An unusually strong list of judges has been secured for the Manitoba Winter Fair. We have received the following official list from Chas Fraser, secretary and manager:

Heavy Horses.—Jas. Z. McLay, Janesville, Wis.; Prof. W. B. Richards, N. Dak. Agric. College.

Light Horses.—Dr. S. F. Tolmie, Victoria, B. C.

Beef Cattle and Hogs.—Prof. R. J. Kinzer, Kansas Agric. College, Sheep.—Jno. Campbell, Woodville, Ont.

Dressed Carcasses.—Dr. Jno. Gosling, Kansas City, Mo.

Poultry.—Sharp Butterfield, Windsor, Ont.

Seed Grain and Roots.—F. H. Reed, Regina, Sask.; Prof. S. A. Bedford, Man. Agric. College.

World Supply of Live Stock.

Statistics of the world supply of live stock are incomplete; large areas of Africa are unrepresented; the number of animals in China, Persia, Afghanistan, Korea, Bolivia, Ecuador, Salvador, and several less important countries are unknown; for Brazil the number of cattle alone is estimated; in general statistics of cattle, horses, sheep, and swine are much more complete than those of other animals, as statements of the world. In some countries the latest available data relate to numbers ten years ago. Keeping in view these deficiencies in data, estimates of the approximate number of live stock in the world, so far as information is available, are of interest.

Sheep seem to be the most numerous of the large animals in the world, with a total of about 580,000,000 head. Australia ranks first, with about 88,000,000; the Argentina second, with 67,000,000; United States third, with about 57,000,000; European Russia and Asiatic Turkey each have approximately 45,000,000. Great Britain, with 27,000,000 in 1908, has more sheep in proportion to its area than any other important nation.

The number of cattle enumerated or estimated, about 430,000,000, although smaller in number than that of sheep, is much more important, owing to their

larger size. In total number of cattle, British India ranks first, with about 91,000,000 (including buffaloes and buffalo calves); the United States ranks second, with about 70,000,000; Russia third, with about 36,000,000; Argentina and Brazil each have about 30,000,000; Germany about 20,000,000; Austria-Hungary 18,000,000 in (1900), France 14,000,000, and the United Kingdom 12,000,000. The proportion of the total number of cattle which is beef cattle, work cattle, or milch cows has not been estimated.

The United States is preeminent as a swine producing nation, being credited with approximately 50,000,000 head out of a world supply of less than 150,000,000; Germany ranks second, with about 22,000,000; European Russia has about 11,000,000; France 7,000,000; Austria had 5,000,000 in 1900, and Hungary 7,000,000 in 1895. No other country is credited with as many as 5,000,000.

Horses aggregate about 95,000,000; European Russia and the United States have almost an equal number, between 20,000,000 and 25,000,000 head; Argentina has about 8,000,000; Asiatic Russia is credited with about 7,000,000; Germany 4,000,000, France 3,000,000, the United Kingdom 2,000,000; Austria and Hungary, each, had about 2,000,000 in 1900 and 1895 respectively.

Of the 7,500,000 mules that are estimated in the world more than half are in the United States; no other country is credited with 1,000,000; Spain comes nearest, with about 810,000 in 1907.

The number of asses in the world is estimated to be between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000; Asiatic Turkey is credited with about 2,500,000; 1,300,000 were credited to British India in 1907; 850,000 to Italy in 1908; and 775,000 to Spain in 1907.

Nearly 100,000,000 goats are estimated in the various countries of the world; by far the largest number are in British India, nearly 30,000,000; Asiatic Turkey is credited with 9,000,000; Algeria about 4,000,000, Mexico 4,000,000, and Argentina 3,000,000 (in 1907.)

About 15,000,000 buffaloes were reported in British India in 1907, over 2,500,000 in Dutch East Indies in 1905; minor countries bring the total number estimated to over 21,000,000.

The approximate number of camels in important countries, so far as estimates can be made, is: Asiatic Russia 700,000, British India 450,000; European Russia 225,000; Algeria 200,000; Tunis 150,000; Soudan (Anglo-Egyptian, number assessed for tribute and tax in 1910) 132,000; Egypt 40,000.

Of the 900,000 reindeer reported from various countries, 350,000 were in Russia, 230,000 were in Sweden, 140,000 in Finland (in 1906), and 110,000 in Norway (1900.)

Charcoal given to animals, especially to poultry and swine, acts upon the blood, as a purifier, being found of benefit where there is no definable disease.

E. N. Alexander, Hamiota, Man.:—"I appreciate your splendid paper very much."

All men have follies. Those of the wise man are known only to himself; those of the fool to all but himself.

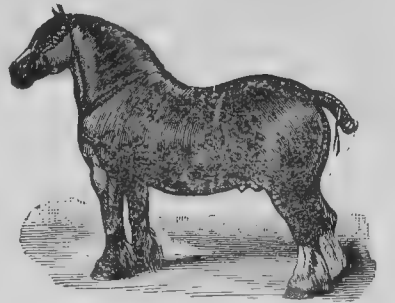
It does no harm to cultivate the funny-bone. A good, wholesome laugh is better than medicine.

W. Stanley, Pasqua, Sask.:—"I have been a regular subscriber to The Nor'-West Farmer for some years and can honestly say that it is the best paper in the West from the point of view of a horseman."

Oscar Krauss, Lip'on, Sask.:—"Enclosed please find money order for \$1.00 as subscription for 1910 for your very valuable paper. I congratulate you on your real success during the past year. The Nor'-West Farmer is second to none."

Forest Home Clydesdales

Our offering of one, two and three year old Clydesdale Fillies are of a different class to what usually comes to Canada. They are large and full of quality and exceptionally well bred. Three by Baron's Pride. Not a plain bred one in the lot. A splendid pair of stallions two and three years.



Intending purchasers should see this lot before investing.

Carman, C. P. R., C. N. R. G. N. R.; Roland, G. N. R. and C. N. R. Telephone Carman Exchange.

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J. W. & F. T. PETERSON

LITCHFIELD, MINN. (66 miles west of Minneapolis on Great Northern R'y direct Wpg. line) IMPORTERS and BREEDERS of PERCHERON, BELGIAN, SHIRE and GERMAN COACH STALLIONS and MARES.

WE have on hand this year the best lot of horses which it has ever been our privilege to offer to the public. We have already made five importations this year, and our sixth will arrive late in December. We would like to call special attention to the large number of strictly first class Percheron mares that were included in

J. W. PETERSON the November importation, all of them in foal to the world's F. T. PETERSON champion Carnot (66666). We will give \$200 for every colt from these mares during the season of 1910, provided owners will want to part with them. We make a specialty of furnishing our customers 80 per cent foal getters. Our horses are all raised or acclimated in the North, which accounts for high percentage in breeding. If you want an animal to make money and be a credit to your community and yourself, call on us before you buy. We stand on our past record, and every guarantee and statement made good. You get the benefit of life long experience. If you do not know just the animal suited to your locality, we will select a money maker for you. Two season's life insurance to extent of half value, carried free. Our new picture, "MARES IN PASTURE", will be sent free upon receipt of 10 cents to cover cost of mailing. Write for it.

Imported Shire Stallions, Mares and Fillies FOR SALE

My second importation has arrived and are nicely over the long journey. They consist of five stallions and ten mares. Among them are individuals good enough to win in any company. They have size, weight and constitution and as they have never been pampered are as hardy as native stock. The mares are in foal to first class stallions and all will be sold at a very small advance on cost. Come and see them or write for particulars.

JAMES M. EWENS,

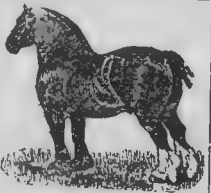
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SINTON'S CLYDESDALES

My last importation comprises 22 Mares and 18 Stallions (personally selected), ages 1 to 4 years, got by such celebrated sires as Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, Everlasting, Baron of Buchlyvie, Baronson, Ruby Pride, Pride of Blacon, Clan Chattan, Labori, Baden Powell, Fickle Fashion, Scottish Fancy, Lord Lothian and other noted sires. Prices the very lowest possible. Stables in city.



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As it is desired to make this department of the greatest possible value to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Each enquiry must be accompanied with the name and address of the subscriber, but, if so desired, the name will not be published. Free answers are given only in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

Night Sweats.

J.P.R., South Qu'Appelle, Sask.—"How should a horse, eight years old, be treated that sweats at night when in stable, mostly from the small of back to the belly."

Answer.—Give the horse a dose of physic and feed him bran mash without hay for twelve hours before and after it. Follow this by giving daily exercise or light work, don't feed too much oats and see that the ventilation of the stable at night is good.

Polypus.

J.P.C., Seamo, Man.—"I have a three year old heifer that calved last spring. She milked all right until about a month ago; then I noticed that when milking she would back up and stagger and begin panting and blowing, and now she seems to be getting worse. She falls over, gets up and falls over again, and appears very ill for a few minutes, then often she will cough several times, then seem all right again. These attacks come on only once in a while, not every day. She gets bran mash regularly."

Answer.—The heifer is suffering from a polypus or tumour which sometimes blocks up the air passages and almost causes suffocation. Coughing dislodges the tumor and relieves the symptoms for the time until it slips back again. Nothing can be done for her except by a surgeon.

Azoturia.

Subscriber, Macleod, Alta.—"I have a horse, nine years old. He worked steady all summer and fall, until about the middle of November. He was standing in the stable two or three days. I let him out one evening for exercise. He went out feeling good, and started playing with his mate around the yard, and about fifteen minutes after I found him lying flat on the ground not able to raise his head. I got some help and got him up and he staggered into the stable and went down again. I gave him a dose of turpentine and soda, put a sack of hot oats across his kidneys, put three blankets on him, and kept changing the oats until he was steaming hot and sweating. About three o'clock in the morning he got up. I rubbed caustic balsam on his back, and kept the three blankets on. Two days after I saw a veterinary surgeon. He prescribed soda in large doses and said the horse was affected with Azoturia. I saw another veterinarian and he prescribed nitre and whiskey in large doses. I gave the horse 1/2 lb of soda first dose and in six hours 1/4 lb, then I started giving him nitre and saltpetre, and whiskey and gin, two doses per day, for about a week. I gave him 1/2 lb of saltpetre, 10 ounces of nitre, two bottles of whiskey and one of gin in about a week. His kidneys were in a very bad condition, but this treatment seemed to get them working fairly well. The Vet. then prescribed strychnine, one grain morning and one at night, in feed or water. I have given him now about 40 grains in about 30 days. I fed him bran mash three times a day and hay and all the water he wants, but not any grain. He never laid down since he took sick until this last three or four days. He now lies down, takes a little roll and gets up again. It is about all he can do to get up. He stands quite strong on his feet now, but at first it was very tiresome to him. He is looking fine, and is gaining in flesh (and gaining in strength, but

very slowly. He is feeling good and tries to play but his legs and back don't seem to serve him right. He has a sort of winding step and a rocking gait and one leg seems as bad as the other. I can't locate where the trouble is. There is not any sign of the muscles wasting that I can see. His muscles are full and hard, especially over and around the hips. He has been in a large box stall and never out until the last couple of days; I let him out in the corral for exercise."

Answer.—Your horse is now suffering from the effects of the attack and may take some time to get entirely over it but is likely to do so if carefully treated. Sometimes this weakness of the muscles lasts for several months. Feed him moderately, as you are doing now, give a good dose of sweet nitre twice a week (about two ounces), and a little exercise on mild days. At other times, let him have the run of a large loose box.

Death from Apoplexy.

H. S. M., Manitou, Man.—"Found one of my cows dead this morning under very peculiar circumstances. She was seven or eight years old, was milking, but nearly dry. She was all right when milked last night and was quite dead and cold when I found her this morning. She seemed to have fallen all at once. She was not lying in a natural position but had her legs doubled up under her body. Her head was in the manger and a little blood had run from the nose. The tongue was hanging out, much swollen and her whole body was terribly bloated. When skinning her, I found the tissues between the hide and meat filled with wind and you could hear the wind coming out as I ran the knife under the hide. I opened her but found nothing wrong, as far as I could tell. She was not in calf and was in good condition, was a fine large cow. She had eaten all her night's feed of oat sheaves. She has been stabled all the time except for about one hour each day; and has been fed on oat sheaves, oat straw and chop."

Answer.—The cow seems to have died from apoplexy and the bloating would depend upon the condition of her stomach at the time of death. If full of recently eaten food, this would quickly ferment and produce gas and this would distend the carcass as you found it.

Pimples on the Neck.

Subscriber, Crandall, Man.—"A horse in good condition breaks out in little pimples all around his neck where the collar touches. These pimples will rise and break in a day. When I take his collar off it will be wet with the discharge of these little boils. Then a fresh bunch will appear the next day. They are a little sore just before they break but do not cause any noticeable discomfort to the horse."

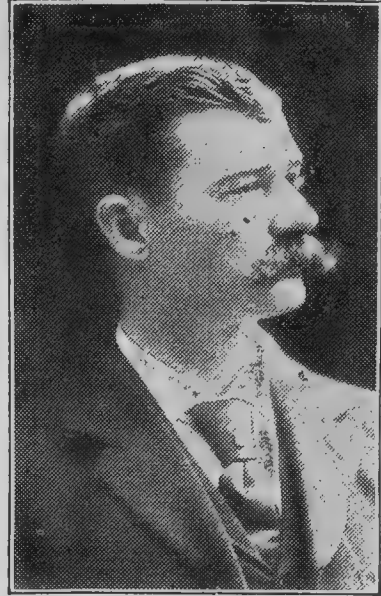
Answer.—The collar is responsible for most of these, the pus from one sore being rubbed into the skin by the collar produces another sore and so on. If the collar be a leather-faced one, wash it with soap and warm water and scrape it a little if necessary. When clean, apply a solution of carbolic acid to it, one part to twenty. After this, keep it clean. If the collar is cloth-faced, it will be more difficult to clean, but it may be well beaten and brushed and then wetted with the carbolic solution. Keep the shoulders clean and after work is over wash them with the following solution: tannic acid two drachms, carbolic acid half an ounce, glycerine two ounces, water one pint.

Bog Spavin and Thoroughpin.

F. W. E., Man.—"A Clyde filly that I have is coming three years old this spring. She has had a bog spavin and thoroughpin (on the same leg) since she was a year old. At times it is quite noticeable, then again, one has to look very closely to notice anything at all wrong. I have been told that she will grow out of it, but would like your advice on the matter. The leg does not bother her at any time."

Answer.—At three years old there is more chance of this getting worse than better and the filly had better be treated at once. Clip off the hair and rub in the following blister for at least fifteen minutes: cantharides, two drachms; lard, one and a half ounces. Tie her

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If you want a good one, don't miss this chance, and if you want a moderate priced horse with a grand pedigree, I have them also.

Shorthorns of all ages also for sale, the best to be had, and all by imported bulls.

JOHN GRAHAM, Carberry, Man.

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head to the wall high up, so that she cannot rub her nose on the part until next day, when the blister should be washed off and a little lard applied. Repeat the blister every two weeks for three or four times.

Breed the Mare.

W. R., Sask.—“Heavy mare, rising five years old, seems to be in season nearly all the time, and passes urine pretty freely. She is in good condition and seems to be healthy and sound. She does little work and I feed one gallon morning and night with oat straw for roughage. Lately there seems to be a whitish matter round the vagina. Is there anything wrong or is she only over-excited? Should she be bred as soon as possible. She has not been bred before.”

Answer.—This mare had better be bred as soon as convenient, as the condition she is in is abnormal and may lead to disease.

Tumor on Hip.

J. K., Lyleton, Man.—“I have a horse, 15 years old, with a tumour on his hip. Three years ago it started as a small wart. When it was large enough I tied a few hairs tight around it and in two or three weeks it dropped off, also another on his leg below the hock. After dressing them both with caustic, the one on the leg disappeared and the other grew again. About 18 months ago I had a veterinary surgeon remove it and again dressed it frequently with caustic, but it still started to grow again until it is now about 4 inches across the face of it. I have been dressing it with a solution from the same veterinarian, but it gets worse all the time. The horse is in good condition and in no pain with it. He will keep trying to rub it off if he gets the chance. I let him out on mild days only, as sharp weather catches hold of it.”

Answer.—Have the tumour cut well out and the bottom of the resulting wound seared with a red-hot iron. This can be done without inflicting any pain by injecting a little cocaine before operating.

Healing an Old Sore.

W. S., Snowflake, Man.—“I have a mare, five years old. She had a colt last summer and in June she got a wire cut in the hock joint. It did not seem to be a bad cut at first but later grew larger and has never healed up. It is a rough sore and has left a large leg but does not lame the mare.”

Answer.—Wash the sore with castile soap and then apply, with a brush, a mixture of equal parts of tincture of iodine and Friar's Balsam. Repeat daily.

Cough.

Reader.—“I bought a mare last spring. She had a bad cough when I got her. She continued coughing more or less all summer, but of late she only coughs when getting a drink. Sometimes seems to choke and coughs very hard.”

Answer.—Blister the throat with a strong ammonia liniment and give one of the following powders three times a day:—Powdered muriate of ammonia, one drachm; chlorate of potassium, one and a half drachms; licorice root, two drachms.

About Swamp Fever.

J. F., Buchanan, Sask.—“What is the proper feed for a horse affected with swamp fever? 2. In your issue of April 20th, 1909, a prescription is given. How long should this be continued after the horse seems to be well? 3. We are advised to put one teaspoonful of pure carbolic acid in a quart of water and sprinkle over ten quarts of salt, then feed a handful to a horse once a week as a swamp fever preventative. Would above be beneficial or otherwise?”

Answer.—1. Bran mashes, hay and a small feed of oats not oftener than once a day. The hay should not be given too freely as swamp fever horses will often eat more than is good for them if the manger is kept full. 2. The medicine may be discontinued a week after the horse is well. 3. The salt in this prescription would be good for the horse, but the amount of carbolic acid in the

mixture is so small that it would have no effect.

Yeast Cake Treatment.

G. R. W., Ashville, Man.—“What is meant by the ‘yeast cake’ treatment for a barren mare?”

Answer.—Many mares are difficult to get in foal because the vagina contains fluids that are fatal to the seminal fluid and the yeast cake treatment changes these fluids so that they are no longer injurious. There are several ways of applying it, but the essential is to get the material of the yeast cake well back to the end of the passage and leave it there until it has done its work. Generally the cake is crumbled up in a little warm water and injected into the passage.

How to Avoid Accidents in Operating Steam and Gasoline Engines.

By Prof. A. R. Greig, Saskatchewan Agricultural College, Saskatoon.

Statistics show that over 80 per cent. of the accidents are due, not to the machine, but to the operator or owner. That is to say, that accidents due to mismanagement, wear and tear, etc., form 80 per cent. of the total number. If this then is the case, by far the greatest proportion of the accidents can be avoided by getting a good engineer, by educating our men to make careful engineers. The government has long recognized this fact, and for that reason has made it compulsory that men running engines must pass an examination and obtain a license. These men have to be educated not only along theoretical lines but also along practical lines. We hope to have established in our province a school for engineers conducted along practical lines. This school will be connected with the University, and in it we hope our farmers will be able to obtain that practical side of the work that is so essential. My first point, then, is, if our engineers fulfill their duties properly, 80 per cent. of the accidents will be avoided.

In a steam engine a boiler explosion is the most destructive of all accidents, due to the enormous amount of energy stored in the heated water and steam. Professor Thurston, in a paper on boiler explosions, said that if the ordinary cylindrical boiler of the fire tube type were heated up to 75 pounds pressure there would be 52,000,000 foot-pounds of energy stored up in it, or enough, if all directed upwards, to send it one mile up in the air.

Now all boiler explosions are due to one of the following causes: 1. Weak design of the boiler; 2. Poor material or workmanship; 3. Corrosion or general wear and tear; 4. Mismanagement.

The government protects the purchaser as far as causes No. 1 and 2 are concerned, by a very rigid specification to which all boilers entering the province must conform. The third cause of accidents, corrosion and wear and tear, is in the hands of the engineer to a large extent. That is to say, the life of a boiler can be extended by careful management. Any engineer that will allow scale to accumulate on the inside of the heating surface of a boiler and to become baked there, is allowing the sixteenth of an inch of scale means a consumption of 15 per cent. more fuel and wear to be greatly accelerated. One one-half of an inch of scale means 60 per cent. more fuel, but it means more than this. It allows the sheets to become hotter by the placing of a blanket of scale between the water and the sheet. This leads to greater expansion of the sheets, resulting in a leaky boiler, and reduces the strength of the sheets so that sometimes one will see the sheets bulged between the staybolts. This scale may suddenly crack and allow the water to come in contact with a portion of the plate which may cause it to crack. I know of one case where a farmer and his son operated an engine for eight years, and the only repairs needed were a new set of tubes, while their neighbor had two engines in that time, and the last one had a new set of tubes. They were using the same water and

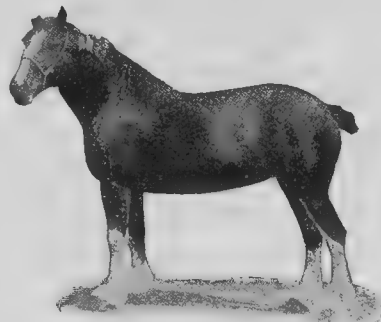
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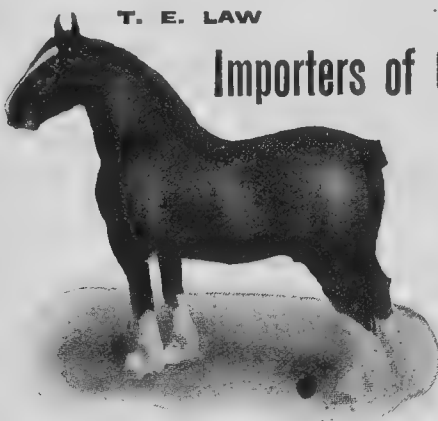
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loing the same class of work, but one took care of his boiler and the other one did not.

Now we may have to use a water which corrodes or pits on the plates and tubes and, strange to say, pure water seems to have this effect. I knew of a boiler used for heating purposes only, where all the water of condensation is returned, and every year or two they had to renew the tubes. Some of the tubes would be perfectly good except for two or three spots where they would be eaten through. A thin coating of scale in this case is a good thing, also the use of corrosion plates is good. I read not long ago of some boilers used in marine service being destroyed by being allowed to go out of port without the corrosion plates being renewed. These plates consist of blocks of zinc hung from the bracing in the boiler so as to just clear the tubes. The acids, or galvanic action, or whatever it is that causes the pitting, seems to attack the zinc and leave the steel alone. Having a dirty boiler, then, is a sign of negligence as is also having a boiler that is pitted.

A farmer wrote to me last year asking how he could get the scale out of the water legs of his boiler. It was solid for three or four rows of stay-bolts up from the foundation ring. Now, for a man to allow a boiler to get into that state was gross carelessness. All boilers should be equipped with two means of feeding the water into the boiler, and both of them should at all times be in good working order. A pump and an injector make a good combination. I wonder what percentage of the boilers in this province have both in good working order. I think our boiler inspectors could give us many instances where this is not the case. I visited a farmer shortly after a boiler explosion had occurred on his farm, in fact I went purposely to see it. He told me that the engineer had been trying to get water into the boiler for some time after it had disappeared out of the glass. He had driven up just before the explosion had occurred and said to his engineer, "Why, Jack, there is no water in the glass," and his reply was that it had been there a few minutes ago and that he would have the injector working in a minute. Minutes go very fast in cases of this kind. Those were his last words. They gathered up his body in fragments and unfortunately, he was not the only one hurt. I believe it should be one of the boiler inspectors' duties to test the boiler feeding apparatus, and not to issue a certificate to any person until they are in perfect running order. How many cases do we come in contact with where the injectors are played out and there are no spare parts in the tool box? As soon as the tubes and nozzles show signs of wear, there should be spare parts on hand, so that when they do play out the repairs are at hand. The engines give plenty of warning by dribbling at the overflow and by not starting promptly. Often the loss of hot water from day to day at the overflow would pay for a good many nozzles. A great many accidents have occurred through low water, and an engineer that takes chances with not only his own life, but the life and property of others should not be allowed to run an engine. No matter how much he knows about it, he is not safe.

In event of low water being discovered, it is not advisable to draw the fire if it is coal, for it will cause a greater heat for the time being. Bank the fire with ashes, earth or green coal if it is the only thing handy. Close the drafts. Do not start or stop the engine, but wait for it to gradually cool off. Do not start the injector or open the safety valve. The U.S. Government tested a boiler to 300 pounds which afterwards exploded at 250 pounds because somebody suddenly pulled the safety valve open and closed it again, causing a rush of steam into it. No boiler that has been subject to low water should be fired up again without a very careful inspection to see that the sheets are in good condition and have not been strained.

It is one of the first principles that no boiler repairs should be attempted while the boiler is under pressure. Many a man has been seriously injured by trying to stop a leak about a boiler while it was working. The strain put on the mounting or bolt in addition to the strain already on it is enough to

strip the thread or break it off. There is a time for all repairs both on the engine and boiler, and that is after you shut down. The man who expects to make a success of running an engine must make up his mind to carefully inspect his engine after shutting down, and not when he should be ready to start up. He can then detect the bearings that are hot, the cotters, keys or bolts that are working loose and detect any signs of wear. He should also use waste freely to clean off all surplus oil and grease. They only tend to gather all the dust that is blowing on to the engine and hold it there.

An engineer who cleans his engine every night, examining all the parts both with the eye and hand, is usually a pretty safe man. When a farmer does his work with horses if he is careful he will spend some time with them after they are in the stable, looking after their comforts, cleaning and otherwise tending them; but we often see that after an engine is shut down no more attention is paid to it until it is wanted to work again. This is particularly true of a gasoline engine. The man who simply runs his engine i.e., starts and stops it, and has no real knowledge of its action—to him anything that goes wrong is viewed in the light of a mysterious calamity, the only remedy being to shut down and send for the nearest expert. Generally a little common sense and a little common observation would have saved all the trouble. Any mechanic knows that the disarrangement of a small part of a machine often renders the whole machine inoperative, or greatly impairs its efficiency. As a rule these troubles can be avoided by systematic inspection. All troubles should be anticipated. For example, an engine may have an eccentric sheave or some other part less easily replaced broken by a bolt working loose. The safety valves should be tested daily. If a bearing is running hot, do not come to the conclusion all at once that it is too tight; it may be due to faulty lubrication, or the oil grooves may be such as will not give the oil a chance.

A great deal of what has been said about the steam engine applies equally well to the gasoline engine. It certainly should be cleaned after shutting down, all the bearings examined by sight and touch, and the whole engine cleaned from the base to the exhaust pipe. Give some attention to the batteries and see that they are kept in a dry, cool place. See that the wiring is not working loose, and that the pipes, etc., are not vibrating too much when the engine is working. The engine is sometimes blamed for accidents for which it is in no way responsible. I read of one case where the engine was said to have exploded, but the facts were that the engineer had gone out to draw off some gasoline in a can. The day was cold, and he had come in and set the can down beside a hot stove and started to warm himself. The gasoline also got warm and started to vaporize, causing an explosion and fire.

The burden of my message is, *anticipate your troubles by careful inspection and by keeping your engine clean.*

It is not what a man has, but how he got it that counts in the long run.

"Well, Brown, you know I'm going to be married next week!"

"So I hear. Let me congratulate you, old man."

"That's all right. Now, what I want is a little advice."

"What is it?"

"You see, you've been married quite a while, and I want to know what to call my mother-in-law."

"Don't call her. Just keep on bluffing."

"You know what I mean. I have to address her sometimes to attract her attention. I don't know her very well, and maybe she wouldn't like to have me call her 'mother,' and I'd hate to call her 'Mrs. De Pimlico.' How'd you work it?"

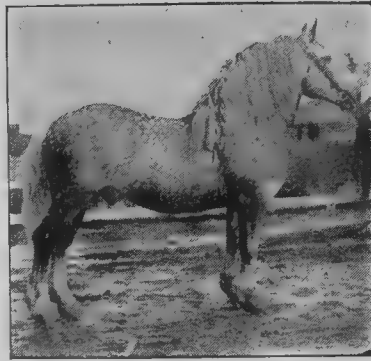
"Oh, easy enough. Let me see, the first year I called her 'Say,' principally, but after that I got along all right. Things kind of shaped themselves."

"Why, what did you call her after that?"

"Grandma."

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March 9, 1910, at Edmonton



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John Wishart, Portage la Prairie, Man.



The Glad Hand.

We admire the man, who will tend us
his hand,
When the rest of the bunch goes
wrong;
When one seems to feel, that all is not
"weel,"
With the dissatisfied, clamoring
throng.

The man who will say, "Never mind
boys today,
Tomorrow the sun shines again;
In spite of the slight, 'twill all come
out right,
And we'll show them that we are the
men."

So! here's to the man who will tend
us his hand,
No matter what ill wind may blow;
We'll cherish his name, and be proud
of the same,
For him—who gives us a show.

Then smile, boys, and bide for the turn
of the tide,
There's trouble enough as it is;
And the whole world's a song, no mat-
ter what's wrong,
When you're offered a hand like his.
—Sidney Erickson, Fillmore, Sask.

The Doll.

By Barry Pain.

"A wax doll, please," said the woman,
and the shopman, conjecturing from
her appearance the amount she would
spend, showed her something at two
shillings.

Certainly Miss Mordaunt was not
wealthy, and did not look wealthy.
Her dress was severely plain. She might
have looked much prettier than she did,
for she had fine eyes and beautiful
dark hair. She would not cut her hair,
but she packed it into the smallest
possible compass, converting the glory
of the woman into a neat, hard parcel.
Her age was thirty-two, and she earned
thirty shillings a week.

But the two-shilling doll did not
please her.

"Not made to take off, I see," she
said rather disdainfully.

"No, miss," the shopman admitted.
"But we have a better article here
with the removable clothing. Four-
and-two this one. A nice thing."

Miss Mordaunt took it up tenderly.
She made it shut and open its eyes.
But it did not satisfy her.

"I think," she said, "the—er—the
little girl would prefer a larger one."

Her hesitation in this speech was due
to the fact that she was unused to
deceit. The doll was not intended for
any little girl; there was no little
girl in the question.

Finally, Miss Mordaunt—who made
thirty shillings a week—bought an eight
shilling doll.

"Practically a work of art," said the
shopman, as he folded soft paper about
it and packed it in its box. "A very
nice thing, indeed, sure to give pleas-
ure."

Really he seemed almost reluctant to
part with it. He tried to turn the con-
versation to the toy gyroscope and the
animated skeleton.

But Miss Mordaunt said gravely that
she did not require anything further.

She departed with the doll in its box.
The box had a neat little loop of string
for her to hold it by, but she did not
use the loop. She nursed the box in
the fold of her arm.

There was much noise at the corner
of Tottenham Court-road. Motor om-
nibuses banged and rattled, impatient
to get on with their load of home-re-
turning clerks. A cabman flicked a
barking dog with the end of his whip,
and the dog howled. Boys shouted
"Football Edition!" There was so

much noise that what Miss Mordaunt
said to the box on her arm was quite
inaudible.

She said, "Soon be home now darl-
ing."

Yet Miss Mordaunt was not insane.
Insane people cannot earn thirty shil-
lings a week in the office of a Holborn
cycle-manufacturer, as Miss Mordaunt
did. She had gone there at eighteen
shillings a week, and in four years she
had made this considerable advance.
Even now the manager considered that
she was well worth her money. Mr.
Fort, who kept the books, said that
Miss Mordaunt was "a bit snappy," but
he admired her. The old woman who
cleaned out the office considered that
she was a "nice spoken lady." James,
who took longer over an errand than
any other boy in London, said that
Miss Mordaunt was not his style, so
far as looks were concerned, but that
she was all right so long as you didn't
start monkeying. Different people have
different ideas about the same person,
but there would have been an unani-
mous opinion that Miss Mordaunt was
quite sane, and Harley-street would
have endorsed that opinion.

Yet Miss Mordaunt, aged thirty-two,
had just bought an eight shilling doll
for herself and nobody else.

Why? She was a woman. Fate had
made her a worker, the office was mak-
ing her a machine, and Edith Stafford
was trying to make her a fighter. She
was all alone, and no man loved her.
But she was a woman, and the very
same thing made her buy that doll
that has made other women perform the
greatest acts of courage and self-sacrifice.
If you like, you may call it the
maternal instinct.

Even the purchase of a doll involved
some self-sacrifice for this woman with
thirty shillings a week. She lived in a
tiny flat in a back street and did
everything for herself. The flat con-
sisted of two small rooms and a box
of a kitchen, and everything in it was
intensely neat and orderly. The little
fact that marked an advance; at
eighteen shillings a week she had been
discontented with a single room and
much discomfort. But now—why, this
was her home, and she had almost all
that she wanted, but not quite all.

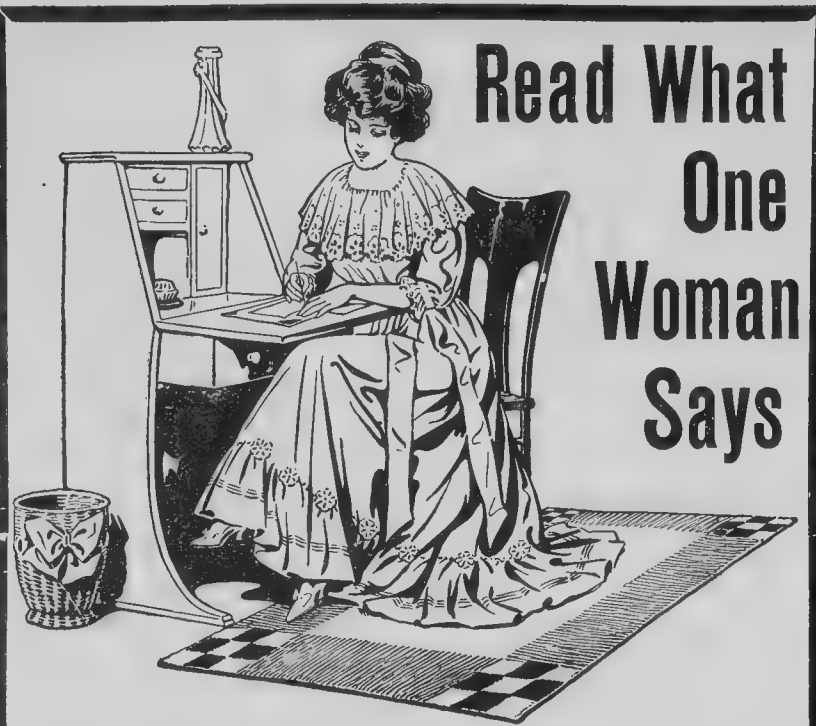
She lifted the doll out of its box,
kissed it, patted its hair, smoothed its
clothes, and made it sit down on a
chair. She said, "You must just wait
a few minutes, Cynthia. Be good."

She put the box on top of her ward-
robe with the other card boxes that
she had kept because they might be
useful. She lit the gas-ring in the
kitchen and put on the kettle. Then
she prepared her supper. There was
tinned tongue in the cupboard, and that
tongue had certainly formed part of
her intentions. But if you have been
buying eight shilling dolls, you can do
very well on cocoa, bread, and apricot-
jam—the last being used with great
restraint. So the tin remained un-
opened. We all eat far too much any-
how. All this while Cynthia had waited
patiently and had been good, as direct-
ed, but now she was brought up to the
table and Miss Mordaunt talked to her
a little during the banquet.

"Much nicer than that stuffy shop,
isn't it, Cynthia? And what do you
think I'm going to do after supper?
I'm going to make you the very doviest
little white silk nightgown you ever
saw. You'll be quite a princess. And
you shall have a little cot by the side
of your mother's bed, and be ever so
happy."

Miss Mordaunt did not always speak
quite so prettily as this. If she were
typing a letter at the office and the
machine jibbed, she habitually said one
brief bad word. It always made Mr.
Fort laugh, and that laugh always
made Miss Mordaunt very angry. She
was never angry with the old woman
who cleaned the office.

As she worked at the white silk
night-dress she gave Cynthia informa-
tion in a low voice. Miss Mordaunt
confessed that so far she had been
lonely. She had girl friends, of course,
plenty of them, but she always wanted
a little girl of her own. She might
have bought a dog, but who was to look
after him while his mistress was away
at work? Cynthia was better than six
dogs.



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give the finest results on Wool, Silk, or other **ANIMAL** fibres, can be used
successfully for dyeing Cotton, Linen, or other **VEGETABLE** fibres. For
this reason we make two kinds of **Diamond Dyes**, namely: **Diamond Dyes for
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the dye quickly.

Diamond Dyes for Cotton are especially adapted for Cotton, Linen or other vegetable
fibres, which take up the dye slowly.

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Fortunately, Cynthia had permanently an expression of pleased attention, obliterated only when you laid her on her back and, by a simple mechanical contrivance, her eyes closed. Miss Mordaunt was explaining to Cynthia what a remarkably good time she was going to have, when a light ripple of piano-music broke in on the conversation, stopped and then began again.

"Hear that?" said Miss Mordaunt. "I'll tell you what it means, Cynthia. It means that they've let the flat next door at last, and that the girl moved in today. We shall have to come to some agreement with her about that piano. She seems to play very well, but there must be regular hours for it. I can't hold a meeting of the W.V.L.S. in my rooms with that noise going on. And as I've got to earn the bread-and-butter all day, I can't afford to be kept awake by a piano half the night. I'll tackle the good lady on the subject before I go to work tomorrow. And now, Cynthia, we'll see how you look in your new nightdress."

But for the moment this operation had to be deferred. There came a sharp rap at the outer door, and Cynthia and all that belonged to her were hurriedly deposited in the bedroom. Then Miss Mordaunt admitted Miss Edith Stafford.

Miss Stafford was tall, thin, jerky and plain. Her eyes peered bitterly from behind a gold-rimmed pince-nez. She did not kiss Miss Mordaunt; she abhorred all unhygienic things, especially if they were at all natural. Cigarettes were an exception.

"Evenin', Grace," said Miss Stafford. "Looked in to see why you weren't at the W.V.L.S. last night."

"I'd an awfully hard day. I didn't feel up to it."

"Nonsense," said Miss Stafford, taking a manly pose in the arm-chair and producing a leather cigarette-case.

The W.V.L.S. was the Working Woman's Literary Society. It consisted of seven members, and held fortnightly meetings. Had it consisted of more than seven, they would hardly have met in Miss Mordaunt's sitting room when her term came around; even as it was, two bedroom chairs had to be impressed for these occasions.

"Nonsense," repeated Miss Stafford. "Women are only tired because they think they are; it's one of the ways in which the ordinary woman makes herself ridiculous and keeps back the movement. Still you didn't miss much this time. Margaret Jackson lost her temper as usual. About Keats. By the way, she said something to me about you afterwards."

"Indeed? What was it?"

"That man Fort—do you mean to marry him?"

"Never. Of course not. Why?"

"Margaret Jackson heard through a friend of hers who knows Fort's young brother, that Fort said you had been much pleasanter in your manner of late."

"Then Mr. Fort will change his mind about that tomorrow."

"Good," said Edith Stafford, with a jerk of her cigarette-hand. "This is not time for women to marry. My word, if all the pretty girls, thought as I do about that, women would be free within a year. I'm glad you're with me at any rate."

Grace Mordaunt blushed slightly. She thought that Mr. Fort was common, uneducated, and unprepossessing. But she also thought that she was very lonely. A further interruption of music spared her any discussion of matrimony.

"What a horrible row," said Miss Stafford.

"Yes," said Grace. "It's the girl next door. I'm going to speak about it tomorrow."

"I should. One can hardly hear one's self talk. Well, I only looked in for two minutes."

She jerked her cigarette-end into the fire-place, reminded Miss Mordaunt that it was her turn to entertain the W.V.L.S. at their next meeting, and said a brief good-night.

When she had gone, Miss Mordaunt undressed Cynthia and tried on the white silk night-gown. Alterations were required in the neck, and were duly effected. Miss Mordaunt went to sleep that night with the doll in her arms.

II.

After breakfast next morning Miss Mordaunt went to remonstrate with the girl next door about the piano. She meant to arrange it all in a friendly chat—to point out that there must be a certain amount of give-and-take in flats.

The plan was modified in its execution by the fact that there was no girl next door. The proprietor of the piano was a man—an enraged, fantastic, middle-aged male musician, who had a fine flow of language but behaved much like a distraught and irritable baby.

His name was Malcolm Harverson, and he was a musician and composer, as he told her before she had got through the first two sentences of what she had to say.

He glared at her with large blue eyes. He ran his good white hands through his excessive crop of hair. He gesticulated.

"What am I to do? What on earth do you expect me to do? Do you know I've been turned out of more flats than any man in London! The other tenants always combine against me. At last I thought I was safe. There are no regulations whatever about piano playing in these flats—not the shadow of a ghost of a regulation. I was pretty careful to find that out before. I took this dog-kennel and on the second morning after my arrival I've hardly finished my breakfast—beastly eggs that I had to cook for myself because I can't find a servant—when a charmin' lady comes round to tell me to burn my Bechstein and go to the devil."

Miss Mordaunt resisted with some difficulty a tendency to smile at this elderly child.

"I don't think that's quite what I said, is it? You can play as much as you like until six in the evening, and some evenings you can play from six to ten, unless I ask you not to, but not after ten because—"

Mr. Malcolm Harverson clasped his head with both hands.

"Oh, wait a minute, please! How do you expect anybody to remember all that? I can't get up at six in the morning, and as for ten at night—why, there are lots of days when I don't really begin to live till ten at night. There ought to be a certain amount of give-and-take in flats—" Miss Mordaunt was slightly disconcerted by this phrase, which she had intended to use herself—"and nobody ever hears me complain. There's a woman in the flat over mine who has got a sewing machine in C minor. Perfectly beastly. Yet I don't go running round, as you do, shouting to have her crucified."

Miss Mordaunt tried to explain that she neither ran nor shouted. She did not want him to burn his piano. She did not want him crucified. But as she had to rise early to get the work of her flat done before she went to the office at ten—

"That reminds me," said Mr. Harverson. "The way in which he interrupted ladies was quite shameless. 'I suppose you couldn't tell me of any old woman who'd come in and do the work of this flat for me. If she arrived somewhere about eight in the morning, and looked in again in the evening in the neighborhood of nine, that would —'"

"Perhaps I might be able to find somebody," said Miss Mordaunt. "But that's not what I wanted to talk about."

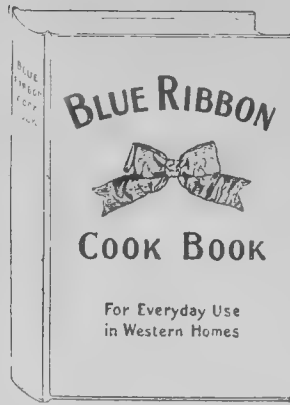
She explained once more what it was that she wanted. He remained quite unsatisfactory. He would do his best, but he didn't like to make any promises because, so he said, he knew his limitations and might forget. By the way, he hoped she would not forget to find that servant for him, because really things were getting rather serious.

Miss Mordaunt had to hurry away in order to be punctual at her business. She had two minutes with Mrs. Fagg, the old woman who cleaned the office.

"Yes," said Mrs. Fagg. "I could do this Mr. 'averson if he suited me, and the work would fit in nicely. He's all right, Miss, I suppose?"

"Yes, I think so. But he's like most men—not fit to take care of himself."

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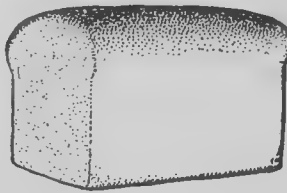
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"Then I'll just call on him this morning, and judge for myself, saying as you sent me. Thank you in any case, miss."

Miss Mordaunt enjoyed the day's work which followed more than Mr. Fort did.

Mr. Fort was not in the least in love with Miss Mordaunt, but he had determined that she would be just the right wife for him. She was good-looking. She was thoroughly sensible and practical, a little short in the temper—but Mr. Fort recognized that he had reached an age when a man must not be too particular, and that one may have to wait a long time for absolute perfection. Besides, once married, he thought that he could deal with that shortness of temper. Certainly, of late she had been distinctly more civil to him.

Therefore, Mr. Fort, this morning adopted a manner towards Miss Mordaunt which was oleaginous and slightly intimate. What Miss Mordaunt said could have been telegraphed for sixpence, but it was enough, metaphorically speaking, to take the skin off Mr. Fort. He observed to a friend at luncheon that women were "queer cattle."

A stream of music greeted Miss Mordaunt that night as she came up the stairs. Mr. Malcolm Harverson was singing to his own accompaniment. He had a very fair baritone voice and it had been well trained. Above all, he was an artist. Miss Mordaunt was in the mood for music, and was glad that Mr. Harverson had apparently forgotten her injunction. But the moment she closed the door, the music stopped abruptly. So Miss Mordaunt talked to Cynthia instead. Cynthia was sitting, curiously enough, just where Miss Mordaunt had left her

in the evening. It was silly for him to sulk in this way, and she made up her mind to tell him so. It was only on special evenings, which would be indicated to him, that she required silence from six till ten. On the other evenings it would be quite enough if the piano stopped at ten or thereabouts. The meeting of the W.W.L.S. in her rooms gave her an opportunity.

Miss Mordaunt possessed just six teacups; but the number of the W.W.L.S. had the Wordsworthian habit of being seven. She was preparing her room for the meeting, when she remembered the necessity for one more cup. She had meant to acquire it during the day and had forgotten it. It struck her now that she might borrow a tea-cup from Mr. Harverson, and she would at the same time explain to him that she did not hate music so much as he thought.

He showed no sign of sulkiness when he admitted her to his flat. He made her come into his sitting-room while he went to find a cup which was worthy of being by a literary society. The sitting-room was principally occupied by a short grand piano and many books. It smelled pleasantly of Russian leather and Turkish cigarettes.

As he came back with the teacup he asked plaintively if there would soon be an evening when he might play after six.

"You might have played any of these evenings. It was only on evenings when I specially asked for quiet that you were not to play."

He sat down suddenly and nearly broke the teacup.

"That's me," he said. "If I can get anything the wrong way round I always do. I thought it was only on evenings when I received a special permission that I was allowed to play. Of course, I had to do what you wanted

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in the morning—on the cushion of the easy-chair—and she still wore the expression of pleased attention.

Miss Mordaunt said that Cynthia had behaved very nicely, and that she was pleased to see her again. Then she spoke about the music.

"It would have been more amiable, Cynthia, if he had just finished that song, and then left off. Men are always so stupidly literal, or perhaps he's turned sulky. I suppose you couldn't tell me if he's been playing much during the day."

She was correct. Cynthia could not. Miss Mordaunt was opening that tinned tongue with her accustomed neatness, when she was called to the door. A man asked if she were Miss Mordaunt, and—assured on this point—delivered a florist's box into her hands. It contained white roses and the card of Mr. Malcolm Harverson.

On it, in a fair hand, was written:

With many thanks for the much more useful present you sent me this morning—I refer to Mrs. Fagg.

Since he put it like that, she felt that she might accept them. She loved flowers, but her expenditure upon them was of necessity limited. She placed the white roses on her supper-table, and invited Cynthia to admire them. Then she did devastating work on the tongue—one might almost have thought that tinned tongue did not cost money. But Miss Mordaunt was happy and hungry. Later in the evening she wrote a brief note of thanks to Mr. Harverson, and she made a fur toque for Cynthia.

III.

Days passed away, and every day Mr. Harverson's piano stopped when Miss Mordaunt returned from her work

—after all your kindness in getting Mrs. Fagg for me—but I've been feeling very virtuous and conceited about it. Why, it's simply a case of 10.05 over again."

"What was that?" asked Miss Mordaunt, smiling.

"I had to go north to a rehearsal of some stuff of mine. I looked up the train, and fixed on the 10.05. That was all right. But then the thing I have to use instead of a mind switched the figures round, and I decided that it was 5.10 I had to catch. I got up very early, and had no time for breakfast, and I caught the 5.10. At least, I should have caught it if it had been there. There wasn't any 5.10, of course. The porter who told me laughed so, and my own cabman laughed so much, I wished I were dead."

Miss Mordaunt said she was so sorry, but she seemed rather amused.

"I can't understand it. I cannot understand how anybody with the gift of music like you, shouldn't be able to manage little practical things."

"Sometimes I doubt if music is a gift at all; I'm inclined to think it's a vice. Anyhow, it's just these little practical things which bowl me over. I believe that I ought to advertise for an attendant—one of those men in black morning coats and felt hats that take the soft-headed old gentlemen out for walks at the health resorts."

"Well," said Miss Mordaunt, "it's most awfully kind of you to have stopped playing on my account, and I'm almost ashamed now that I bothered you about it. Now I've got the literary society, and so I can't ask you tonight—"

"Of course not."

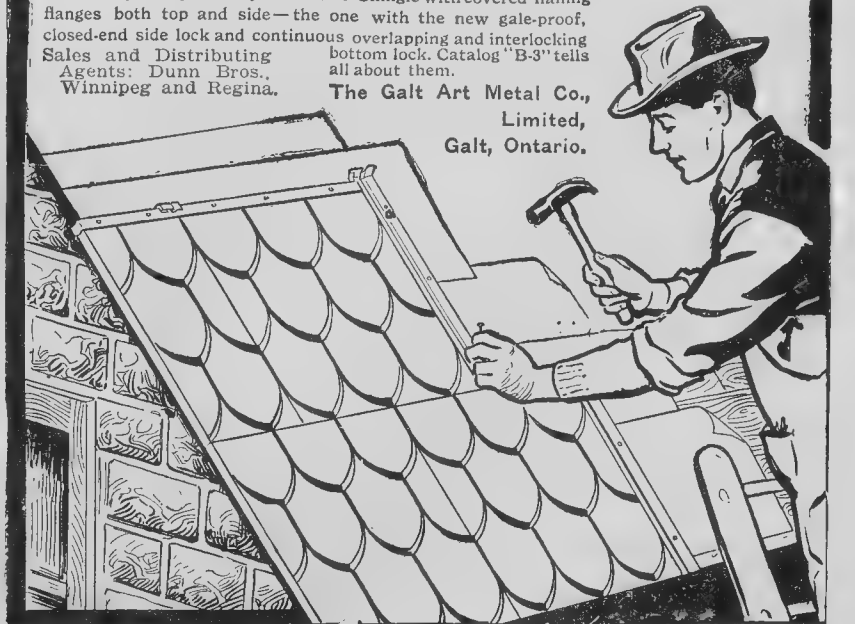
"But I hope you'll play tomorrow night just as much as you like—and—why, there's somebody at my door. Good-night, and thanks so much."

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The Galt Art Metal Co., Limited, Galt, Ontario.



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It was Miss Edith Stafford with a note-book containing the minutes of the W.W.L.S.

"I'm early," said Miss Stafford, "Thought you might want a hand to get the room ready."

"Thanks awfully. Everything's all right now. I've just been borrowing a teacup."

"Ah!" said Miss Stafford. "The girl next door. I remember. Hope you've persuaded her to stop that tinkle-box of hers tonight."

"Yes, she won't play tonight," said Miss Mordaunt, blushing.

It has already been observed that Miss Mordaunt had no natural tendency towards deceit.

The meeting was quite successful. Miss Tilbury read a thoughtful paper on some obscure passages in the work of Robert Browning. Miss Jackson animatedly condemned Browning for his laziness. Miss Phillips also adverted severely upon it. Miss Edith Stafford pointed out that it was only men who wrote obscurely—the woman writer was always lucid, at any rate, Miss Tomlin said that this reminded her of a story, which she told. It was quite a good story, about a lady who had prize Persian cats, and nobody knew or cared, how Miss Tomlin came to be reminded of it. Then there was tea, and Miss Mordaunt drank from a blue cup that did not match the rest of the set. Miss Stafford asked her what the girl next door was like, and Miss Mordaunt, blushing, said that she did not know, and changed the subject rapidly. Miss Mordaunt told Cynthia in bed

ettes, and Mr. Harverson demanded what he should play for her.

"If you've got a Beethoven handy, I'm fond of the 'Moonlight Sonata.'"

"Good old 'Moonlight,'" said Mr. Harverson irreverently. "All the school-girls have to go through it, just like the measles. But, however—"

And without troubling to find the music, Mr. Harverson sat down and played the "Moonlight Sonata," and he did not play it irreverently at all.

"I suppose it's old-fashioned," she said when he had finished, "but it's terribly lovely."

"Yes," said Harverson, "Beethoven's fine. Of course, if he'd had the modern piano, there'd have been a difference. Still—yes, very fine. I say, Miss Mordaunt, I forgot to have any coffee after dinner tonight, and restaurant-coffee's rather rotten anyhow. I wish you'd help me to make some."

"Won't it keep you awake?"

"No. If I don't have it I can't sleep. I'm all wrongly constituted, and don't fit into the text-books."

So Miss Mordaunt helped him to make coffee, and afterwards helped him to drink it. She wondered the while what Miss Edith Stafford would have thought of it, if she had known. She could hardly understand herself how she came to be there, and to find it so natural. She felt it necessary to say that she had not intended her applause to be overheard.

"No," said Malcolm Harverson, "but these walls are very thin. I can even hear when you're talking to your little friend. I can't hear what's said,

You can afford an Edison Phonograph



The price places it within reach of all. No family is too poor to have an Edison Phonograph. No family is too rich to enjoy it. Nothing that money can buy will furnish a greater range of amusement for every dollar invested.

Mr. Edison intended that his Phonograph should be within reach of everyone. He wishes to see it in every home. Prices range from \$16.50 to \$162.50. No one can buy a Phonograph cheaper than you can. No one should pay more for it.

The Edison Phonograph in your home would give it something that it now lacks—entertainment of the best sort at a small cost, always available and suited to everyone.

Do not forget these things. Remember that they are found only in the Edison Phonograph, because no other sound-reproducing machine is so perfect and so faultless. None other is made by the inventor of the Phonograph idea as the Edison Phonograph is.

Edison Standard Records - - - 40c.
Edison Amberol Records (twice as long) 65c.
Edison Grand Opera Records - - - 85c.

There are Edison dealers everywhere. Go to the nearest and hear the Edison Phonograph play both Edison Standard and Amberol Records. Get complete catalogs from your dealer or from us.

National Phonograph Co., 100 Lakeside Ave., Orange, N. J., U. S. A.



Balmoral School Children, Red Deer, Alta.

that night it had been quite a pleasant evening. She also acquitted Mr. Harverson of sulkiness, and observed that he seemed to be rather well off—had good furniture, and took cabs, and that sort of thing. To this Cynthia listened patiently, but, from the accident of her position, with her eyes closed.

On the following evening Miss Mordaunt had just finished supper, and was telling Cynthia about some further additions to her wardrobe, when the sound of Mr. Harverson's piano interrupted her. Miss Mordaunt listened with delight. At the end of the piece she clapped her hands gently by way of applause.

Then there came a knock at the door, and with some confusion she admitted Mr. Harverson. He stared round the room with his big blue eyes, and they took in Cynthia, whom Miss Mordaunt had forgotten to remove. But Mr. Harverson, who was not more confused than usual, said nothing whatever about the doll, though Cynthia was wearing the new fur toque and looked charming. He said that he had overheard the sound of applause, and that if Miss Mordaunt really liked the music she would hear it better on the other side of the wall. Would not she come around with him?

Miss Mordaunt accepted, a little surprised at herself for accepting. She took the only easy seat in the room that smelled of Russian Leather and cigar-

of course, or I'd have warned you, but I catch the murmur of the voice."

"What little friend?" asked Miss Mordaunt, perturbed.

"The doll, of course; you do talk to her, don't you?"

"Yes," said Miss Mordaunt. "You see—"

"You needn't explain," said Harverson. "Bless you I know. That sort of thing is easy to understand. If one didn't understand it, one couldn't make music properly. The kind of thing which really bothers me is the difference between 5.10 and the 10.05, and which part of the percolator you put the coffee in, and what time the post goes, and how to put up a parcel, and numberless things of that sort."

Harverson and Miss Mordaunt met again the next night, and the next, and the next. It was on the third night that he told her she ought to let her hair down, and then she would be perfect.

Malcolm Harverson and Grace Mordaunt being what they were, the story could have but one ending—a happy ending. She was pleased that it was not until after she had accepted him, that she read in the papers an account of the Festival, with lavish and unusual praise for a work by Malcolm Harverson.

Miss Edith Stafford said that she had known all along how it would be, and had seen it coming. This prescience



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More of them sold than all other
Felt Footwear Combined.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

Don't accept substitutes but insist on having
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The Centre of the Fruit Growing, Mining and Lumbering
Interests of SOUTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Beautiful Scenery, Mild and Equable Climate, Excellent Boating, Fishing and Shooting,
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Capital and Home-seekers

In Competition with the World Kootenay Fruit has obtained First Prizes

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seemed to be some slight consolation to her.

IV.

Some years later, when the newspapers had quite got into the habit of speaking of Malcolm Harverson as "the eminent composer," Mrs. Harverson decided to give her little daughter a doll. She confessed that it was not quite a new doll; in fact, it was one she had formerly played with herself.

Miss Cynthia Harverson, who had not begun to worry about arithmetic, said that she supposed in that case it would be about a hundred years old.

"Getting on that way," said her mother. "But it's got the loveliest clothes that I made for it myself, and

it shuts its eyes when it lies down, and its got the same name as yourself."

"Let's see it," said Miss Harverson.

The doll and its somewhat elaborate wardrobe were produced, and Miss Harverson was delighted with them. But she put one finger in her mouth and sucked it—the sure concomitant in her case of a mental process. Then she observed that her mother must have been no end of a child if she could make dolls' clothes like that.

"But I was much older than you are when I made those clothes, dear."

"How old were you?"

"I don't like to think about it—ever so much older than I am now."

They were still busy about the doll,

when Grace heard her husband calling her.

"I say, my dear," he said, "I've got to send ten shillings to a man in Brussels. How does one do it?"

Grace crossed the passage to her husband's room.

"Give me the letter and the money, I'll do it for you. You haven't changed one little bit," she said laughing.

Then she sat down, and added seriously:

"I've given Cynthia the doll, and she's quite in love with it."

A nervous man is easily undone, but the way dresses are now built it is hard to undo a woman.

Never make a sword of your tongue to destroy a good man's reputation.

Home—the place where you are treated best and grumble most.

Gentleness, when it weds with manhood, makes a man.—Alfred Tennyson.

The world has no room for cowards. We must all be ready somehow to toil, to suffer, to die. And yours is not the less noble because no drum beats before you when you go out into your daily battlefields, and no crowds shout about your coming when you return from your daily victory or defeat.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

NEW LIFE AND ENERGY!

MEN, LOOK HERE!

Even until Old Age You may Feel the Vigor of Youth, with its Light Heart, Elastic Step, courage and Tireless Energy. You May be Free from pains and Defy Your Years.

Varicocele, Spermatorrhea, Losses and Drains and all ailments which destroy Manhood's Vigor are cured by Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.

Free Electric Suspensory For Weak Men

Sends Current to the Prostrate Glands, the Seat of All Weakness. It Develops and Expands Weak Organs and Checks Losses. No Case of Weakness can Resist It. FREE WITH BELT FOR WEAK MEN.

No man should be weak, no man should suffer the loss of that vital element which renders life worth living. No man should allow himself to become less a man than nature intended him; no man should suffer for the mistakes of his youth, when there is at hand a certain cure for his weakness.

Most of the pains, most of the weakness of stomach, heart, brain and nerves from which men suffer, are due to an early loss of nature's reserve power in rough mistakes of youth. You need not suffer for this. You can be restored. The very element which you have lost you can get back, and you may be as happy as any man that lives.

Easy to Wear. Cures While You Sleep. Never Fails.

Cures Nervous and Vital Weakness, Enlarged and Inflamed Prostrate Gland, Lost Memory, Loss of Strength, Weak Back and Kidney Trouble, Rheumatic Pains in Back, Hips, Shoulders and Chest, Lumbago, Sciatica, Torpid Liver, Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

My success is not limited to any particular trouble, any organ of the body or any part that lacks the necessary vitality to perform its natural function, can be restored by my method. It gives life to all weak parts, strengthens the kidneys so as to enable them to filter all the impurities that are in the blood. By a few applications the fluid of life circulates through the entire system, rich and red and warm.

One of the world's greatest scientists, whom all New York papers eulogize as the man of the hour, at a series of lectures at all the great institutes gives his experience in delving into the mystery which surrounds the organ of life. He explains the vital processes, and after ten years of close study arrives at the definite conclusion that demonstration of life and action in every living thing is due to electricity. Now what this great man claims is the same as I have been preaching to the public for the last twenty years. I did not discover it, it has been my belief and I can cite you thousands of cases of men from seventy-five to ninety who have returned to the hard labor of their youth with a vim, after having worn my appliance for three months.

Dear Sir,—I can say that your Belt has about cured me completely, although I could not wear it regularly, being away from home a great deal; but it is all you claim it to be and more. It has been a god-send to me, and I can recommend it to anybody.

T. M. VANDRY, Spurgrove, Man.

Dear Sir:—Your Belt is all you claim for it. It has quite cured my backache, and I will recommend it to anyone to whom I think it will be of any use. Thanking you for the trouble you have taken, and wishing you every success, I remain, Yours truly,

E. MASON, Portage la Prairie, Man

My remedy is an honest remedy, a logical remedy, a time-tried remedy. You have seen my advertisement for over twenty years, if you have been on earth that long, and if you'll write to or consult some of the men and women who have used my appliance or are using it, they'll tell you that it does all I claim for it, and even more. Then why do you wait? What's the use of bemoaning your fate? You know you are not the man you ought to be. I can help you with electricity as applied according to my method more than all the Doctors and Drugs in Christendom. If it's fresh strength and energy you want, VIM and VIGOR, that's what I can give you, and you'll be a long time getting anything like that out of drugs.

If your stomach doesn't work; refuses to digest your food; if your Bowels do not move regularly; if your Kidneys are weak; if your Liver is sluggish; if your Blood Circulation is poor and your Head is full of Uric Acid or other impurities; if your powers of Manhood are weakening; if your body is full of Pains and Aches; if you suffer from Headache, Debilitating Losses, Urinal Disorders, Irritability, Despondency, Sleeplessness, or any other signs of Nervousness or Physical Breakdown, stop and THINK! Don't depend upon drugs to build you up; they'll never do it. Don't you know that all such symptoms are crying out the fact as loudly as they can that the nerve cells of your body are robbed of their power—their vitality? Don't you know that it is nerve power that operates every organ, every function of the body? Don't you know that the basis of nerve power is electricity? Don't you know that Electricity is life? If you don't, then you should get my book and read it. It will teach you facts you ought to know.

If you haven't any confidence in Electricity, let me treat you at my risk. I will give you the Belt on trial, without one cent of risk to yourself. Give me reasonable security, and I will take your case, and you can

PAY ME WHEN CURED.

SEND FOR THIS BOOK TO-DAY.

Do you want to feel big, husky and powerful, with your veins full of youthful fire, your eye clear and your muscles strong and active? If you do, fill out this coupon and send it to me and I will send you a book which will inspire you with the courage to help yourself. It is full of the things that make people feel like being strong and healthy, and tells of others like yourself who were just as weak once, but are now among nature's best specimens of strong and healthy human beings. Cut out the coupon and send it in to-day and get this book free, sealed by return mail.

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday, till 9 p.m.

Put your name on this coupon and send it in.

Dr. A. M. McLaughlin, 112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

Dear Sir,—Please forward me one of your Books as advertised

Name

Address

A Small Country House.

By Geo. S. Kingsley, Architect.

A common problem, and one not easy of solution, is the planning of a small house suitable for use in the country, and it is the purpose of this article to set forth a few facts that will prove interesting to those who contemplate the erection of such a house. In designing the house shown in connection I have kept the cost in mind and endeavored to see that every dollar counts and at the same time to design a thoroughly practical and modern house. The design submitted shows a seven room, one and one half story house having a reception hall, parlor, dining room, bed room, kitchen and pantry on the first floor, and two bed rooms, bath and small attic on second floor. Basement extends under

mantel has been arranged in parlor and sliding door provided between parlor and dining room. The bay window in the parlor which affords an excellent view, is an inexpensive feature. Careful attention has been given the plan of the construction of this house to see that there will be no waste of lumber, the various dimensions being arranged so that stock lengths of lumber may be used with as little cutting as possible. This is a very important point in the construction of any building and should be carefully considered as it is another method of looking after the pennies and being sure the dollars will take of themselves.

With some folks economy means going without things they want in order to save money to buy things they do not need.



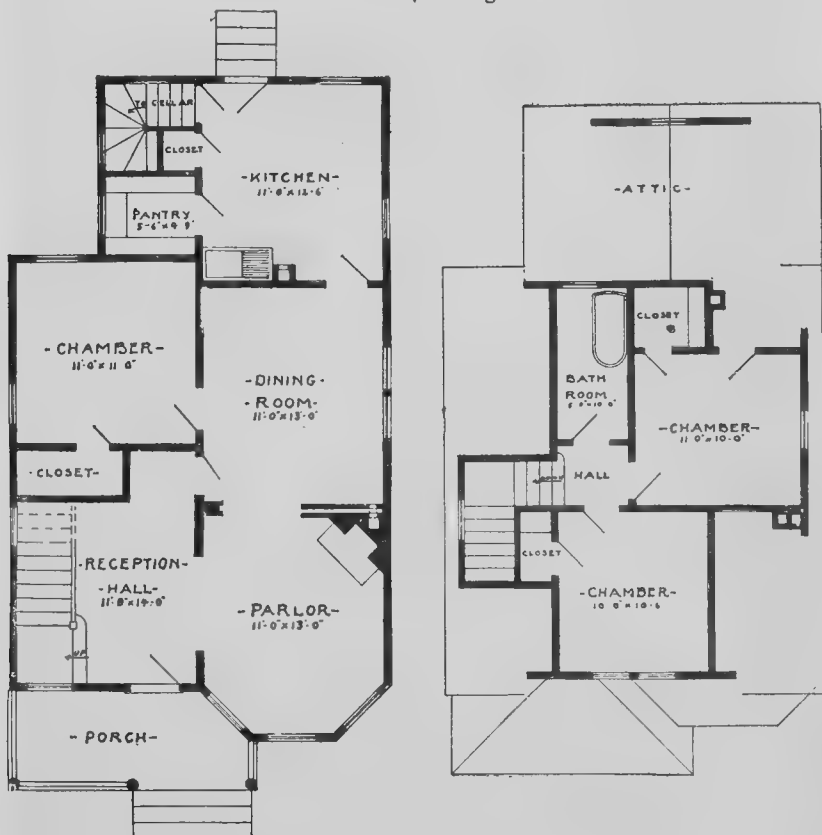
Outside View

whole house and a good sized porch extends across the front. Closets are provided for each bed room and a broom closet arranged off the kitchen. In case a bath room is not desirable, the space occupied as bath room could be occupied as a store room, and it would make an excellent place for the storage of the various articles which must be kept in a place easily accessible. The bed room on the first floor will be appreciated by the families in which there are elderly people, to whom the climbing of stairs would be an effort. This room also makes an excellent sick room, being so convenient to the living rooms and it is also desirable for baby to take her afternoon nap and be in easy call. The stairway in reception hall is of open pattern and of modern design. A

Health and its Making.

By Prof. H. W. Banton, Calgary, Alberta.

There are so many reasons why disease spreads her pestilential wings over the country. I have seen highly intelligent men and women that believe if father and mother were weak and diseased that the children must inevitably be likewise afflicted, therefore no effort is put forth to overcome the trouble while at the same time illness and disease may be replaced by health through right thinking, breathing, eating, drinking and exercising as surely as the unskilled mechanic may become expert through daily and thoughtful practice in the duties pertaining to his trade. Thousands and



Arrangement of Ground Floor and Up Stairs.





WINDSOR BUTTER SALT

Prize Butter

—the kind that wins
cash and medals at the
fairs, and brings top prices
in the market—is always
made with

Windsor Butter Salt

All Shoes Don't Have Double Toes

THE toe of a shoe gets a lot of hard usage. That is why we put a solid layer of leather under the toe cap of Amherst Shoes. It gives them double durability.

Now, makers who think more of profit than of durability skimp their shoes at the toe. They leave out the inner layer of leather. Thus, you see why such shoes cave in and wear out at the toes quickly.

Shoes that are skimmed at the toes are skimmed in other parts, too. Yet you are asked to pay the same price for them as for Amherst Make, which are honestly made throughout.

The best of sound, tough, pliable leather is used for Amherst shoes. The workmanship is of the highest class. Every step in their manufacture is in charge of expert workmen.

Just try Amherst shoes and learn the amount of comfort and durability a pair of honestly and skilfully made shoes will give you, and you will never again be content with ordinary shoes.

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—THE PERFECT NUMBER—

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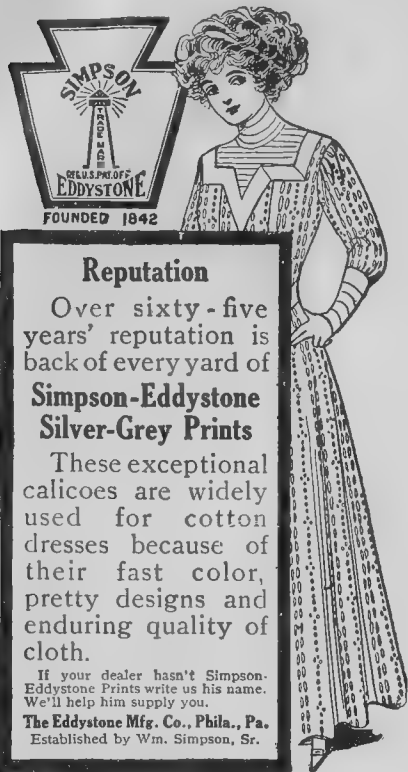
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If your dealer hasn't Simpson-Eddystone Prints write us his name. We'll help him supply you.

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Genuine Disc Graphophone

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Still Unrivaled.

In beautiful oak cabinet with latest sound box, latest aluminum scientific tone arm and revolving horn, exactly as shown. No crane, stand or rubber tubing required.

\$35 Only including 16 large selections of your own choice.

PAY \$6.50 DOWN AND \$4.00 Monthly

On seven days free trial if desired.

All makes of Phonographs, Talking Machines and Records depend on Columbia improvements and patented inventions. The Columbia leads the only firm in the West selling on easy terms at this price. We sell all makes of Talking Machines and Records. Lowest prices. Easy payments, from \$2.50 monthly. No C.O.D. No objectionable rules or references required. Return if not as represented and we pay freight. Here are some of our specials:

Columbia 10 inch Double Discs (2 different selections), 85c., new velvet finish, fit any machine, last for ever. Foreign records now ready.

Gold Moulded Cylinder Records, Edison Bell and Columbia, brand new, 25c., were 40c.

Columbia Indestructible Cylinder Records, 45c., beautiful tone, cannot break, fit any machine.

Columbia Indestructible Four Minute Records now arrived, 65c., the only four minute record that's right. New Columbia 4 Minute Machines and attachments now ready, nothing confusing, one sapphire only.

Fire-side Outfit, No. 10, including 6 two minute records and 6 five minute records, \$33.10.

Four and Five minute Cylinder Wax Records, 50c., choicest selections.

Edison Gem Phonograph and 12 selections, \$19.50.

Columbia Improved Cylinder Graphophone and 12 selections, \$21.00.

Columbia and Victor Disc Machines, with 16 large selections, \$27.50 and upwards. The disc style reigns supreme. Second hand machines at bargain prices. Old machines taken in trade; 40 styles of talking machines; 20,000 records; 40 styles of pianos.

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295 PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG.

thousands believe the part of the country they are in is not a healthy place to live. You may hear them make the remark that the water is not good, the air is too dry, the air is too damp, the climate is too cold, or the climate is too hot. The writer has been over a great deal of the face of the earth and has found that sickness and disease exists about the same in all parts of the country. I have never been any place as yet but what I have found that God has created enough good in and around the people to make and keep them well and happy if used in the right way. God has created three great life givers, viz., food, air and water, and to think most all animals use more judgment in handling these body builders than the human! Thousands and thousands eat themselves into sickness, disease and death. About three-fourths of the people of this earth must have two or three cups of slop to wash the chunks of food down, so they won't choke. No man would buy a horse or cow that would eat its food that way. A great many are starving for the want of oxygen that is in the air. There is any amount of people that would not take a deep draft of air down into the bottom of their lungs if their life was at stake, but the most of them know how to swallow pills and dope. People, open your houses, open your lungs and let God's life giver in—the more the better. If you will put your lungs to work, they will make all the machinery of the body work. I would spend the night walking in the open air before I would sleep in tight rooms as some people do.

Now we have the great body cleaner, water. The adult should drink at least six or eight glasses of water every day. The body needs it to eradicate the impurities out of the system. There is any amount of people that don't average one glass of water a day. I have yet to see the first light drinker of water possessed with good health. And another thing, I have seen highly intelligent people and professors of religion, too, plodding along breaking the laws of nature every day, until they are down with a diseased body, and then turn around and attribute their trouble to God's providence. They say, "it's the Lord's providence for me to be sick." If you will get to thinking right and living right and handling the laws of nature aright, you will soon find out its the Lord's will for you to have a clean, healthy body for His spirit to live in. If every one were as particular about clothing of flesh, as that of linen and broad cloth, the body would be indeed a "holy temple." As a sacred writer has termed it, clean and whole inside and out.

To sum it up, we find all the body needs is wholesome food, fresh air, pure water, out door exercise, relaxation and sleep, cleanliness, regular habits, cheerful thoughts, useful work, harmonious environments, and living to the laws of nature will if taken in equal portions make and keep you well and mentally poised. The sooner we are convinced that health cannot be handed out over a counter, poured from a bottle or swallowed in a capsule, the sooner will the great human family emerge from the cave of darkness and freedom into the realm of glory and disease of mind, body and soul. Let the mind dwell only upon the good, the beautiful, the pure and healthy and healthlessness can no more hold possession of your body than can the heavy mist lie over the earth like a pall in the bright sunshine.

The English Method of Curing Pork.

By Alberta Subscriber.

I notice one of your readers wants directions for curing pork. I can give you the English method which I learned from an English settler. Pork cured by this method is far superior to anything put up by the Canadian packing plants, provided directions are carefully followed.

Cut the carcass so that the shoulder

joint and side are in one piece. The front leg should be cut off close to the body and used up fresh. Cut off the hams a little larger than those cured by the packers. Trim off all small pieces of meat so as to leave a smooth surface. All little pieces left sticking on the meat get dried out and are useless after cured. The parts to cure are the hams and sides (four pieces in all) which, if properly trimmed, will weigh about half what the hog dressed. Be careful to trim off all bloody pieces and all ribs and small bones. The bones are the first to start spoiling if the meat is not properly cured, so these parts must be handled carefully. Small parts cut off are not wasted as they can be used for sausage.

For each carcass, use about one-half pound of saltpetre, two pounds brown sugar and a quantity of salt. Mix the saltpetre with about three or four times its own bulk in salt, and rub the mixture over the whole carcass, using the most of it on the meat side, and rubbing it well into all blood vessels and around all bones, etc. Next, rub the sugar into the meat side. Follow with a good rubbing of clear salt all over both the meat and skin sides. Rub the skin side until the salt becomes quite wet. Fill with salt all places that will hold it.

Now put a few inches of hay on the cellar floor, cover with an old sheet or any white cloth. Put an inch or inch and a half of salt on the cloth. Lay one side of meat skin down on the salt; cover it with another inch of salt; lay the other side on it, skin down; cover it with an inch of salt; lay the two hams on top, side by side but not touching. Now cover the whole carcass with salt, which will take from one to two pailfuls. Then cover up with another cloth so that all the meat is enclosed in cloth. The cloth should be opened and the meat examined in about ten days to see that all is completely covered with salt and any part that has lost the salt should be thoroughly rubbed and again covered with salt. Three weeks after the pork is put down cellar it should come up and be hung up to the ceiling in a warm room and left for a couple of weeks till the moisture stops dripping down. It can then be put in bags and hung upstairs or any dry place, or can be buried in grain.

If the curing is not done properly the meat will turn soft in about six weeks, and should be used up before warm weather. If it remains hard for six weeks it will keep for years. I have cured a lot of hogs this way and have kept them over a year, and never lost a pound. I might add that pork for curing should not be allowed to freeze before curing.

Care of the Feet.

Much of the discomfort and weariness that women experience is due to poorly fitting shoes. If the feet are tired, one's work seems twice as hard. Heels that are worn down and run over strain the angles because of the twisted position the foot occupies. It is more than a question of size in fitting shoes. The whole cut—the length of the vamp, the height of the arch and the general shape of the shoe—should be considered when buying. A shoe that is too short is uncomfortable because the feet are forced against the tip. A long, narrow shoe is usually better. Broad, low heels set well back on the shoe afford comfortable support to the body. It is not alone the excessive height of heels that is objectionable, but the position in which they are placed. Being placed too far forward, the support is nearer the centre of the foot, leaving the heel unsupported. Uncomfortable feet are the least trouble caused by these poorly shaped heels. Numerous nervous disorders are directly due to the strain on the spine. Changing the shoes frequently rests the feet. A shoe that is too loose is almost as tiresome as a tight shoe. If it is necessary to be on the feet a great deal, frequent bathing in hot mustard water rests them. If they burn and itch, cold salt water relieves. For tender, sensitive feet use

His Friend Said

"If They Don't Help or Cure You I Will Stand The Price."

Liver Complaint Cured.

Mr. J. B. Rusk, Orangeville, Ont., writes: "I had been troubled with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint and tried many different remedies but obtained little or no benefit. A friend advised me to give your Laxa-Liver Pills a trial, but I told him I had tried so many 'cure alls' that I was tired paying out money for things giving me no benefit. He said, 'If they don't help, or cure you, I will stand the price.' So seeing his faith in the Pills, I bought two vials, and I was not deceived, for they were the best I ever used. They gave relief which has had a more lasting effect than any medicine I have ever used, and the beauty about them is, they are small and easy to take. I believe them to be the best medicine for Liver Trouble there is to be found."

Price 25 cents a vial or 5 for \$1.00, at all dealers, or will be sent direct by mail on receipt of price.

The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



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is to be found in the world-renowned

LIFE BOOTS

FOR FARMERS, GAMEKEEPERS, SHEPHERDS, etc.

You Can't Do Better.

More Canadian Testimony

Black Hills, Yukon, August, 1909.

I have received the "Life" boots you sent me. They are substantial, an excellent fit and perfectly watertight.

WHEREVER THE MAIL GOES—THE "LIFE" DOES

The repeat orders received from all parts of Canada are the best evidence of the merit of the "Life."

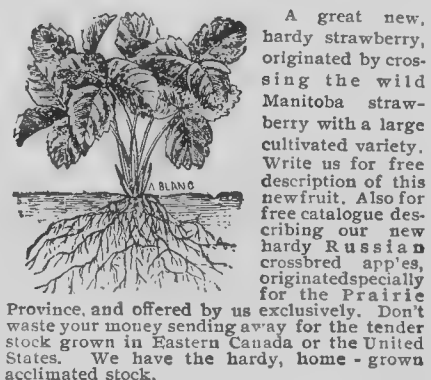
Made in the old country by a practical country shoe-maker, the "Life" is honestly built from finest Water-proof Zug, Beva, Chrome, Crup or Horseskin Leathers, and can be had with or without hob nails as desired.

PER PAIR \$4.75 CARRIAGE PAID

Send size (or draw outline of foot) and Money Order payable at Strathmiglo P.O., Scotland. Send for the "Life" Family Catalogue. Free.

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A. T. Hogg, The Pioneer and Leader of "Boots by Post" trade.



A great new, hardy strawberry, originated by crossing the wild Manitoba strawberry with a large cultivated variety. Write us for free description of this new fruit. Also for free catalogue describing our new hardy Russian crossbred apples, originated specially for the Prairie Province, and offered by us exclusively. Don't waste your money sending away for the tender stock grown in Eastern Canada or the United States. We have the hardy, home-grown acclimated stock.

Buchanan Nursery Co., Winnipeg
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This important change permits of prices being reduced to those prevailing in Europe, namely:—Full package, \$12.00; half do., \$6.50; quarter do., \$3.75; postage or express charges extra.

THE ONLY CANADIAN AND U.S. ADDRESS
TRENCH'S REMEDIES, LIMITED
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Pamphlet mailed free on application. Beware of spurious imitations. All packages of Trench's Remedy must bear our trademark seal in unbroken condition on each end.

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We control 9,699,482 acres of the finest grazing land in the world — 9,261,400 in Australia and 438,082 in Argentina.

Our grazing areas are many times larger than those of any other firm in the beef industry.

BOVRIL LIMITED have the farms and they have the goods.

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We give you at your own home a thoroughly practical course in Bookkeeping and Business Practice. This teaches you not only how to keep an ordinary set of books (single and double entry, joint-stock companies, special journal and cashbook, etc.), but also instructs you in the proper forms of business papers and in business methods.

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Complete outfit and supplies free of charge. Write now for full particulars.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE

LIMITED

Dept. K, Toronto, Canada



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

ANY person who is the sole head of a family or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

witch hazel and alcohol. Mix three parts witch hazel and one part alcohol and apply frequently. The witch hazel is healing and the alcohol toughens the skin.

Wants Recipe for Curing Beef.

A Manitoba subscriber wants a recipe for curing beef for summer use. We should like to hear from our subscribers. Home cured meats, if properly done, are so much better than the packing house article that those who have good recipes should be glad to tell others about the way they do it. It is easier to brine-cure on the farm than to dry-cure for the simple reason that meats can be packed in a barrel and covered with brine much more easily than they can be gone over and rubbed every two or three days with salt, sugar or pepper. A few years ago Prof. Andrew Boss, of the Minnesota Agricultural College, compiled a bulletin entitled "Meat on the Farm." From it we take the following two recipes:

Corned Beef.

The pieces commonly used for corning are the plat, rump, cross ribs, and brisket, or in other words the cheaper cuts of meat. The loin, ribs, and other fancy cuts are more often used fresh, and since there is more or less waste of nutrients in corning, this is well. The pieces for corning should be cut into convenient-sized joints, say, 5 to 6 inches square. It should be the aim to cut them all about the same thickness so that they will make an even layer in the barrel.

Meat from fat animals makes choicer corned beef than that from poor animals. When the meat is thoroughly cooled it should be corned as soon as possible, as any decay in the meat is likely to spoil the brine during the corning process. Under no circumstances should the meat be brined while it is frozen. Weigh out the meat and allow 8 pounds of salt to each 100 pounds; sprinkle a layer of salt one-quarter of an inch in depth over the bottom of the barrel; pack in as closely as possible the cuts of meat, making a layer 5 or 6 inches in thickness; then put on a layer of salt, following that with another layer of meat; repeat until the meat and salt have all been packed in the barrel, care being used to reserve salt enough for a good layer over the top. After the package has stood over night add, for every 100 pounds of meat, 4 pounds of sugar, 2 ounces of baking soda, and 4 ounces of saltpeter dissolved in a gallon of tepid water. Three gallons more of water should be sufficient to cover this quantity. In case more or less than 100 pounds of meat is to be corned, make the brine in the proportion given. A loose board cover, weighted down with a heavy stone or piece of iron, should be put on the meat to keep all of it under the brine. In case any should project, rust would start and the brine would spoil in a short time.

It is not necessary to boil the brine except in warm weather. If the meat has been corned during the winter and must be kept into the summer season, it would be well to watch the brine closely during the spring, as it is more likely to spoil at that time than at any other season. If the brine appears to be ropy or does not drip freely from the fingers when immersed and lifted, it should be turned off and new brine added, after carefully washing the meat. The sugar or molasses in the brine has a tendency to ferment, and, unless the brine is kept in a cool place, there is sometimes trouble from this source. The meat should be kept in the brine twenty-eight to forty days to secure thorough corning.

Dried Beef.

The round is commonly used for dried beef, the inside of the thigh being considered the choicest piece, as it is slightly more tender than the outside of the round. The round should be cut lengthwise of the grain of the meat in preparing for dried beef, so that the muscle fibers may be cut cross wise when the dried beef is sliced for table use. A tight jar or cask is necessary

for curing. The process is as follows: To each 100 pounds of meat weigh out 5 pounds of salt, 3 pounds of granulated sugar, and 2 ounces of saltpeter; mix thoroughly together. Rub the meat on all surfaces with a third of the mixture and pack it in the jar as tightly as possible. Allow it to remain three days, when it should be removed and rubbed again with another third of the mixture. In repacking put at the bottom the pieces that were on the top the first time. Let stand for three days, when they should be removed and rubbed with the remaining third of the mixture and allowed to stand for three days more. The meat is then ready to be removed from the pickle. The liquid forming in the jar should not be removed, but the meat should be repacked in the liquid each time. After being removed from the pickle the meat should be smoked and hung in a dry attic or near the kitchen fire where the water will evaporate from it. It may be used at any time after smoking, although the longer it hangs in the dry atmosphere the drier it will get. The drier the climate, in general, the more easily meats can be dried. In arid regions good dried meat can be made by exposing it fresh to the air, with protection from flies.

Home Made Baking Powder.

An Oak Lake subscriber asks us to reprint a recipe for making baking powder which was published in our June 20 issue. The recipe follows: "Some housewives may desire to make their own baking powder. Following are two recipes: (1) Ingredients.—1 lb. cream of tartar, 1/4 lb. bicarbonate of soda, 1/2 lb. cornflour. Sift all these together four or five times, and put in tight tin cans. This will make two pounds. (2) Sift together, 1 lb. bicarbonate of soda, 3/4 lb. tartaric acid, and 1 lb. ground rice. Put away in tins."

The Scoffer's Doom.

Eight headstones in a cemetery in New York state have a remarkable narrative connected with them. They stand in a row and are exactly alike except in the names on them. They are memorials of the entire family of a well-known physician whose eight children died in eight consecutive weeks. In the town where the physician resides an epidemic of diphtheria broke out. He thoroughly studied the disease and became very successful in treating it. At last he gained such confidence in his skill that he boasted that he could cure any case, and being a man notorious for his profanity, he went so far as to defy the Almighty to produce a case of diphtheria he could not cure! In less than a week his youngest child was seized with the disease, and in spite of the doctor's skill, grew worse and died. One after another his other children took the infection and died, until all the eight were gone, and the last was buried two months after his blasphemous defiance was uttered. It was an awful answer to the challenge his pride had prompted.

How to Open a New Book.

If a book be a large one, take it gently in both hands, and hold it with the back on a smooth or covered table. Allow the front cover to open and then the other, holding the leaves in one hand, while you open a few leaves at the back. Then open a few leaves in the front, and so on, alternately opening front and back, gently pressing open the sections until you reach the centre of the volume. Do this two or three times and you will obtain the best results.

If you open the book carelessly or violently in any one place you will quite likely injure the volume, break the back binding and loosen the leaves.

Heart Trouble Cured.

Through one cause or another a large majority of the people are troubled with some form of heart trouble.

The system becomes run down, the heart palpitates. You have weak and dizzy spells, a smothering feeling, cold clammy hands and feet, shortness of breath, sensation of pins and needles, rush of blood to the head, etc.

Wherever there are sickly people with weak hearts Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will be found an effectual medicine.

Mrs. Wm. Elliott, Angus, Ont., writes:—"It is with the greatest of pleasure I write you stating the benefit I have received by using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I suffered greatly from heart trouble, weakness and smothering spells. I used a great deal of doctor's medicines but received no benefit. A friend advised me to buy a box of your pills, which I did, and soon found great relief. I highly recommend these pills to anyone suffering from heart trouble."

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



"LEADER" Churn is made of good white oak—thoroughly seasoned—strong as iron—and sweet and clean.

You know that churns, made of glass or crockery, will chip, crack and peel—and they will get broken, no matter how careful you try to be. "LEADER" Churn is absolutely sanitary—easy running—and can be used either sitting or standing. If your dealer does not handle it write us for full information.

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SEVEN YEARS OF ECZEMA

Then After \$500 had been Spent in Vain, Two Bottles of D.D.D. Cured.

Mrs. Horace Martin, of Sharbot Lake, Ont., writes:

"My husband has had eczema for seven years. He spent hundreds of dollars but could not get cured. He was almost wild with the pain and itching.

I saw D.D.D. Prescription advertised in the paper. I sent and got a bottle and it gave my husband relief at once. He has used a second bottle and is entirely well.

The two bottle of D.D.D. which my husband used have done him more good than the \$500 he spent before."

Do you suffer the torments of skin disease, or do any of your family or friends? What's the use? D.D.D. Prescription will do for anyone what it did for Mr. Martin.

For free trial bottle of D.D.D. Prescription write to the D.D.D. Laboratories, Department L, 23 Jordan St., Toronto. For sale by all druggists.

PILES Cured at Home BY NEW ABSORPTION METHOD

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write to-day to Mrs. M. Summers Box P. 95, Windsor, Ont.

From A Woman's Standpoint.

A Department Edited by Margaret Freeston.

I love thy spaciousness. Each lonely distance,
Each scrub-set solitude, each sand-swept plain
Calls to one with a mother's deep insistence,
In symphonies of mingled joy and pain.
—Kenneth Mackay.

Dear Margaret Freeston.—In a recent issue of the Nor'-West Farmer there was an article regarding the progress and growth of this

The Things That Interest Us. magazine since 1885, a period of 25 years, and in reading it I marvelled at the growth of a farm paper, the advanced ideas and requirements of today compared with those of 25 years ago, and I wondered whether our ideas had widened and grown in proportion. Why should they not? But have they? Have we not still some 'pet' prejudices?

Take, for instance, the question, should not women be able to take up homesteads as well as men? Of course I know widows can, but I mean unmarried women. Men were granted homesteads 25 years ago, all kinds of men, foreigners and others, in the North-West, but unmarried women have not yet been given this right. There are some arguments against it, but are there enough to warrant this condition of affairs? I think I can put up some arguments in favor of it. For instance, take the case of a young man taking a homestead. As it now stands sometimes two chums take up homesteads side by side and "bach" it together. Now why could not a sister take up land next to her brother, the same as a boy's chum can do? She would have a brother's help and protection, and the brother would have a sister's care, both benefiting the other, on the land and personally. Then, again, if her father was homesteading, why could not a daughter as well as the son take up land close by where she could live with her people and still have land of her own?

In the case of two girls who were physically strong and constitutionally brave enough to do the work and not mind their isolated condition, why could they not go out and take up homesteads side by side, and have in a way each other's protection, which is better than none at all—though some of the men may scoff at this—and be a help to each other in putting in and taking off the crop. In the first place, it is only for six months out of the year, that is, for the summer months when it is pleasure to live an out-of-doors life under any conditions, and not only a pleasure but health-giving. They could live in a tent at first, going at the building part of the pact during their leisure, and if the first furrow isn't straight it won't cause a failure of their crop, will it? Talking of building, wasn't there an article in the papers the other day about a telephone girl of Boston who built a summer house entirely with her own hands, and intends decorating it? And in an American magazine some months ago I read of an American girl who made a success of ranching as well as teaching school. Now if American girls can do this, are we Canadian girls so far behind our American cousins that we can't; and then there is an English girl who made a success of it, Miss Binnie Clark, who farmed in our own North-West, and an English girl is supposed to be more pampered than we are in this "lady of the snows."

I'm afraid I've written a long and perhaps tiresome letter, but if it interests a few I'm glad.—Gerry.

[I know of two girls who, because homesteads could not be secured in Canada for women, went to Dakota for that purpose. Having by their own exertions completed their duties, they are now the proud possessors of deeds to the land. What a pity that "good stuff" like these girls were made of

should be lost to us! I am glad to have your views, Gerry, and hope others will tell us what they think.—M.F.]

Dear Friend.—You will allow me to call you that, for are we not friends if we can help one another a little, and I have had help through your writings already. I think it is a fine idea to have the woman's page.

Do any young mothers know that if baby suddenly takes cold and is feverish a good way to help the little one is to pound up onions, pour goose oil over them, put it in rags and apply on the chest and hands and feet? It is safe and sure. Also give half a teaspoonful of goose oil with a little sugar and onion juice.

Can anyone tell me what will take butter coloring out of white woolen goods and also cotton clothes, as in moving here I had the misfortune to spill some out of the bottle?

I will enclose a few verses which may help some as they have me, for we can never be too careful of how we speak, especially to our husbands and other dear ones.—A Muskoka Thistle.

[Your letter just made me feel as if we were having a friendly talk together, and I thank you for it, and for your kindly wishes. The verses you enclose carry a helpful thought with them, and I have pleasure in quoting them. Having given us the benefit of your experience in case of sickness, I wonder if anyone can assist over the butter coloring stain problem? It's so provoking to have good things spoiled by an accident of that kind.—M.F.]

Your Tone of Voice.

It is not so much what you say
As the manner in which you say it;
It is not so much the language you use
As the tones in which you convey it.

The words may be mild and fair,
And the tones may pierce like a dart;
The words may be soft as the summer air,
But the tones may break the heart.

For words but come from the mind,
And grow by study and art;
But the tones leap forth from the inner self,
And reveal the state of the heart.

Whether you know it or not,
Whether you mean or care,
Gentleness, kindness, love or hate,
Envy and anger, are there.

Then, would you quarrels avoid
And in peace and love rejoice,
Keep anger not only out of your words,
But keep it out of your voice.

Dear Margaret Freeston.—I am interested in this new department, and would like to send something for it. If you think these verses are worth printing I would be pleased. The sunsets in the West are more than beautiful, and I have been touched with their beauty.—Lena.

[You have certainly touched on one of our greatest possessions when you refer to the sunsets in the West. I have been told repeatedly by travellers that nowhere are they excelled. I am sorry I can't print your poem, but appreciate your having sent it.—M.F.]

I have some more very interesting letters to acknowledge, and will do so in next issue. Meantime I am hoping others will write me on "The Things That Interest Us." Address all letters to Margaret Freeston, care Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg.

It was between nine and ten o'clock one damp, muggy evening, pretty tired

THE BEVERAGE FOR ALL WEATHERS.

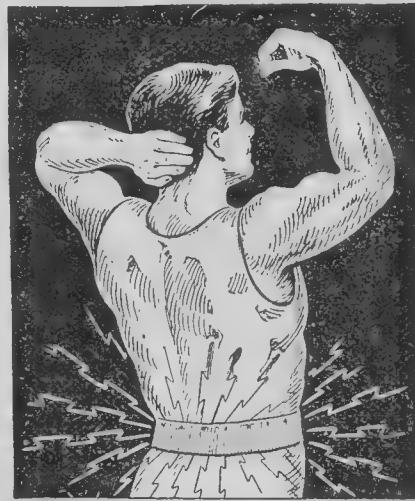
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Perpetual Youth

Let Me Tell You How to Regain All Your Old
Vim, Vigor and Manly Strength. Be a
"Health Belt Man;" Feel Young for
Balance of Your Life. Age Doesn't
Count if You Have the Vitality.



"I could shout for joy. After years of suffering and debility, your wonderful Health Belt cured me. I am a man again. Use my name as you see fit."

C. SIMPSON,
Pilot Mound, Man.

Perpetual youth. That is precisely what I mean. I say as man to man give my Health Belt a reasonable chance, and it will carry you through any business, mental or physical strain you may be under. It doesn't stimulate; it simply adds the electro-ionic element to your bone, nerves, tissue and blood; all the force and strength which has been drained from your system

by some earlier indiscretion. My Health Belt is essentially a strength giver. It overcomes the private symptoms of weakness in men which sap the vitality. If you are nervous and lack manly vigor, you are passing away thousands of brain cells every day. Ask your physician if this is not true. I stop this awful, weakening process. You wear my Health Belt nights; while sleeping a great stream of soft electricity passes into your body at the small of the back; it cures backache in one application; you feel better immediately; inside of an hour; two months will make a new man of you. No drugs; no privations; no restrictions except that you must give up all dissipation. Follow my advice and I promise you will feel younger and look younger. Let me restore your vitality, and you will be able to face the world with new ambitions. The Health Belt cures other ailments too. A positive remedy for rheumatism in any part of the body, sciatica, lumbago, kidney, liver, stomach disorders.

FREE UNTIL CURED Call or write to me and I will at once arrange to let you have the Belt on trial, not to be paid for until cured. No deposit or advance payment. Send it back if it doesn't do the work. Liberal discount for cash if you prefer to deal that way.



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They fully describe my Health Belt and contain much valuable information. One is called "Health in Nature," and deals with various ailments common to both men and women. The other, "Strength, the Glory of Man," is a private treatise for men only. Both sent upon application, free, sealed, by mail.

If in or near this city, take the time to drop in at my office that you may see, examine and try the Belt. If you cannot call, fill in the coupon and get the free booklets by return mail. They are better than a fortune for any one needing new vigor.

Dr. D. L. Sanden Co., 140 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:—Please forward me your Books as advertised, free.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

with the day's doings, that my friend and I turned our steps Hull House. for the first time down South Halsted Street, Chicago, and sought admittance to Hull House. Because of the hour many departments were closed to visitors, but in sharp contrast to the scene outside, almost immediately upon entering we were shown into a large, well lighted room, furnished with many little tables and chairs, and the first thought that came to us about the place was "how restful." I imagined what it meant to many a tired worker to turn in there for a light, well-cooked lunch, at a low price, for this was the purpose the room served. Hull House is situated where it can be helpful to working people, and to at all estimate the extent of its usefulness we should have to look into the lives of those who have shared in one or more of its activities.

In the course of each week about nine thousand persons avail themselves of the educational, civic and social advantages of this institution, and about 250 volunteer assistants help in the various branches of the work. Don't you think, from this description of it, that the "Woman's Club" is a pretty live concern? "Three hundred and fifty members, organized 1893; is connected with various philanthropic agencies of the city, maintains in addition to numerous culture activities a linen chest for the poor of the district, gives semi-monthly receptions to the people of meagre social resources, has collected a library of twenty-seven hundred volumes and with its chorus and other departments constantly co-operates with the other branches of Hull House work in many public spirited ways."

Then there is the Jane Club, where thirty young women conduct an entirely self-supporting residence club on a co-operative plan. This has been done for seventeen years.

The Boy's Club occupies a building of its own. Two thousand members, aged between twelve and twenty-one, use the club from after school hours in the afternoon until 10 p.m., although only boys over fourteen are allowed to come in the evening. In addition to the interest shown in games, athletics and a special library, many classes are eagerly filled. The spring exhibit of last year showed excellent results from the classes in copper, tinsmithing, electrical construction, cobbling, brass molding, carpentry, forging, clay modelling, typewriting, printing, photography, drawing, designing. A band-master trains two bands of thirty boys each.

Hull House is not a charity; it is a broad scheme for bringing together those who desire to co-operate for mutual progress and companionship. It is an attempt at a practical solution of everyday and present day problems by earnest men and women, who undertake their work through the medium of a gynasium, work shops, dramatic associations, clubs of all kinds, English instruction for immigrants, a studio, relief work, and summer outing arranged for nearly five thousand folks each year.

For us, anyway, in this generation the meaning of Hull House is interpreted in the life of its founder, Miss Jane Adams, one of the many women of today who combine the finest and most developed womanly qualities with splendid intellects and winning personalities.

I read somewhere recently that "in one of the famous lace shops of Brussels there are certain retired rooms devoted to the spinning of the finest and most delicate lace patterns. These rooms are altogether darkened save for the light from one very small window falling directly upon the pattern. There is only one spinner in the room, and he sits where the narrow stream of light falls upon the threads that he is weaving. Thus, you are told by your guide, 'do we secure our choicest products.' Lace is always more delicately and beautifully woven when the worker himself is in the dark and his pattern is in the light."

What a picture of some of our western women! Cut off from the encour-

agements, the pleasures, the distractions of friends and neighbors, they are shut in with their work. Depending upon themselves they fall back upon the riches of their own natures, and the web of life they weave is a worthy product.

Although not having had the opportunity of being present at the convention of agricultural societies held at Regina from January 25th to 28th, I read Farmers' and Women's Clubs. with interest much of what took place there, and realized something of what such conventions accomplish. Apart from the interest of the occasion, the interest in listening to good speakers on topics with which they are familiar, the interest of meeting friends and fellow workers from other districts, and hear-

ing of their doings, there is a more permanent result in the stimulus which such gatherings give, a fillip to all work throughout the approaching season. And what benefits our men folk most decidedly benefits us. Are we not pleased that more up-to-date methods should prevail in the working of the land? Are we not concerned that the social side of our country life should be wisely developed? Of course we are, for each one of us likes to feel that those we are associated with are up-to-date and progressive.

It was a happy thought of some one's to have conducted on the stage a model farmers' club meeting, and further that it should be done by the members of the Grenfell Agricultural Society, who had the first club of its kind in the Canadian West. Music, instructive discussion, and social intercourse were the order of the evening, an

attractive blending of good things. The following evening the Moose Jaw Society took charge of the programme, and presented their conception of what such a club as we have spoken of should be.

At the Wednesday morning session Mr. F. Hedley Auld, Superintendent of Fairs and Institutes, spoke of agricultural extension work of the future, and, according to our papers, devoted a good deal of time to the newer phase of this work, one which appeals to us all, the proposed establishment of farmers' and women's clubs, similar to those mentioned above. Mr. Auld pointed out that in Saskatchewan there are nearly two thousand school houses, and it was around these that the clubs would be organized. Within the next two years he hoped to see a farmers' club and a women's club held in each one of these school houses. The farmers' would



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You Don't Have to Buy It: All I ask you to do is to invite as many as possible of your friends to hear this wonderful Fireside Edison. You will want to do this anyway because you will be giving them genuine pleasure. I feel absolutely certain that there will be at least one and probably more who will want an Edison of their own. If they don't, if not a single one of them orders a Phonograph (and this sometimes happens) I won't blame you in the slightest. I shall feel that you have done your part when you have given these free concerts. You won't be asked to act as our agent or even assist in the sale of a single instrument.

Our Easy Payment Plan. I have decided on an easy payment plan that gives you absolute use of the phonograph while paying for it. \$2.00 a month pays for an outfit. There is absolutely no lease or mortgage of any kind, guarantee from a third party, no going before a notary public, and the payments are so very small and our terms so liberal that you never notice the payments.

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meet at least fortnightly in the winter months, taking up the discussion of any topics likely to prove of value. It might be found that the women's clubs could meet more easily in the summer months. They would discuss matters of interest to themselves. He felt that the great value of the women's clubs would be the opportunity which they would give for the development of social life. Neither did the Department of Agriculture intend to overlook the boys and girls. Before long Mr. Auld hoped there would be experimental plots in all the school grounds of the West, in which both teachers and pupils would take an interest. The various speakers for institutes would visit the schools and address the children on these subjects, and thus, it was hoped, a vital interest in good farming would be created among the rising generation.

The clubs mentioned would be affiliated with the agricultural societies. At Moose Jaw there were no less than twelve farmers' clubs affiliated with that agricultural society, a splendid example of what it is desired to accomplish throughout the entire western provinces.

* * * * *

We left the story of Silas Marner at the point where he finds the little girl asleep before his fire. She brings him such happiness as only

The Bookshelf. a child can, and from the day of her coming fills up the blank in his life. He expands under her childish rule, and all his love goes out to Eppie. She is the key which opens the door of life for him into a realization of its possibilities and demands. Contact with his neighbors is now not only possible but necessary, for is he not dependent for device upon the best mothers and housewives in the countryside? Eppie must be trained, and trained well, and it takes time and thought not only to discover the best way but to put it into operation. And with what affection she meets his goodness. As the years pass on she grows more and more his companion, then his little housekeeper, and eventually marrying the son of the woman most helpful to Silas in Eppie's young days, the young people together form a home of which Silas is a welcome and loved occupant.

In unfolding thus a quiet story in simple fashion, the thread of gold underlying all true living is revealed. We are shown the majesty and pathos of the most apparently commonplace life, and great truths are emphasized. Being truths, they carry their own appeal.

To speak intelligently of any of the other characters of the book would necessitate the telling of many events interwoven with the lives of Silas and Eppie, and if you have not read the book would take from your interest in doing so.

Instead I want to quote a few passages chosen more or less at random, which illustrate, better than words of mine can the clearness and appeal of George Eliot's writings.

"We may strive and scrat and fend, but it's little we can do arter all—the big things come and go wi' no striving o' our'n—they do, that they do."

"Ah, but mayhap Miss Nancy hung off like, and your lass didn't," said Ben (speaking of a certain courtship). "I should say she didn't," said Mr. Macey significantly. "Before I said 'sniff,' I took care to know as she'd say 'snaff,' and pretty quick, too. I wasn't a-going to open my mouth, like a dog at a fly, and snap it to again, wi' nothing to swaller."

"Let even an affectionate Goliath get himself tied to a small tender thing, dreading to hurt it by pulling, and dreading still more to snap the cord, and which of the two, pray, will be master?"

"Perfect love has a breath of poetry which can exalt the relations of the least-instructed human beings; and this breath of poetry had surrounded Eppie from the time when she had followed the bright gleam that beckoned her to Silas's hearth, so that it was not surprising if she was not quite an ordinary village maiden, but had a touch of re-

finement and fervor which came from no other teaching than that of tenderly nurtured unvitiated feeling."

"Why did his mind fly uneasily to that void, as if it were the sole reason why life was not thoroughly joyous to him? I suppose it is the way with all men and women who reach middle age without the clear perception that life never can be thoroughly joyous; under the vague dullness of the gray hours dissatisfaction seeks a definite object, and finds it in the privation of an untried good."

"God gave her to me because you turned your back upon her, and He looks upon her as mine: you've no right to her! When a man turns a blessing from his door, it falls to them as takes it in."

"It comes into my head as Them above has got a deal tenderer heart nor what I've got—for I can't be any-ways better nor Them as made me; and if anything looks hard to me it's because there's things I don't know on; and for the matter o' that there may be plenty o' things I don't know on, for it's little that I know, that it is and all as we've got to do is to trusten, Master Marner—to do the right thing as fur as we know, and to trusten. For if us as knows so little can see a bit o' good and rights, we may be sure as there's a good and a right's bigger nor what, we can know—I feel it i' my own inside as it must be so."

* * * * *

A Tried Recipe for Real Scotch Shortbread.—7 oz. flour, 1 oz. rice flour, ¼ lb. butter, ¼ lb. sugar, ½ teaspoonful baking powder. Put all on a table or board, and knead the butter and sugar together; then gradually draw in the flour, kneading well and keeping the lump firm in both hands. When all is worked up into a stiff paste cut it in two or three pieces, and make each piece round or oval as desired, and about half an inch thick. Pinch the edges, dust some sugar on the top, and place some caraways or slips of candied peel on the top, and bake in a slow oven till they are a nice brown color. The time depends upon the thickness of the cakes—from a quarter to half an hour.

Help for the Home Dressmaker.—The amateur dressmaker finds setting in the sleeves one of her greatest difficulties, yet there are two infallible rules, either of which will make it easy. When the bodice is on, bend the elbow until the thumb strikes the arm's eye, and place the inner seam at that point. Without trying on the bodice the point may be located by measuring one inch back from the shoulder seam and from there folding the armhole together to find the exact opposite, which marks the position of the inner seam.

To Save the Soap.—A small jar at the side of the sink will hold the small bits of soap, which can be melted into a larger piece by and by and used on wash day.

Four Duties.

Four things a man must learn to do If he would make his record true: To think without confusion clearly; To love his fellow-men sincerely; To act from honest motives purely; To trust in God and heaven securely.

—Henry Van Dyke.

It is not work that wears us out; it is thinking about it before and afterward.

To relieve neuralgia apply cloths wrung out of hot salt water. It is almost impossible to apply them successfully upon one's self because the affected parts should be covered continuously. Use heavy bath towels, preferably, because they retain the heat. Apply as hot as can be borne and cover with a thick, dry cloth to retain the steam. Apply until relieved and then cover the parts with a hot, dry woollen cloth. A hot salt bag will sometimes afford relief but moist heat is more effective.

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The soles and an inch above the soles are stamped out of light, thin steel. The soles are protected from wear by Adjustable Steel Rivets. Rivets can easily be replaced. Fifty extra rivets cost only 30 cents, and will keep your shoes in good repair for at least 2 years. The uppers are made of the very best quality of soft, pliable, waterproof leather, riveted to the steel and reinforced. Hair Cushion Insoles add to ease of walking—absorb perspiration and odors. They are removable, so can be cleaned and dried.

Sizes 5 to 12—6, 9, 12, 16 in. high

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Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, per pair, \$4.00; best grade, black or tan leather, \$5.00.

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FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN

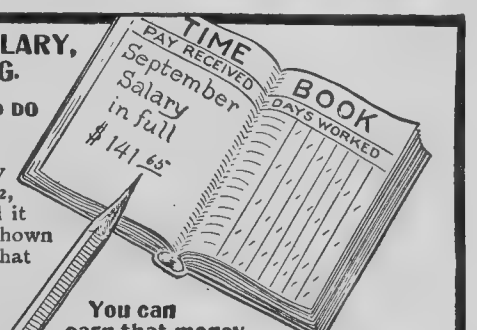
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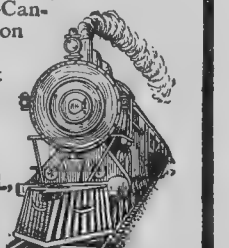
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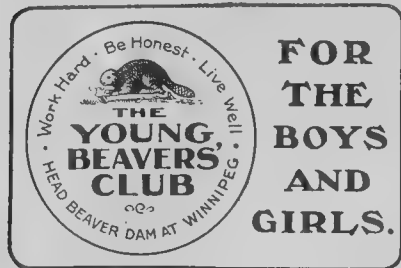
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Every boy or girl who reads this Department may become enrolled as a member of the Young Beavers' Club. The membership badge is a beautiful button, of the design shown within the circle above. These buttons are sent free to all members. To become a member one needs only to write a letter for publication in this Department of our paper and make application to be enrolled. The list of members is carefully kept in our big membership book, and we publish what we consider to be the most interesting letters.

All letters should be addressed to the Young Beavers' Club, Nor'-West Farmer Office, Winnipeg. Do not enclose any business communication in the same envelope.

A Boy's Song.

Where the pools are bright and deep;
Where the gray trout lies asleep;
Up the river and o'er the lea—
That's the way for Billy and me.

Where the blackbird sings the latest;
Where the hawthorn blooms the sweetest;
Where the nestlings chirp and chee—
That's the place for Billy and me.

Where the mowers mow the cleanest;
Where the hay lies thickest, greenest;
There to trace the homeward bee—
That's the way for Billy and me.

Where the hazel bank is steepest;
Where the shadows fall the deepest;
Where the clustering nuts fall free—
That's the way for Billy and me.

There let us walk, there let us play,
Through the meadow, among the hay,
Up the water and over the lea—
That's the way for Billy and me.
—Sent in by David King Boddy, MacDonald, Man.

A Word of Advice.

You would like to do something to help, now wouldn't you? Every live boy and girl feels that way. They would not be alive if they did not.

Here are some things you may all do, and they will not only make your folks happy but bring joy to your own hearts. What are they?

One is to keep just as healthy as you can. When it is cold, try not to get your feet wet. Don't eat fast, brush your teeth, drink plenty of water, slowly. Breathe away down in your lungs every time you take a breath. In this way you will keep the roses in your cheeks.

But roses in the cheeks are nothing by the side of roses in the heart. If they are there, you will smile and laugh and be happy; you can't help it. And there is no surer way to make home bright than for the young folks to be happy. Smiles make people love you. No one ever says, "I do not love you" to one who is always bright and cheery.

And then, you can help everybody by being true and honest and earnest in all you do. Oh, this old world fairly longs for more boys and girls who have good, pure, clean hearts. Be above tricks of every kind that hurt others. Look every one squarely in the eye, be frank, and then you will never have to complain that there is nothing you can do. You are making your own place. You may never have a single dollar given you that you do not earn; but what of that? You are earning something that is worth millions of dollars, and that is the love of all who know you.

Finally, help by loving. That's the best way of all. If you have good, kind, loving hearts you will make all the world better, you will be better yourself, and you will win the very best there is in life.

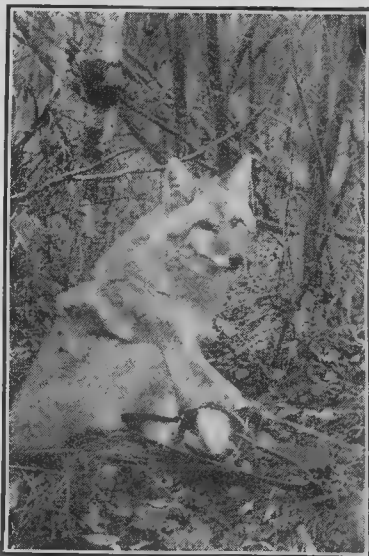
A Muskrat Trapper.

Red Deer, Alta., Jan. 20, 1910.

Dear Editor,—I am writing to thank you for the book I received, it was a dandy. I think the name for the Young Beavers' Club is fine. We call our farm "Beaver Lodge," as at one time there were a great many beavers on it. I am just getting over an attack of asthma. I could not lie down for three nights. That wasn't very nice, I can tell you. I am in the fifth book at school and have two and one-half miles to go. We have sold all our cows, and so when I am at home I have not much to do.

I have done a little trapping this winter and have caught twelve muskrats and two weasels. The muskrats are easy to catch. I make a hole in the roof of the house and feel inside for the runs. There are always two, one from each side. I put my trap right near one of the runs, and as there is always feed in the bottom of the house the trap does not sink. When the muskrat comes in he gets in the trap, and if the trap-chain is long enough he gets out of the house and is drowned. My furs brought me about five dollars. I use the shot-gun and got twenty partridges last summer. They are easy to shoot. I killed about twelve ducks also.

I saw in your December 20th issue a picture entitled "A Painful but Neces-



Caught at last.

sary Operation", representing two men killing the Christmas turkey. Was the picture taken in Australia? It looks as if it was. The trees don't have leaves on them here at Christmas, nor do the men generally wear straw hats or go around in their shirt sleeves. I hope I will receive a button.

I would like to correspond with another boy of my own age (twelve), yours truly—Theo. Wright.

Has a Camera.

Rocanville, Sask., Jan. 17, 1910.

Dear Editor:—I was reading in one of the letters that one of the members had a kodak. I have one, too; mine is a No. 2 Brownie. I take good pictures but don't know how to finish them up, so they won't fade after you print them. I use both kinds of paper—velox and solio. Would be pleased if in his next letter to this page he would tell how he finished them after printing.

We live three and a half miles from Rocanville, but it seems quite a long way for we have not a good road, as not very many travel on it.

They are building this branch of the railway out as far as Edmonton and this will make more traffic on it this summer.

I read the story that is in your paper twice a month, and I like the one that was in the last issue. It is rather lonesome here as we never have any company, and it is a great enjoyment to read.

I have no girl friends of my own age around here, and I would like to hear from any of the girls through this paper. I am fifteen years old, and I think it would be nice to write to each other.

I remain yours respectfully, Lena S. Birkenshaw.



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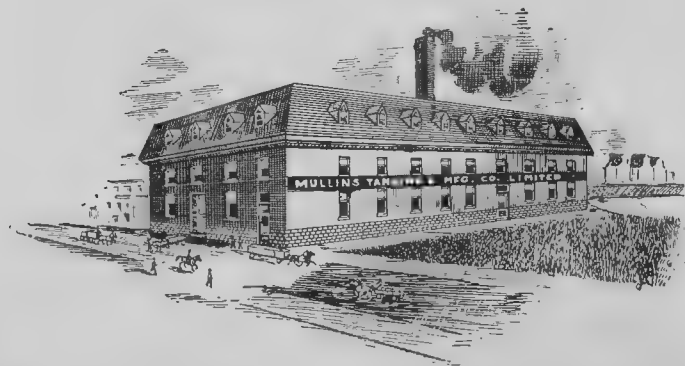
Child twelve years old can operate it. Separator can be washed clean in one-half minute. Separates butter from seven gallons of sweet milk in five to eight minutes after a little practice. Saves three-quarters labor of butter making. It also separates butter from sour milk, sour cream or sweet cream in one operation

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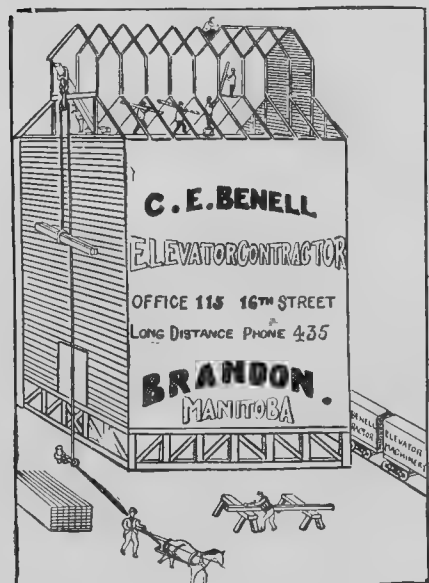
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A Trip to Minnesota.

Hastings, Minnesota, U. S., Jan. 9, 1910

Dear Editor—We are living in Minnesota now, having come from Canada in October. We started from Montmartre, Sask., at about eleven o'clock at night, and got to Brandon about daylight the next morning and reached Winnipeg about ten o'clock. When we got up town it was dinner time. We ate our dinner in the T. Eaton restaurant and then went into the toy department and I saw Eaton's dollar beauty dolls. We did not have much time in Winnipeg. We had to have our baggage inspected at four o'clock and at five we went on the train. From Winnipeg we came to Duluth. We crossed the boundary line in the night. That night we slept in a sleeper. We had two lower berths adjoining. It was a fine car. All the time we had in Duluth was just to change trains. We passed through St. Paul and got off at Minneapolis. We stayed there two days with our aunt. Then we came to Hastings to stay at our grandma's. A few weeks afterwards I was taken sick and for four or five weeks I was sick and it is not long since I got well. My grandma lives three miles from the town of Hastings. The doctor said that he would like it better if I went and stayed with my aunt in town. He would not have so far to go to see me. They took me out of bed and dressed me and sent for a hack for me to ride in. I stood the ride of the three miles very well, so mamma said. When I got there I began to get well and in a week I was so that I could walk around. So mamma went home and I stayed for a week and had a good time, and then I came home. I was only home a few days when my aunt in Minneapolis sent for me. I stayed there for a week and for Christmas and mamma and papa and the rest came for Christmas too. On Christmas eve Clinton and my aunt and I went to see the Santa Claus float. It was hauled by six white horses, and Santa Clause and his two reindeers were on the float. He said to us that he would see us again in the night, and then he started to the north pole to fill his sleigh full of toys for boys and girls. For Christmas I got a doll's toilet set and two dolls. One of them is two feet long and the other one is four or five inches, and a box of writing paper, and a doll's carriage and a pencil box and a game of Uncle Sam's Mail. On Monday after Xmas I got a new coat and then came back to my grandma's. Since I came home I have been going to school again. Your friend, Doris Taplin.

A Young Beaver.

Westcott, Alta., Jan. 21, 1910.

Dear Editor:—I belong to a club in Calgary, but that will not take up all my attention, for I like this club better than the other. I am anxious to join the Young Beavers' Club.

I go to school every day and like it fine. I am in the fifth reader and am going to try for my entrance into the sixth. I have a brother five years old and he has two horses and I have three. But his are the best, for his one is a work horse and the other is a little pony which is to be broken in next spring.

My father has a herd of horses and also a herd of cattle. He has some pure bred cattle and they are very wild and often chase me.

In my holidays I rake hay for my father and last year we put up about two hundred tons and are now feeding it to the steers that we are fattening.

Last fall we had a threshing machine from the south thresh for us and they set four stacks on fire and burned about 700 bushels and burned the bin all up but a few boards. I will try and be a faithful beaver till the next time I write. Yours truly, Jack Robertson.

Has a Gramophone.

Ninette, Man., Jan. 9, 1910.

Dear Editor:—I live on a farm called "Lake-side Farm." About fifty yards south of our house is a lake named Bone Lake which is very pretty in summer, especially on calm days with the shadow of the trees, that are on the

other side, in it. It looks just like a large looking-glass.

I will tell you about our school. Its name is Minore, and it is on the same quarter section as our house, but about one-half of a mile farther north. The outside is painted white with green trimmings, and it has a black roof. The inside is all varnished. Our teacher is reading us a book named "Beautiful Joe." The studies I like best are drawing and spelling.

I like reading and am reading "Anne of Green Gables." I also have read many other books. Some of them were, "Adventures in Australia," "Sowing Seeds in Danny," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and "Handy Andy." I don't get much time for reading though, because I go to school and I have a lot of other work to do. I can do all kinds of house work, such as washing, cooking, sewing, ironing, scrubbing, etc.

My sister Dorothy is making a flannelette patch-work quilt, and my sister Katie and I are making a print one.

We have a gram-o-phone, which we play most every day. We have sixty-four records for it. It is rather hard to tell which one I like best, because they are all nice. But I think, "Under the Double Eagle March" and "Loch Lomond," are the nicest. Yours truly, Nellie Wright.

Lives Near Meeting Lake.

N. Battleford, Sask., Feb. 2.

Dear Editor.—We came from Minnesota three years ago, and I like this country fine. We live about 45 miles from N. Battleford, our nearest town, and about three miles west of Meeting Lake. It is a very beautiful lake, about six miles long and one mile wide with big spruce and poplar nearly all around it. There is plenty of fish in it. I caught a fish once in a spoon-hook that weighed twelve pounds. I had quite a time getting him in the boat. In the summer time there are lots of berries growing by the lake. We picked about 100 quarts each summer. I have had several boat rides on the lake and I enjoy them very much. We had a good crop last year, the first good crop in three and this is a nice winter, with fine sleighing.

I have an Indian pony; her name is Topsy. She is a nice gentle pony and in the summer I always have to go after the cows with her. I do like to ride horseback. We have 42 head of cattle and 14 horses, and I have two brothers and one sister older than I am and one sister younger. We have no school nearby but there is one six miles away which is too far to go so we have to study at home.

This is my first attempt to write a letter to your paper and I hope the waste paper basket is not very hungry. Frieda Schlemann, (age 13).

Boys and girls, would it not be a good plan to try to interest your teacher in having a nice flower garden at your school this year? Some schools have; why not yours?

Little Gleanings from other Letters.

Mabel Ramsey, Lauder, Man.—"We are making big snow houses at school. We built a high wall of snow, then on top of that we put large blocks of snow. We pour water on it and let it freeze."

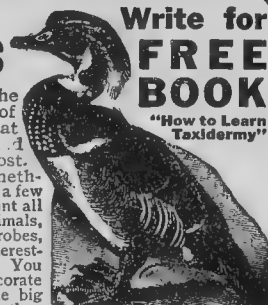
Lila A. Vosburgh, Grandora, Sask.—"I have a dog, a cat, and a pony for pets. My dog's name is Jack, my kitten's is Tiger Lily and my pony's Lucy. I can ride, drive, or do anything with Lucy. I go for a little gallop on her nearly every day."

Archie Muir, Underhill, Man.—"My mother has a lot of beautiful plants. We always have a good garden every year. Last year we had a lot of ripe pumpkins and squash, far more than we could use, and we gave dozens away to our friends."

Beatrice Young, Red Deer Hill, Sask.—"My brothers are trapping muskrats now and have quite a time riding backwards and forwards seeing to the traps. Sometimes I ride to the houses with them on horseback."

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Contributions on experiences in gardening and tree growing are cheerfully given space in this department.

A Western Farmer's Practical Experience in Floriculture.

By Alfred Andrews, Deleau, Man.

If you can spare a little space in your valuable paper, I would like to relate my experience regarding my success in clothing my house surroundings with beautiful flowers of very easy culture, which I think would be a source of delight to all its readers. I would say in commencement that all the plants that I shall mention are flowering varieties that I have experimented with in Manitoba in the last five years. I myself am a farmer, and what one farmer can do others can do also. With a few of the choicest varieties of flowers, I shall give their culture in detail.

Making a Hotbed.

I make a hotbed in the following manner: It is the size of three storm sashes 12 inches deep on the one side and 10 on the other, tapering the ends down to suit the sides. Make the frame just the size of the sash; tack a light cleat on the inside one inch down for the sash to rest on. I bore 6 three-quarter inch holes through the frame just below the sash, for ventilation. About March 20th I take fresh horse manure, two large loads fairly freed from litter, place it in an empty stall in the stable, tramp it down firmly, and in about five or six days it will be in a heated condition, at which time it requires turning before it commences to burn. In a few days it will be in a proper condition for use. However, if the weather is not suitable to make the hotbed, the manure must be turned every few days to prevent burning, as burning greatly lessens the value of manure.

On the south side of the house or any other building is a suitable location for a hotbed. As early in April as the frost is out of the ground two inches deep, having a suitable spot prepared the previous fall by removing the earth about ten inches deep and one foot wider each way than the size of the frame, I take the heated manure, place it in the prepared bed, and beat it down firmly. It should be about 18 inches deep, and level on the top. Place on the frame with the lower side facing the south. Sift on about four inches (after well tramped) of good friable sifted soil. The surface should be perfectly level. This can be done with a short board the length of the sash. Bank up the frame within two or three inches of the top. Place on the sash.

In a day or two it will be in a proper condition to receive the seed, which should be planted in rows about two inches apart. The rule is to plant the seed about four times the depth of itself. I try to keep the temperature about 60 or 70 degrees. In case of high temperature, the sash should be either raised or removed to admit of sufficient ventilation; otherwise the plants would smother. In hot, dry, or windy days it will require watering daily, which should be done with a watering pot. A good rule is never to water until the soil is dry. On cold nights, also frosty days, I cover with old rugs or horse-blankets or anything that will prevent the frost from destroying the tender plants. When the plants reach to the glass the frame can be raised and the earth pressed from the outside under the frame.

Some Annuals and Biennials.

The first annual I wish to call attention to is the petunia, which I consider the best all-round flowering plant, with a perfect cloud of bloom of every imaginable shade and color, lasting the whole season. Last year the single varieties commenced to bloom on June 16th. The fringed and double varieties commenced blooming on June 30th and continued until cut down by frost about Septem-

ber 30th. The seed of the fringed and double varieties is more expensive than that of the single. However, the bloom is much superior when placed side by side that a lover of flowers when once placing his eyes on them will never want to be without them. The seed of the single varieties and many of the fringed varieties ripen every year. I save my own seed but not so with the double varieties; they require hand-fertilization. The petunia in itself is without any doubt a whole flower garden. Out of all the plants I grow I haven't anything that attracts so much attention as the petunia.

The next I would mention is the dianthus—pinks—especially the double varieties, with their many colored bloom, very sweet-scented. Ours commenced to bloom on June 30th and continued until frost.

Next is the antirrhinum. It is a beautiful flower, with charming colors, blooming from the 4th of July until the end of September, in favorable seasons.

The salpiglossis, having a lily-like flower of beautiful shades and colors, are fine, blooming from July 4th until frost.

The asters are unsurpassed for beauty. They are a little later in coming into bloom. However, there are many varieties, some earlier than others, blooming from July 26th until frost.

The mammoth verbenia is a splendid flower. The colors and markings are indescribable. This flower is sweetly perfumed, blooming from July 15th until frost.

Marigold Eldorado, double African, is a fine large flower, commencing to bloom on July 12th and continuing until frost.

Pansies of all shades and colors attract much attention, are highly perfumed, bloom very early and continue for a long time.

Sweet william is of very easy culture, very sweet-scented, and of varied colors, blooming from July 4th for a long period, well rewarding the amateur for his trouble.

Pinks, pansies and sweet-william are biennials. Pinks and pansies bloom first and second year, and then die. Not so with sweet william; it blooms the second year and then dies. Pinks, pansies and sweet william can be easily carried through the winter by covering with a little short straw in early March, just before the snow begins to melt.

Of poppies, the Shirley is my choice. It is of a fine silky texture. I sow the seed early in spring where they are to remain, as they do not lend themselves freely to transplanting, like other varieties of poppies.

I have enumerated a choice selection for an amateur to commence with; however, for a more complete list I shall mention many others, with which I have had splendid success:—

Chrysanthemum, double mixed, blooming from July 4th until frost.

Phlox Drummondii, blooming from July 10th until frost.

Linum, scarlet flax, blooming from July 4th until frost.

Scabiosa, blooming from July 10th until frost.

Centaurea Imperialis, blooming from July 4th until frost.

Everlastings—Acerolimum, Helichrysum, Xeranthemum. — These flowers should be picked and dried in a shaded room as soon as expanded and preserved for winter use.

Calendula, blooming from July 4th for a long time.

Stocks, ten-week, blooming from July 4th for a long time.

Zinnia, blooming from July 4th for a long time.

Balsam, blooming from July 4th for a long time.

The seed of the following varieties ripens each year, which I save and use the next spring. Therefore the only expense with these is the cost of the seed at first:—Petunias, single and fringed, pinks, pansies, antirrhinum, chrysanthemum, sweet william, poppies, scarlet flax.

Starting the Plants.

I sow the sweet william seed in well prepared garden soil about May 20th. The other seeds I plant either in the hotbed or in a shallow box in the south window; an east window is also considered suitable. I make a box out of light material, just long enough to set on the window sill inside of the jambs, two inches deep and seven inches wide. In window boxes I plant the seed about March 15th.

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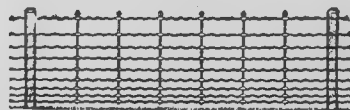
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The verbena and double petunia are hard to germinate; therefore I prefer growing them in a window box in a heated room. It is also an advantage to place a pane of glass on the box until the seed germinates, removing at night for ventilation until germination takes place, at which time the glass must be removed. However, I would not recommend the amateur to try the double petunia at first; better commence with the easier growing varieties that I have heretofore mentioned.

Pansies do well in the garden. However, they bloom much earlier by being grown in a window box in a cool room. I generally use a window box and place it in the upstairs south window. They grow slowly and are often only two inches high when planting out time comes. But they soon bloom. The second year they bloom earlier and are much larger.

Transplanting.

Now a word about pricking off, or, in other words, transplanting to where they are to remain until planting out time comes. In both hotbed and window boxes there will be places where the plants are too thick, other places too thin. This occurs frequently with certain varieties of seed. For instance, with single petunia, antirrhinum and salpiglossis, almost every seed will germinate; avoid sowing too thick. I take a pen-knife, cut a half-inch square with the plant in the centre, and place it carefully in a vacant place (or use another box), pressing the earth lightly around the newly-set plant; or if the plants are very close, they may be pricked and transplanted without any soil adhering to the roots. This should be done when the plants are about an inch or so in height. Each plant should have at least two inches to itself. If this space cannot be given, it is much better to single them out like carrots, throwing the surplus away.

Hardening.

All plants require hardening before transplanting into their summer quarters. About the first of May I carry all boxes containing plants out on the veranda, in full sun, in all favorable weather. Commencing gradually with two or three hours the first day, I give an hour longer the second day, and so on. After a few days they can remain out all fine days. If the night is promising for fine weather, without frost or wind, they can remain out all night. I also remove the sash from the hotbed in a similar manner, being careful to protect from frost or much wind, as either are very destructive to such tender plants.

Setting Out in the Open.

Next is transplanting into the garden, which is done in the following manner: Having the soil previously prepared, either by the spade or the plow, I give the plants a thorough soaking, so as to have the soil all wet to the depth of two or three inches. I take a table-knife and cut between the plants, so as to have each plant situated about the centre of the piece, which will be about two inches square and about two inches deep. The soil thus wetted will all stick together. I make holes about three inches deep, place each plant gently into it, press the earth firmly down around each plant, leaving it in a basin-shape. Transplanting should be done on dull days, or towards evening, to avoid wilting with the hot sun. I also pour from half to a full dipper of water into the basin around each plant after transplanting. That is the last watering that I give them. Time for transplanting — the beginning of June. Last year, the weather being more promising than usual, I commenced on the 24th day of May, leaving until later the more tender varieties, such as balsam, zinnia, etc. They cannot endure the least frost.

Distance apart to plant.—The petunia, being such a spreading plant, covers more ground than all other varieties, therefore requires more room to spread. Petunias should be about 18 or 20 inches apart. Asters, antirrhinum, dianthus pinks, verbena, chrysanthemums, marigolds, sweet william and poppies about 12 inches apart; salpiglossis, phlox, stocks, balsam, scarlet flax, zinnia, calendula, scabiosa, centaurea, everlastings 10 inches apart; and pansies 8 inches apart.

Ordering Seeds.

The better method of ordering seed is to purchase mixed colors, but not the cheapest offered. The more expensive seed in nearly every case produces brighter colored flowers. The double varieties in almost every class are preferable to the single. Therefore, I would say deal largely with the double varieties when convenient.

Some Perennials.

In addition to the annuals, I might say that I have a few perennials which have proved a source of admiration to many. Dielytra (bleeding heart) is a beautiful plant, having pink and white heart-shaped flowers, very attractive. Its blooming period is from June 8th, almost four weeks before the annuals. The Japan iris, also German iris, are both hardy with me, having such large fine blooms of varied colors. Blooming period from June 21st. The delphinium (larkspur) is a splendid plant, giving fine satisfaction, having long spikes of blue flowers, blooming from July 20th for a long period. Achillea, the pearl, is a fine white flower, blooming from July 4th for a long period. There is also a pink achillea that is very hardy and of a longer blooming period. Lychnis chalcedonia is a fine scarlet flower, very useful in making bouquets. Rudbekia (golden glow) is a fine large plant, having double orange yellow flowers blooming for a long period. Clove pinks or grass pinks are hardy and highly perfumed, the first plant to bloom in spring. Columbines are fine, but not quite so hardy as the heretofore mentioned plants.

Winter Protection.

In my experience I think the best method for perennial plants, also biennial plants, is to cover with short straw, the shorter the better. But not with manure, as it is likely to smother the plants. Cover in early March, before the snow commences to melt. This prevents the snow melting for three or four weeks, thus providing suitable protection during the trying period of our severe western winters. The damage is done by the snow melting in the daytime on the plants, followed by a frost at night. This difficulty overcome, the plants winter fine. I remove the covering about May 20th. A day should be selected that is not likely to be followed by frost at night. However, frost will not affect them much at that time of year, providing they have two or three days to freshen up after coming out of their winter quarters.

Summer Care.

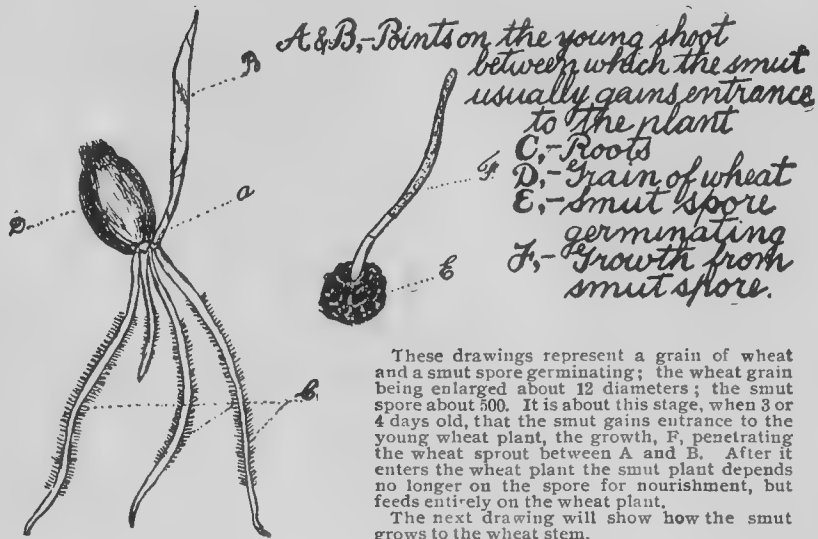
The only thing is hoeing to conserve moisture. When I say hoeing I don't mean only to cut off the weeds that appear, but to stir all the ground to a depth of one and a half inches between all the plants, for herein lies the secret of success. This hoeing should be done about once a week until the plants cover the ground which will be in a very short time. Annuals make very rapid growth immediately after being planted in the flower bed.

As I said before, I have experimented with all the flowers that I have mentioned in this list, and found them well worthy of trial in this western country. If these directions are followed, you will find that the accomplishment of success in a delightful flower garden is much easier than you expected. Why should the western farm be so well equipped with all the necessary stock and machinery to make farming a grand success, while the house and all its surroundings are entirely destitute of all that is pleasing and attractive to the inhabitants of the home, thereby rendering the home an undesirable place, being deprived of pleasures, comforts and luxuries, such privileges as the farmer only can enjoy to his heart's content? On the other hand, if the farming community would spare time to decorate their gardens with flowers, which are so delightful and attractive to the eye, and the various kinds of vegetables that are suitable to the climatic conditions of our western country, also the different classes of delicious fruits which are so palatable, the farm would be the most attractive and delightful place on earth, with fruits fresh from the vine, vegetables fresh from the garden, fresh butter, fresh eggs, and the healthiest climate wherein to exist. This would induce farmers' sons and daughters to remain on the

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These Drawings represent,



These drawings represent a grain of wheat and a smut spore germinating; the wheat grain being enlarged about 12 diameters; the smut spore about 500. It is about this stage, when 3 or 4 days old, that the smut gains entrance to the young wheat plant, the growth, F, penetrating the wheat sprout between A and B. After it enters the wheat plant the smut plant depends no longer on the spore for nourishment, but feeds entirely on the wheat plant.
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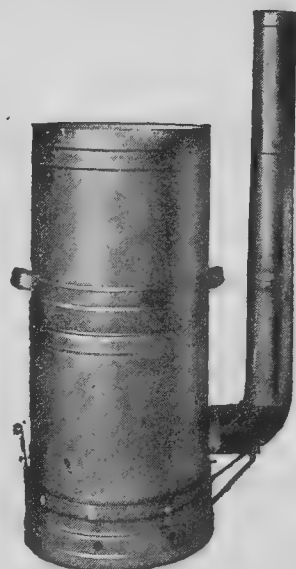
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farm, the place where they should remain, viewing it from a business standpoint, for the prospect of earning a livelihood is much better in the country than in the city. If you consult a retired farmer who has moved into the city regarding his appreciation of city life, how often you hear the response, if I were on the farm once more I would remain there.

Remain on the farm, retire on the farm, live on the farm, die on the farm.

The Wonderberry.

By Geo. Bousier, Emerson, Man.

I have been reading with much interest the different opinions regarding the wonderberry. Now, I am just going to give you my experience in growing the wonderberry this year. We planted the seed the same time as we planted the tomato seed, in a box in the house. When transplanted, we had twenty-four good plants. We planted them in the same kind of soil as the tomato plants, and from the twenty-four plants we put down fifty quarts of fruit. The fruit is as large as a black currant. One plant will yield much more fruit than a currant bush. When ripe, it is a dark blue. We have used the fruit raw with cream and sugar, as well as preserved and we all like it very much.

I would like to see other opinions from those who have grown and tested this berry for themselves. We intend to grow it another year unless it is poison, or injurious to the health, as some have written. I think through the columns of The Nor'-West Farmer is a good place to discuss such things.

Trees and Rainfall.

A great many people talk about trees increasing rainfall. We wonder if they are not making a mistake. There is no doubt a very close relationship between trees and moisture, but let us consider the question for a moment and see just how trees and moisture relate themselves one to the other.

At first sight it seems remarkable that, if trees do not induce greater rainfall, scientific foresters should all declare themselves for the protection of the forest, and predict drouth and soil erosion when our forests are all removed. But a study of the forest will throw light on this question at once. Under forest conditions there is a thick growth of trees and underbrush, and generally a vast amount of leaves and fallen logs which hold back the water and prevent soil erosion and natural drainage. When the better portion of these trees is cut out the sunlight comes in, and the leaf mold, brush, and logs become exceedingly dry. Fire breaks out, which burns up the humus and kills all living timber; then the rains begin to wash away the soil, forming natural drains, carrying it down to lower levels and filling up the streams; springs fail and rivers dwindle; all because nature's provision for holding the soil on the hillsides and mountainsides has been interfered with. The rainfall, which should have been held back by these natural means and by the humus in the soil of the forest floor, now rushes into the streams, causing floods, and shrivels up the streams in a dry season.

In all the cut over parts of the regions that were originally clad with heavy forests we find a large number of streams once navigable which will now hardly float a skiff in a dry season; streams which once afforded mill sites now have scarcely enough water to run through a ten-inch tile. The soil of the mountains has been carried into the rivers and to the deltas at the mouths of our great rivers, causing overflow and devastation.

Plant trees, not to produce or increase rainfall, for this is a vain hope, but to break the force of winds, thus adding to human comfort, checking evaporation, and making the rainfall go farther than it does on the open plain. Plant trees for shade, for ornament, for timber. Plant trees of the

highest usefulness. These are sufficient reasons for planting, say five or more acres, judiciously located, on every quarter section farm.

Thick on Thin Sowing.

A Saskatchewan correspondent asks this question: "Should garden seeds be sown thick or as thin as possible?"

Of course, information on this point must be specific, and if a few of our readers would give us the benefit of their advice in seed sowing we should be obliged. Speaking broadly, we would say that nearly all persons sow all small seeds far thicker than is necessary.

President Taft on U. S. Forests.

President Taft, in his recent special conservation message, had this to say of the forests of the United States:

"The forest reserves of the United States, some 190,000,000 acres in extent, are under the control of the department of agriculture, with authority adequate to preserve them and to extend their growth so far as that may be practicable. The importance of the maintenance of our forests cannot be exaggerated. The possibility of a scientific treatment of forests so that they shall be made to yield a large return in timber without really reducing the supply has been demonstrated in other countries, and we should work toward the standard set by them as far as their methods are applicable to our conditions."

"Upward of 400,000,000 acres of forest land in this country are in private ownership, but only 3 per cent. of it is being treated scientifically and with a view to the maintenance of the forests. The part played by the forests in the equalization of the supply of water on watersheds is a matter of discussion and dispute, but the general benefit to be derived by the public from the extension of forest lands on watersheds and the promotion of the growth of trees in places that are now denuded and that once had great, flourishing forests goes without saying."

Now plan a good garden.

"In regard to peppergrass (the cultivated kind, of course) which is about the same as cress, my wife and I generally grow that in the early days of March. We take a white plate and sow the seed in it and keep it covered with water. That grows up in a few days and you have a nice crop of peppergrass which adds very much to a salad."—Dr. H. M. Speechly in horticultural society discussion.

In ordinary vegetable seeds this year, secure a packet or two of kohlrabi. It is a choice vegetable, belonging to the cabbage tribe but bred to form a bulb or turnip-like swelling just above ground, surmounted by an open cluster of leaves. Sow in drills and thin or transplant, same as cabbage. It is ready for use before any cabbages have time to head and is delicious cooked in long thin slices with cream sauce. A little nutmeg is good for flavoring. The bulbs, or head, must be used when young before they get woody—say from the size of a large walnut and upwards.

The wire tree labels on newly set trees should be looked after lest they bind too tightly and cut into the bark. Better remove them entirely and keep the names in a map or plat. An excellent way of marking fruit, and other trees, permanently is by means of pointed stakes 2 feet long, 3 inches wide and 1 inch thick. When freshly painted with white lead, the name can be written with a large lumber pencil; as the paint dries the name becomes very firmly fixed and will last for several years.

J. H. Alexander, Forget, Sask.:—"Last year was the first year for me to take your paper, and I was well pleased with it."

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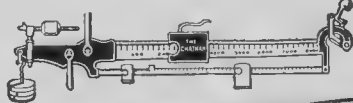
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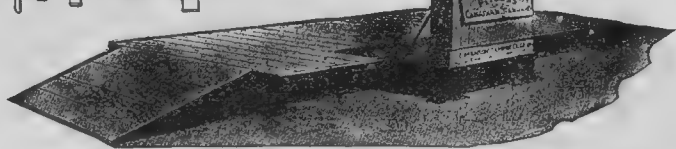
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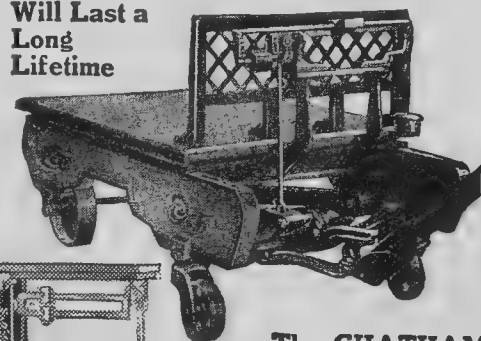
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As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to enquiries on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied with the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are given only in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written and facts stated clearly but briefly.

Damage for Prairie Fire.

W.A.R., Saskatoon.—"Is a railroad company responsible for losses by prairie fire to the full extent of loss when fire was caused by their engine? They have offered \$200.00 in payment of a claim of over one thousand dollars. Is the fact of their offering a settlement of any kind sufficient proof that they acknowledge the fire as having been caused by their engine?"

Answer.—The Company is liable for the full amount of the damage unless it be shown that the company has used modern and efficient appliances and has not been guilty of any negligence, in which case the total loss to be suffered by the company shall be not more than \$5,000, which amount shall be apportioned amongst the parties who suffer the loss. The offer of \$200 is not an admission as to liability, as doubtless the company made it without prejudice to themselves.

Chattel Mortgage in Saskatchewan.

Subscriber, North Dakota.—"A friend of mine intends to ship his stock and machinery to Saskatchewan, where he now has land. I am to loan him some money, for which he wishes to give me security on his stock, etc., which he

is shipping. I am told that under the laws of Canada chattel security is illegal. Kindly advise us how we may arrange the security to comply with the laws of Saskatchewan. Can we issue mortgage here before he ships and have it filed on record in Sask.?"

Answer.—Chattel mortgage security is not illegal in Saskatchewan and you can secure yourself in this way. You should write to some lawyer in Saskatchewan, giving him full particulars as to the loan and the description of the property, where it is situated now and the place to which it is about to be taken. Ask him to prepare the mortgage and instruct you as to how it should be executed, then return the mortgage to this lawyer for registration. The man to whom you are making the advance will probably know the name of the lawyer practising nearest to the place to which your friend is moving.

Homesteaders' Rights.

"Has a homesteader any rights in regard to shooting game for himself and family?"

Answer.—The homesteader has no special rights.

Shipping in Settlers' Effects.

D. R., Swift Current, Sask.—"I came to this country from the U. S. A. seven years ago, and proved up on a piece of land and have a purchased homestead now that I got a couple of weeks ago. Can I ship in a car of settlers' effects and horses free of duty next spring from the U. S.? I have never shipped anything to this country yet."

Answer.—No, the effects must be brought within one year of your arrival in Canada. You might write the Minister of Customs, at Ottawa, who has the power to vary this rule, if he thinks proper.

Another on Settlers' Effects.

Subscriber, Alberta.—"I shipped up a car of settlers' effects from Minnesota three years ago. Can I now go back

and bring up another car, or must I get a permit and if so, where?"

Answer.—See answer to other query of same nature.

Citizenship.

A. Y., Sask.—"If a man moves to Canada from the United States and takes out his citizenship papers, would his son, being under age, become a citizen of Canada?"

Answer.—If said son being under age moves to Canada with his father and becomes a resident he is deemed a naturalized British subject without the taking out of any papers.

L.I.D. Taxes.

E. S., Chaplin, Sask.—"Can a man, in newly settled district, be charged by the authorities for local improvement taxes, before a local improvement council is formed? If not, how should he resist payment?"

Answer.—We hardly understand your question as we do not understand how a tax could be levied by a local improvement district before the district was organized.

Assessing Taxes.

A. C. H., Roche Percee.—"In regard to assessment of taxes, I bought 160 acres from the Government on Aug. 6th, 1908. The assessment for the district was made in June previous. Would the land be subject to assessment to me for the year 1908?"

Answer.—We cannot give you a definite answer to this question without knowing the exact date of the assessment and the date which was fixed for the making of complaints against the assessment. It is quite likely, however, that you are liable for 1908 taxes.

Taxes on Grazing Lands.

Subscriber, Man.—"I hold a grazing lease of a quarter-section of school land at an annual rental of \$9.60, and the council charge me about \$15 taxes. There are now two years taxes due, and I am

to be forced to pay. I cannot get it out of the owners, the Dominion Government, as their lands are not liable for taxes."

Answer.—Technically under the statutes you are liable for taxes on your interest in this land. We think, however, that \$15 a year is too high a tax and if you appeal against the assessment within the proper time the judge would consider that your tax should be based on the value of the grazing lease and not on the value of the land itself.

Municipalities and Taxes.

Reader, Manitoba.—"I buy a section of school land in Sept., 1906. In 1908 I pay all taxes assessed against said land, which were one year's taxes as it was not assessed in 1907. Sec.-treasurer gave receipt in full for same. Shortly after this, the municipality was divided, and this land goes into another municipality and taxes have been sent to new municipality for 1909 and they apply it on to 1907 and this land was assessed by neither municipality on that date. Can they legally do this?"

Answer.—We do not think that the municipality can apply your payment on 1907 taxes.

Paying School Taxes.

Subscriber, Man.—"I live on a farm four miles from Rathwell school and pay high taxes for it. Because that school is situated over 3 miles from my home can I refuse to pay such taxes?"

Answer.—You have no right to refuse to pay these taxes.

Paying up Mortgage.

S. J. B., Sask.—"I have heard it said that any mortgage may be paid up after running three years without any extra interest. I have also heard it said that a mortgage may be settled up any time by paying six months' interest in advance."

Answer.—The only statutory provision for the repayment of a mortgage before it becomes due in accordance with the terms thereof is that after the expiration of five years the mortgagor has

the privilege of paying off the mortgage by paying interest to the date of such payment and also a bonus equal to three months' interest. Any conditions as to repayment before the expiration of five years are dependent upon the terms stated in the mortgage.

Colt Fell in Well.

C. L. S., Man.—"Can I claim damages for loss of foal which strayed on to another man's farm and fell down a well? The man does not live on the farm and had left the well unprotected."

Answer.—We do not think that you would be able to collect damages but this may depend upon the by-laws of the municipality in which you reside. In order to ascertain whether or not there is any by-law which affects this you will need to write to the secretary-treasurer of the municipality.

Railways and Fireguards.

W. J. M., Tuxford, Sask.—Has a railway company any right to plow a fire-guard through a farmer's stooks, hay-field, or fresh seeded brome grass? Could we hinder them in any way, or claim damages? In case of a good wire fence being in their way, have they the liberty to cut or break it, or otherwise demolish it, in order to get through?"

Answer.—You are entitled to recover full damages from the company.

Collecting for Seed Wheat.

Subscriber, Alta.—"A year ago I sold a man in Iowa some seed wheat to use on his farm in N. Dakota, where I then lived, but before I received payment moved away to Canada. I wrote to him a number of times but can't get anything. Once he wrote back, that he had sent me a note and would not pay it till I sent the note back, but I never got a note. What measures can I take to get the money?"

Answer.—You have the right to sue this man for the price of the seed wheat. If the amount is small it will probably not be worth your while to do this as suit would have to be brought in the States.

Marriageable Age for Daughter.

A. H., Saskatchewan.—"How old must a daughter be before she can marry without the consent of her parents?"

Answer.—Twenty-one years. If she is living apart from her parents or guardians and earning her own livelihood and is more than 18 years of age this consent is not necessary.

Bin Measuring in Threshing.

F. V. S., Sask.—"1. Can a thresherman charge by weight for threshing grain? 2. When dispute arises over weight-slips or from any other cause, is bin measurement a legal way of deciding the quantity of grain threshed?"

Answer.—He could do so unless other agreement were made. 2. If the agreement was that the threshing be paid for by weight measurement then that method should be used. If the grain weighs a little less or a little more than 60 pounds per bushel then the threshing charges would be accordingly.

Ownership of Crib.

Subscriber, Duval, Sask. — "A is a homesteader. He has no well on his own place. Adjoining his homestead, on land owned by a company, is a spring, and he, A, digs this down and puts in a crib. Now what I want to know is this: If B buys said company's land, on which said well or spring is, to whom does the cribbing belong, A or B? The crib has been in about a year, and A is renting his land, and the person renting furnished the labor to dig said spring down, while A furnished the material."

Answer.—The ownership of the crib depends as to whether or not the cribbing is a fixture. If so, it becomes part of the land. We are strongly of the opinion that this would be the case.

Oxen Fall in Well—Patent on Homestead.

C. B., Man.—"1. A buys a yoke of oxen from B. A agrees to break prairie for B, as part payment for oxen. C buys

same oxen from A, and does some breaking in lieu of A. B, in the meantime, has left his homestead and gone away for the summer, leaving his farm unfenced, and two wells open on it. While breaking for B, C loses an ox in one of the wells. There is no herd-law. Is B liable for loss of ox? All three parties were living in Saskatchewan at the time. 2. A homesteader dies before he has commenced residence on his claim. His widow starts residence immediately afterwards, lives on the homestead several years, and has applied for patent. Can the widow obtain patent in her own name? Deceased had two small sons. Can they legally claim any share in the homestead?"

Answer.—1. Under these circumstances we do not think that B would be liable for the value of the ox. 2. Technically, under the Act, the patent should issue to the legal representative of the deceased, that is, to the administrator of the estate, in which case each of the sons would be entitled to one-third. We would advise, however, that the widow take the question up with the Department and see if some arrangement cannot be made to have the patent issued to her in view of the fact that she has herself performed most of the duties since the death of her husband.

Herd Law, Etc.

Subscriber, Sask.—"1. When herd law is out, can a man leave his cattle out day and night, off his own property, without looking after them? 2. If an animal comes along and eats screenings and chaff at a threshed setting and dies from the effects of the grain, who is liable?"

Answer.—1. Yes. 2. The owner of the cattle would suffer the loss.

Paying Insurance.

Subscriber, Lashburn, Sask.—"I bought a quarter-section some time ago. I have since received notice from an insurance society that holds a mortgage for \$400 against the land, demanding premium on life insurance for this amount, stating

the insurance policy was issued as collateral security for the money loaned to the man from whom I bought the land. Nothing was said about life insurance at time of sale and the copy of abstract just says, mortgage \$400, and no mention of insurance. Can the insurance company make me pay this premium on another man's life?"

Answer.—You should endeavor to make some settlement with the insurance company without delay; possibly you can do this by offering to take out a policy on your own life. You were certainly negligent when you purchased this quarter-section as you should have had the title searched; the mere searching of the abstract is not sufficient. The mortgage itself and all other documents should have been searched in full and doubtless the terms of the mortgage would have disclosed to you the fact that this insurance policy was held as collateral.

Sueing School District.

Reg., Alta.—"In our school district a dispute arose between the contractor and the school board during the construction of the school, consequently the contractor was stopped from completing the building and the board refused to pay him. The result was a law-suit and the judge awarded the contractor his claim and expenses. The cost of the case was some \$300 which the school board borrowed from the local bank. When payment was due the money was not forthcoming and the bank threatened a writ against the whole of the district. Could they do that, or must it be against the school board only? Is the school board only liable for the costs of the case, or must the whole district pay? Can the school board stand by charging the costs of the case to the rate-payers in the year's taxes, and are the rate-payers compelled to pay the same?"

Answer.—A claim against the school board is a claim against the district. The school board for the purpose of any such claim or action is a corporate body representing the school district itself. Any such costs paid by the board would be levied the same as any other expenses of the school district.



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On May 20 I seeded fifty acres with your REGENERATED Red Fife Wheat. In spite of the late date and the unfavorable seeding weather at that time the wheat germinated quickly, grew rapidly and was fully ripe by the end of August. It was cut on September 1, when some of the grain was almost shelling out. THE WHOLE PERIOD OF GROWTH WAS ONLY 104 DAYS. The fifty acres yielded 40½ BUSHELS TO THE ACRE. Stanley wheat seeded alongside did not ripen nearly as early and yielded only 30 bushels to the acre. I won first for standing field crop for Francis with REGENERATED Red Fyfe, which is a most wonderful wheat, and its introduction to Western farmers means a great deal to the whole country. I shall grow 125 acres of it this coming season. WILLIAM HENLEY

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Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Convention.

(Continued from page 209.)

Grange had been represented there by one member and the Ontario Millers' Association by three delegates. In the meeting before the Minister of Trade and Commerce, the members of parliament from the West were present and also many of the eastern members. The Ontario Millers' had represented to the Government that it should take over the terminal elevators because the large millers of the West had numerous elevators in the country and were able to select cars of their own buying as they see fit, putting only the inferior cars into the public bin. The eastern millers contended that under such circumstances they found it impossible to compete with the western millers. The western millers kept for themselves the best of every grade, and the eastern men had to take the worst of every grade. Mr. McCuaig also said that the millers complained that the grain was not at present being cleaned at Ft. William in accordance with the orders of the inspector.

He intimated that about the end of February a delegation from the Winnipeg Grain Exchange would be sent to Ottawa to present opposing views, and he advised that a strong delegation of western farmers be sent down to meet them.

Mr. McCuaig cited a case in which a neighbor of his had received an offer for a carload of grain from an Ontario miller. He accepted the offer, but when it was discovered that his carload had been placed in storage at Port Arthur, the miller refused to close the deal. He would have been willing to have it taken from the C. P. R. elevators, but had not the same confidence in the outturns of the Pt. Arthur elevators as in those of the C. P. R. He claimed that the C. P. R. owned the only storage space at the lake front that was not now owned by private interested parties, and the private concerns had also been trying to lease the C. P. R. storage.

The resolution when put to the meeting carried unanimously.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Canadian Council of Agriculture.

The proposed organization of the Canadian Council of Agriculture was introduced by D. W. McCuaig, President of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. Mr. McCuaig explained that the proposed constitution had already been agreed to by the Dominion Grange, the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the United Farmers of Alberta, and it now remained only for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association to give their consent in order that there might be an affiliation of the four provincial organizations in a federation that should ultimately include practically all of the agricultural forces in Canada.

E. C. Drury, President of the Dominion Grange, in seconding the resolution, made quite a strong address. He defined somewhat the work that in his opinion should come before the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and showed how it would support and strengthen that done by the provincial organizations, although he still thought that provincial issues should be dealt with by the provincial associations.

He congratulated the farmers' associations of the West on the greater ease with which organization was accomplished in this country than in Ontario. The Dominion Grange, he said, was now rapidly gaining in strength, but it found its work made more difficult by the fact that there had been the failure of two previous farmers' organizations in the province.

The Tariff Question.

On the tariff question the Grange had done some rather remarkable things. Mr. Drury cited how three years ago the Manufacturers' Association had commenced such an agitation for more tariff that the government had appointed the tariff commission. When this commission commenced its work, it found that in all its meetings west of Toronto the manufacturers had a walk-over. When the commission met in Toronto it was met by representatives of the Dominion Grange who were able to put up such

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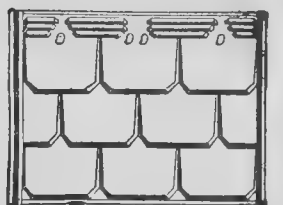
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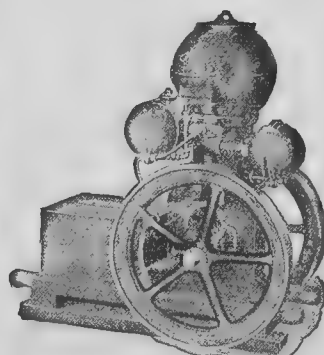
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BRANDON, MAN.



a strong case as to defeat the representations of the manufacturers. At every point in Western Ontario where the commission held a sitting, there were representatives of the Grange present, and in every instance they made a very strong case. Also when the commission came West it was met by representatives of the farmers' associations, and the outcome was that instead of the tariff being raised, as the manufacturers had hoped, they congratulated themselves that it was only mildly reduced.

The Grange had also something to do with the framing of the Combinations Investigation bill, presented to parliament by Hon. Mackenzie King, (to which reference was made on page 128 of our issue of February 5th). He hoped that when this law was passed it would be a great deal more easy to deal with combines, because it would relieve the individual from the cost of investigation and it would place it with the Government. He believed that the first question that should come before the Canadian Council of Agriculture was that of taking up investigation work in connection with the combines that had grown up under our present tariff. Mr. Drury claimed that while the cotton merger of Canada appeared to be paying only five per cent. dividends on money invested, they were actually paying 50 per cent., besides putting aside \$280,000 per year to effect improvements in their plants. This had been brought about by capitalizing 10c worth of stock at \$1.00 valuation. The speaker said that it was sometimes claimed that high tariff, through establishing manufacturing industries, helped the Eastern farmer. This was not true, because it so increased the cost of living to eastern farmers as to more than offset any benefits that might accrue to them through a better market on account of the nearness of manufacturing. The high rate of living, consequent upon the prices of manufactured articles, made it expensive to produce farm stuff, and it also made it hard for working men in the cities to buy the products of the farm.

Mr. Drury said that his Association was prepared to prove that there was a merger in wire fencing. He dealt also with a tack combine, and told of the methods used by the combined manufacturers in this industry to put an independent manufacturer out of business. The Grange had found instances where mergers had closed down mills and still continued to pay dividends on the capital invested in them, even after the mills themselves had ceased to turn a wheel. The policy of the combines was that it was better to keep the market scant and to make a large profit on a small outturn, rather than keep it full stocked and make a small profit on a large outturn. Thus the influences of a protective tariff worked for the reduction rather than the building up of the manufacturing industries.

As the outcome of investigation under the tariff commission he said that it had been established that the Ontario farmer paid directly an average of about \$135.00 per year for protection upon goods which he had to buy. He claimed that he also paid indirectly just about as much more, and that there would be an actual saving to every Ontario farmer of somewhere in the neighborhood of \$300 if the protective element were taken away from our tariff.

Mr. Drury further stated that there had been a cement merger set up last year. Last year he could buy cement for \$1 per barrel, and quotations were made even as low as 75c. per barrel. Cement was now quoted at \$2.00 per barrel, and the prospectus of the new merger was now being presented to English capitalists with the promise of 13 per cent. dividends.

Mr. Drury claimed that there were members of Parliament on both sides of the House who were familiar with these facts, but still they took no action. This would be one of the big questions that it would be imperative that the Canadian Council of Agriculture should take up at once. He claimed that one of the greatest problems of the age was the question of how best to guard against the amassing of wealth in the hands of a few people. Our conditions at present were rapidly making multi-millionaires. The matter could not be figured out on any conclusive basis, but he personally estimated that the combines operating under our protective tariff take from the pockets of the producers an aggre-

gate amount of about \$180,000,000 per year.

Mr. Drury also attacked strongly the bonuses of steel and iron. In some cases the bonuses paid by the government are more than enough to pay the entire wage bill of the concerns receiving them. The worst of it was that the arrangement was so entirely improvident. At the present time it was claimed that iron deposits in Ontario could not be mined unless the government paid the wage bill. This is being done, and the valuable iron deposits of Ontario are being run over and worked out, while at the same time it is generally agreed that in forty years the deposits in Pennsylvania would be exhausted, and then the Ontario deposits, if left in their natural state, would be very valuable indeed. By this time better methods of working iron would be known, and the iron deposits would be doubly valuable on this account.

Over capitalization, Mr. Drury repeated, was a very great evil in the industrial world. Many industries at the present time were begging for protection because of the poor showing they made due to over capitalization, yet were really reaping very high profits on the money invested.

If the farmers would fight this fight, they would not only serve their own interests but also the interests of almost everybody else. The laboring classes would be benefited thereby, and they are also ready, as far as possible, to join hands with the farmers. He did not, however, expect to receive any material assistance from the labor organizations, because the laboring men were in such relation to the manufacturers that they dare not take any very active steps. Professional men would be benefited. Merchants would also be benefited because they would do more business; the only members of the community whose interests would be harmed by a strong battle against the protective principle would be the manufacturers who are now trying to become multi-millionaires.

The motion to accept the constitution of the Canadian Council of Agriculture was unanimously adopted.

Provincial Ownership of Elevators.

The following resolution was presented by Wm. Noble,—That this convention endorse the action of our executive re the Provincial ownership of elevators, and re-affirm our stand taken at the last convention at Weyburn, pledging ourselves to show a united front until our ends are attained.

Before this resolution was put to the convention, Mr. Green told of his appearing before the Saskatchewan Parliament on this question. The question of government ownership had not been made a party question, and the outcome had been that the government had decided to appoint a commission to bring in a report as to the best possible solution of the elevator question. Since that time he had received sufficient information from one of the leaders of the government to assure him that the government now had its plans definitely made in regard to the matter. He said that there would be three farmers on the commission acceptable to the Grain Growers' Association and that the government also intended to appoint one member of the commission who should be an expert on the elevator question, so as to be able to furnish technical information as to elevator construction, cost, operation, etc. Also there was to be on the commission some one who was familiar with the science of economics. The resolution when presented was carried without further discussion.

Regulating The Banks.

The remainder of the afternoon session was occupied by the discussion of our banking system. The original resolution on this question read as follows,—

In view of all bank charters expiring in 1911, that steps be taken by the executive to have the banking laws of Canada so revised to enable the farmer to develop the country by securing more and cheaper money.

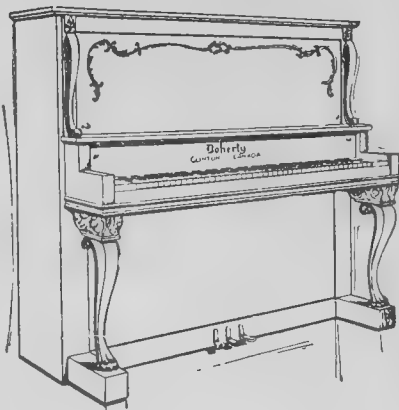
Mr. F. Kirkham, of Saltcoats, brought in this amendment:—

"Whereas the decennial revision of

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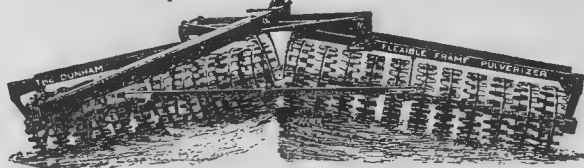
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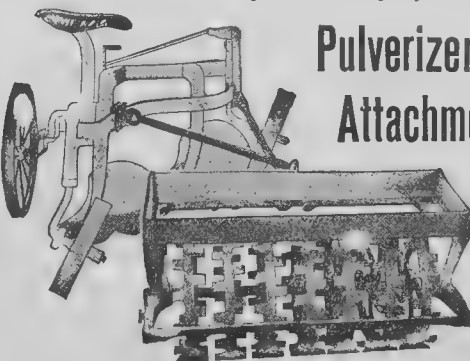
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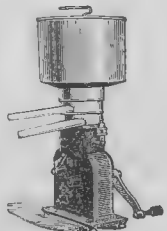
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the Bank Act takes place during the present session of the Dominion Parliament; therefore be it resolved that this convention authorizes its executive to investigate the system of chartered banks in Canada and urge upon the proper authorities the necessary amendments."

Mr. Kirkham claimed that too much authority was now placed in the hands of the Bankers' Association. There was too little security given for the more circulation by the bankers. No interest was paid on money placed in the bank on current accounts. In the time of a panic we also found that the small branches had the money withdrawn from them to be lent to capitalists. He contended that it was one of the functions of the government to issue all bank notes.

A large number of other speakers also took part in this discussion, but none of them seemed to be familiar with the whole ground, although bringing up minor points. Mr. Drury said that the Dominion Grange had been looking into this question but he did not think that the farmers could successfully make any move at the present moment. This was one of the questions on which a great deal more education was necessary; in fact Mr. Drury claimed that the greatest need of the farming community at the present time was education on such problems as this.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Address by Hon. Mr. Motherwell.

The greatest feature of the evening session was an address by Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture. Mr. Motherwell expressed his gratification at the growth of the Association and spent some little time in a resume of its early activities. Prior to 1899 there had been no special legislation dealing with the grain trade of the West, the matter being entirely in the hands of the railway companies and the elevators to work out to their own interests. As an outcome on the inquiries of a commission, the Manitoba Grain Act of 1900 had been framed. But in 1901 the elevators and railroads still refused to carry out the provisions of the Grain Act in relation to the distribution of cars. This had led to protestation meetings at Wolseley, Indian Head and other points, and on the strength of this agitation the speaker recalled how he and his neighbor, Mr. Dayman, had drawn up a joint letter asking various farmers to meet at Indian Head in December, 1901. About 50 or 60 farmers responded, and when it was proposed that a permanent organization should be formed all hands went up in favor of such a project. When a second meeting was held to draft a constitution only eleven delegates were present, but these organized, and the first annual meeting was held in February, 1902. Shortly after this, Mr. Scallion, of Virden, wrote to him asking for his assistance in the organization of a Grain Growers' Ass'n in Manitoba, and the two associations had been in the field ever since.

It was recalled how in the second year of the Association's existence, Mr. Dayman had been sent to Winnipeg to try to secure a better arrangement for car distribution. Also about this time the Association took active steps by instituting a prosecution against the station agent at Sinaluta for the wrong distribution of cars. Thus the elevator question had been with the Association from the very first, but he hoped that it would not always be with them as a troublesome factor.

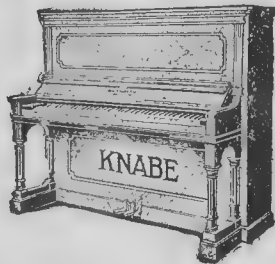
Mr. Motherwell then proceeded to deal with the recent negotiations between the Association and the Government in regard to Government ownership of interior elevators. He said that he heard a considerable amount of criticism of the three Premiers because of their attitude on the question of creating an elevator monopoly. Many believed that they had tried to sidestep the main issue on this point. He took the more charitable view that there had been a misunderstanding and that the premiers were sincere. There were also those who seemed to feel that the Saskatchewan Government was at the present time parleying for

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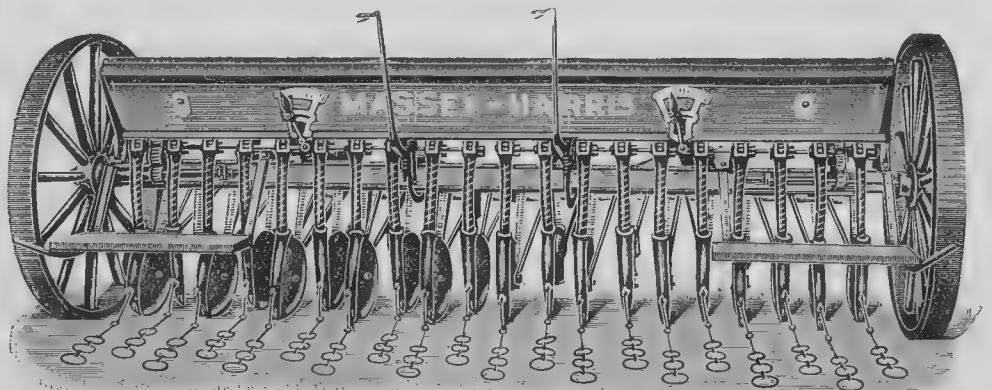
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time. It was doing nothing of the kind. The present program was not evasion; but rather the Government was following the sensible plan of "looking before it leaped," and of "hearing the evidence before giving its judgment." He suggested that the enquiry of the commission should be thorough and intimated that it might be a mistake for the Association to pin its faith too implicitly to the scheme of Government owned elevators, as it had already laid out. The Province wanted the very best, whatever it might be, and if the commission found that some scheme other than that which the Association recommended was to be preferred, it would be well for the Province that such scheme should be substituted for Government ownership.

Mr. Motherwell referred to the telephone commission and the municipal commission and to the fact that the matters inquired into by these had been adequately dealt with, as a pledge that the government meant business when it appointed a commission. He further offered some advice that the Grain Growers' Association should not confine its discussions too largely to questions of marketing and legislation but should spend some time in discussion of better methods for production. He also advised the Association to seek the advice in its conferences of representatives of other interests. He thought that it would be well, for instance, to have present a railroad man to discuss with them the matters affecting railroading, and to have a banker to discuss banking matters, etc. In this way they would be able to gain much information by questioning and by friendly controversy with the representatives of the other interests.

At the close of Mr. Motherwell's address there was evident a very manifest feeling of dissatisfaction that his statement in regard to the government's attitude on the elevator question had not been sufficiently explicit.

F. C. Tate, M.L.A., although a member of the government's opposition, took a hand in quieting matters down. He thought that Mr. Motherwell's statement had not been as explicit as he had intended that it should be. It was not as explicit as the facts would warrant, and he read a paragraph from the report of the Committee on Agriculture which had been accepted by the Legislature. This paragraph stipulated that the present policy was taken "so that action might be taken in time to give relief during the coming grain season." This had been passed unanimously by the House.

President Bower, of the U. F. A., advised that a committee of the Grain Growers' Association should be formed that should draft a definite plan for operation and should be ready to present it in detail to the Commission. He thought that the findings of that body would largely be governed by the attitude taken by the Grain Growers' Association.

For a few minutes it looked as though the convention might be going to stampede on this question, but some of the cooler heads prevailed and quieted matters down, pointing out that the government in so far as it had gone had acted in full accord with the recommendations of Mr. Green, who had presented the matter for the Association.

FRIDAY MORNING.

Regina Chosen for Next Convention.

Invitations for the next convention were received from Regina and Moose Jaw and upon vote it was decided to hold the 1911 convention in Regina.

Commission Again Discussed.

Hon. Mr. Motherwell re-opened the elevator question by correcting a wrong impression that he had created the evening before in regard to the length of time it would be necessary for the Commission to carry on its work. It had been understood the night before that another convention would be called before the question would be finally disposed of. He stated that of course he did not have any such arrangement in mind, as the executive would naturally act for the Association.

He assured the convention that there would be no unnecessary delay at all in the appointment of the Commission and in having them get to work. Referring to the personnel of the commission, he thought that there would be two commissioners appointed from the Grain Growers' Association and possibly a third farmer appointed from outside the Association and representing the large body of farmers who were not members. He suggested that if the convention was in a hurry, it might nominate two members for the commission at the present gathering.

Mr. Langley contended that it was all important that the Association should insist that there be three farmers who were all acceptable to them, otherwise it might be possible that those favoring the views of the Association should be in the minority.

Sec. Green made a statement which appeared to be somewhat at variance with that made by Mr. Motherwell, as he said that he had correspondence giving a definite pledge from Premier Scott that the three farmers on the Commission would all be acceptable to the Grain Growers' Association. Nothing in the further discussion cleared away this difference.

Address by R. McKenzie.

R. McKenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, took some time to address the Convention. He had just returned from Ottawa where he had been dealing with the Dominion Government in regard to their taking over the terminal and transfer elevators. He claimed that the problem of properly marketing the farm produce of Western Canada was the greatest economic problem before Canada to-day. Not only was proper transportation necessary, but it was necessary to protect the produce from undue losses through a wrong system of handling in transit. As things are at present, the grain is under the control of the common carrier all the way from the loading platform to the old country, except in the terminal elevators. It was a very vital point that the grain in the terminal elevators should not go into the hands of private men who are in the grain business and who have the incentive to manipulate the grain to their advantage. Yet at the present time all the elevators at the lake front, excepting the C.P.R. elevators, were owned by private firms. Mr. McKenzie assured the convention that the Dominion Government undoubtedly regarded government ownership of terminal elevators as a question that must be faced in the near future. The petition for government ownership of elevators was now not only supported by the Grain Growers' Ass'n and also backed up by the millers, but he was also able to present this year a petition from some of the grain dealers of Winnipeg asking the government to take over the terminals. The present ownership of the terminals, he contended, was against the interests of all the grain dealers in the trade excepting those companies that own the terminals.

He claimed that the storage on a carload of grain held in store six months at Fort William was sufficient to pay the carrying charges on another carload owned and stored by the company operating the elevator. At the present \$100 worth of wheat in a modern tank elevator was insured for 20c. The rate now charged the owner of the grain for six months' insurance on 1000 bushels in such an elevator was \$15, while at the same time the elevator company secured from the insurance company this insurance for \$1.

Mr. McKenzie said that in the past the representatives of the farmers' delegations to Ottawa had been crippled by the fact that they had appeared too late in the session. They also had made the mistake in the past of being satisfied simply with getting at the Minister of Trade and Commerce and the Minister of the Interior, whereas they should have made their presentation to the entire cabinet. This year also the effect of the delegation had been weakened by the fact that only Manitoba had been represented.

He had little doubt that the bill which would be brought in before the Mani-

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has just been unmasked! It seeks its victims not only among the farming community but touches without remorse the pockets of every citizen who can be induced to listen to its alluring story. To the "Nor'-West Farmer" it will be found a large share of the credit is due for bringing to the light of day the methods of this remarkable organization, all the more amazing because they have been so long hidden from the public knowledge. Briefly, here is the story:—

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who were pouring Westward many years ago, all sorts of cheaply constructed household requirements were rushed forward and sold at exorbitant prices, far in excess of their intrinsic worth. Not only the little luxuries of the prairie home but its very necessities were held up at a rate of profit—to the middleman at least—which meant in plain language, cold-blooded robbery. On the impudent plea that "anything is good enough for the farmer," all sorts of goods found their way to the homes

Of Western Canada

which have perpetually disgraced the name of the men who made or sold them. But there were honest men at that time, too, and realising that the 'square deal' always won out in the long run, they organized a small but marvellously effective combine to fight this inrush of tinsel and gingerbread on an open market. They knew the relative value of most things but there was **one thing** they had long since

Discovered

and that was **how to build a piano** that would meet every climatic condition of the West and remain as solid and resonant at the age of half-a-century as it did on the day it was shipped from the factory. This combine consisted of every employee of the firm. They pooled their last talent to the achievement of one common purpose—that of producing the most perfect musical instrument that human skill can fabricate.

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for 40 years, the unparalleled success of this combination has been achieved by consistently living out the cardinal idea of "Tact, Push and Principle." The amalgamation of the Karn and Morris Companies has resulted in the production, of the grandest effect in musical combination that the world has ever seen. Their instruments, regardless of price, are not to be compared with any other make. They have established a branch at Winnipeg for the convenient handling of their western business, and through which any farmer may secure his piano direct from the factory with an unlimited guarantee as to its character and lasting qualities that is of no less value than a Royal Charter.—The Company's affairs at this point are under the conduct of

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toba Legislature at its present session would be passed and that in Manitoba there would be provincial government owned elevators for the 1910 crop. There was greater need, however, in Saskatchewan than in Manitoba, owing to the fact that the Saskatchewan grain fields were further from the lake front and there was a smaller amount of grain going over the loading platform than in Manitoba.

Mr. McKenzie emphasized the idea that it was incumbent upon the producers themselves to work out a system that would meet their requirements. In the past mistakes had occurred because the government, instead of coming to the farmers for suggestions, in regard to the grain trade, had gone to those who were interested in the dealers' side of the question and not in the farmers'. The dealers would see to it that their views were still presented, and the farmers need not be afraid of making too strong a presentation of their case.

Upon the occasion of his last visit to Ottawa, it had been impossible to get hold of the Cabinet and no promise so far has been made by the Government to take over the elevators, but Mr. McKenzie was confident that the question would still be settled as the producers desired.

The convention passed a resolution of regret that the Saskatchewan Government had not been able to announce the names of the members of the proposed commission to be appointed, but indicated its confidence that the negotiations were being properly carried out.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

At the beginning of this session some time was spent in discussing a proposal to divide the province into a number of districts, organizing district associations for each one of these, the representatives to be appointed from these district associations to attend the conventions of the provincial association. The feeling seemed to be somewhat general that the provincial convention had now grown to too unwieldy proportions and that many of the matters coming before it could be dealt with better by a smaller body of men. The proposal was declared to be out of order, but will likely be introduced next year.

Address by Mr. Crearer.

T. A. Crearer, president of the G.G.G. Co., spoke to the convention for a short time on the operations of the concern which he represented. He said that the first year the company had handled two and a quarter million bushels of grain, the second year it had handled five millions, third year seven and a half millions, and from July 1st, 1909, to date between thirteen and fourteen million bushels. The elevator companies were putting up the strongest opposition, and he claimed to know of cases where the elevator concerns had not only offered to handle grain for nothing, but had also offered to pay part of the freight as well. Mr. Crearer delivered a good address touching upon the different phases of the work being undertaken by the G.G.G. Co. and strongly advising that if the soundest work was to be done by the farmers' movement the whole propaganda must be strongly sustained by an effective process of education.

Election of Officers.

The officers were then elected as follows:—
Hon. Pres.—E. N. Hopkins, Moose Jaw.

President—F. M. Gates, Fillmore.
Vice Pres.—J. A. Murray, Wapella.
Directors at Large—Geo. Langley, M.L.A., Maymont; F. C. Tate, M.L.A., Regina; E. A. Partridge, Sinaluta; A. G. Hawkes, Broadview; Wm. Noble, Oxbow; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw.

Directors for Statistical Crop Districts—District No. 1, James Robinson, Walpole; No. 2, J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw; No. 3, none nominated; No. 4, Chas. Dunning, Beaverdale; No. 5, John Evans, Nutana; No. 6, Dr. Hill, Kinley; No. 7, Thos. Cochrane, Melfort; No. 8, Andrew Knox, Colleton.

Graham Endorsed for Railway Commission.

A motion was passed re-affirming the motion of last year endorsing Andrew Graham for the position of railway commissioner.

Cash Grain Tickets.

The following carried without discussion,—

That clause No. 54, sub-section No. 4, of the Manitoba Grain Act be amended by extending the time for surrendering cash tickets from twenty four hours to six days.

Reciprocal Demurrage.

Whereas at the present time the Demurrage Law only acts in favor of transportation companies: therefore be it resolved that legislation be enacted enforcing reciprocal demurrage. And further that all freight shall move at a certain rate per twenty-four hours until destination is reached.—Carried unanimously.

Cattle Guards.

The introduction of the following resolution caused quite a discussion:—

Whereas railway companies are guilty of gross negligence in not providing proper cattle guards at the various points where their roads cross public highways, and whereas the railway companies show no disposition to compensate the owners of stock that get on their tracks where there are no cattle guards, and are thus killed or injured. Therefore be it resolved that this association urge the executive to make a test of one of the many that have come to their notice, and if the present law dealing with the matter does not properly protect the public interest, that they take the necessary steps towards securing the necessary amendment of the Railway Act.

Jas. Smith, president of the Local Improvement Districts Ass'n., took a prominent part in the discussion by giving information as to his association, which actively presented this matter before the railway commission, and giving a review of the status of the question at the present time. The commission, he said, had passed an order calling upon all railway companies to fence all their lines (allowing only a few reasonable exceptions) also to put in effective cattle guards, the work to be done not later than Jan. 1, 1911. All new railway companies were being required to fence their lines and put in cattle guards before they opened them for traffic.

Mr. Bower, of Alberta, advocated a demand for regulations which would be much more favorable to the farmers than at present. He said that now, in case of an accident, the onus of proof rested upon the farmer, and he had to show that the stock had not been running at large within half a mile of the railway. This made it impossible in very many instances, even when the company had a right to pay, for the farmer to secure collection. He suggested that the provincial government be asked to make a test case, so that the whole law might be gone into and its weaknesses ascertained.

The same idea was supported by Mr. McKenkie, of the Manitoba Ass'n., but this was opposed by Mr. Langley who thought that the lawyers would benefit more by such a case than the farmers. The matter was finally referred to the Canadian Council of Agriculture and the convention closed with the usual vote of thanks.

FRIDAY EVENING.

Friday evening the city of Prince Albert tendered the Association a splendid banquet, which did not break up until four o'clock in the morning.

Lost.

Strayed from Sec. 21, 17, 27, W 2, about Nov. 15th, 1909. 1 bay horse, weighing about 1400 lbs., with white star on forehead, shod all around; 1 bay mare, weighs about 1300 lbs., with star on forehead. Branded, left hip. Suitable reward given by C. E. Brentnell, Box 113, Moose Jaw, Sask.

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AMONG THE BREEDERS.

A Day at Golden West Stock Farm.

About three weeks ago the Nor'-West Farmer man spent a very enjoyable day at Golden West Stock Farm. Mr. P. M. Bredt has a fine stock farm out there, eight miles north of Balgonie, Sask., and no kind of animal will be tolerated that is not pure bred. Here is what you will find there: Clydesdales horses, Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire sheep, Yorkshire swine, Pekin ducks, and Dorking chickens—and everything has a pedigree. All that district is well suited to stock farming and Mr. Bredt has not spent 15 years there for nothing. All over that country there are big barns and lots of stock to turn at least a part of the roughage, each year pro-

duced in such abundance, into profitable steers, pigs, etc. Most any kind of a steer in the spring is worth more than a pile of ashes where a straw pile was the summer before. A good many western farmers are beginning to see this.

The things of most interest at Golden West Stock Farm are the Clydesdales and the Shorthorns, for the chief reason that they are the two classes of live stock most in evidence. The horses are a big drafty lot and the cattle are a credit to the whole province. Trojan, the big 5-year old that was champion over all draft breeds at the Dominion fair in 1908, dominates things in the horse stables while Prime Favorite, of Upper-mill blood, leads the Shorthorn string.

There are some 35 registered Clydesdales, stallions, mares, and foals, from which selections may be made at present. We saw the stallions and a good lot of the mares. They are all drafty. Mr. Bredt does not breed "pony" Clydes. Trojan, the big stock horse, is a very stylish looking fellow with a characteristic pose that commands attention at once. Irene, of which so much has lately been heard, is looking better than ever.

at the Regina summer fair. Sir Harry (imp.), in an adjoining box, is by Everlasting and second dam by Pride of Blacon. This is a horse of much substance and when fully matured will have the size that is desirable. A very fine yearling out of Irene is Choice of Edenwold. He was sired by Choice Descend and is sold to B. F. Bray, Foam Lake, Sask. We cannot mention all the others but there is Baron of Edenwold, a fine yearling by Baron's Gem, and Blucher by Baron's Kerr, which with Choice of Edenwold made as fine a trio of yearling stallions as may be seen any place. We saw five of this year's crop of fillies. Irene's filly foal is a big one and should make a Pyrene for Western Canada.

The Shorthorns are in the same class as the Clydes. One 3-year old, three 2-year olds, and three yearlings are for sale, also 5 bull calves. The first prize

Macgregor, and his dam Princess by the great Prince of Wales. This horse can be bought at a very reasonable figure.

The sheep are a very choice lot. The foundation stock were sold to Mr. Jickling some ten years ago by Mr. Bray himself who had been breeding them for about six years previously. Mr. Bray secured his early stock from Mr. Jas. Stratford, Brantford, Ont. During the past few years the very best rams have been used from the flocks of Peter and Henry Arkell, Teeswater and Arkell, Ont., respectively. The ram at the head of the flock now is Arkell's 2088, a 2-year old sired by Kilmecloman. The ewes are all in lamb to this buck and all are four years and under in age. A few of them are for sale in order to make more room for the others.

The Galloway herd consists of 20 head—15 females, the stock bull, and 4 bull



Clydesdales Stallions at Golden West Stock Farm, P. M. Bredt, Proprietor. Reading from left to right: Baron of Edenwold, Choice of Edenwold, Spark, Baron Corsewall and Tarquin.

senior yearling bull this year at Regina. Admiral Ruby, the second prize two-year old, Lord Ruby, and the second prize junior yearling, Don the Duster, look familiar. The 2-year old Isabella is in ship shape and will be seen at the spring shows. Two very fine heifer calves, a white and a roan, will attract attention. The breeding cows were looking well out around the straw stacks. There are about 60 head of Shorthorns and a nice lot of big cows that can raise their own calves without the help of anybody's Jersey. The young stuff is all by Admiral Chesterfield, the old stock bull. The first crop of calves by Prime Favorite is just commencing to arrive.

Foundations for a good flock of Shrops are being laid. Last spring five breeding ewes were selected in the East and a ram picked from Jno. A. Turner's bunch at Calgary. We can't particularize on these nor on the Yorkshires. Mr. Bredt believes that he can raise pure bred stock of all kinds just as cheaply as mongrels and has strong families represented in stud, herds, and flock alike.

calves, all of which are for sale.

There are also some half-dozen Berkshire sows by Samson 2nd and all in pig to a boar of R. C. Henders' breeding. The sows are all of last spring's farrowing.

The Angora goats consist of 12 head, all young ones and valuable for both milk and fleece. In addition to this live stock there are a nice lot of White Leghorn pullets and Buff Orpington cockerels for sale. The farm is only two miles north of Portage and has both local and long distance 'phone connection.

Notes From Forest Home Stock Farm.

Mr. J. H. Jackson, of Hartney, has purchased the Clydesdale mare, Lady Gold, one of the lot recently imported by Mr. Andrew Graham, of Forest Home Farm, Pomeroy. The Hartney district bids fair to become one of the leading points in the province for high class Clydesdales. It was in this district that the great sire and show horse Wooden Gattley was owned, followed by the splendid breeding and show horse Concord. These horses have left a long string of good ones in the hands



Golden West Stock Farm Shorthorns in pasture at Christmas time. P. M. Bredt, Proprietor, Balgonie, Sask.

She is suckling a filly foal that, along with a yearling stallion, will be a hard proposition to get around at the spring show. There is a nice lot of 2-year olds to pick from. Lord Watson (imp.) by Labori, second dam by Marmion, is one of them—very growthy, good legs, and well marked. Another one is Baron Corsewall, out of Baronness and by Baron Kerr (imp.), the old stock horse that was sold out north of Calgary last year. This sire was never beaten in his class, and has left a lot of big colts. An imported four-year old of a very active, stylish, and good moving sort is Spark, by Gay Spark. His second dam has Darnley for a second sire so that his breeding on both sides is right. Another four-year old, a proud fellow and smooth as a mit is Tarquin. This horse won first in his class and was afterwards made reserve champion

Jas. Bray in Pure Bred Stock Again.

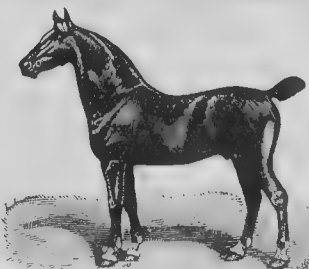
Those interested in the development of the pure bred stock business of the West will be glad to learn that Jas. Bray, Portage la Prairie, Man., is again on the market with pure bred stock. He has recently acquired a flock of choice breeding Oxford ewes of J. B. Jickling, Carman. He also secured Mr. Jickling's breeding herd of Galloway cattle, his dozen Angora goats, and the eight-year old Clydesdale stallion Royal Ascot that was imported as a youngster in 1902 by Alex. Cameron, of Oak Lake. Royal Ascot is for sale. He is a nice brown with characteristic white points and has proved to be an exceptionally good breeder. He is a very strongly coupled horse and moves straight away in a pleasing manner. His breeding is also of the best, his sire being Ascot by

of Mr. John Scharf and other breeders in the district. Mr. Jackson recently purchased Lady Gold, rising four years old. In a letter Mr. Graham says: "She is an extraordinary fine animal very smooth with lots of size and beautiful, stylish action." Her sire is Guinea Gold by Marcellus, the most noted son of Hiawatha. Guinea Gold's dam was by MacGregor, second dam by Darnley Hero by Darnley; Lady Gold's dam is half sister to Hiawatha being sired by the great Prince of Wales horse, Prince Robert.

This is not the first draft made by Hartney breeders on the Forest Home stud. Last June Mr. H. W. Thomas, of that district secured the splendid mare Queen Anne along with her filly foal Easter Morn and the yearling filly Cherry 8th, both the youngsters by

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

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Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

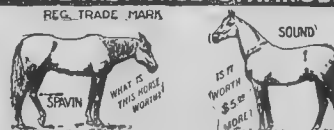
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

Purchasers of Holstein-Friesian Cattle

TAKE NOTICE that for the purpose of facilitating the sale of cattle by correspondence, where buyer and seller are widely separated, the buyer may make application to the Secretary of the Association for the inspection of the animals selected by him, the application to be accompanied by a fee of \$5.00 for the first animal and \$1.00 for each additional animal to be inspected in the same herd, and by the letters received from the seller, and on receipt of such application the secretary shall send an official to inspect the animals, before shipment, to ascertain if they have been fairly described.

G. W. CLEMONS,
Secy-Treas. Holstein-Friesian Assn. of Canada,
St. George, Ont.

"SAVE THE HORSE" SPAVIN CURE.



Don't forget, Mr. Man, no matter what your case is, an investment in "Save-The-Horse" means that you simply cannot lose if you go at it right. OUR CONTRACT PROTECTS YOU.

SIMON & SON, Tailors, Richmond, Va., Nov. 20, 1909. TROY CHEMICAL CO., Binghamton, N. Y.: I used "Save-The-Horse" as you directed on the place where the horse was kicked and he recovered entirely from lameness. A week afterward he went lame in hind leg, and he was very lame. I had a doctor examine him and he said he had a blind jack. As I had some "Save-The-Horse" I left he advised me to use it, which I did, and he is perfectly sound. This jack came on the leg that was sound, for, if you remember, he had a bone spavin on the other leg some time ago. I have had tough luck with this horse, but your remedy has always given him a cure. I thank you for your kindness, always willing to give advice, and I shall always recommend "Save-The-Horse" highly. NATHAN SIMON.

Norway, Me., Oct. 19, 1909. I have faith that "Save-The-Horse" will do as you say, because I have seen four cures, one bog spavin, and one enlarged tendon cured by it for other people. Please let me hear from you regarding my horse. Very resp., A. H. STAPLES, D. D. S. \$5.00 a bottle, with signed guarantee or contract. Send for copy, booklet and letters from business men and trainers on every kind of case. Permanently cures Spavin, Thoroughpin, Ringbone (except low), Curb, Splint, Capped Hock, Windpuff, Shoe Boil, Injured Tendons & all Lameness. No scar or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. Dealers or Exp. paid. TROY CHEMICAL CO., 148 Van Horn Street, TORONTO, ONT. and BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

FOR SALE Clydesdale Stallion, Royal Ascot

Beautiful dark brown, eight years old, with Macgregor and Prince of Wales for grand sires. Sixty Head of registered Oxford Ewes, all in lamb. Berkshire Sows, in pig. Twenty head of Galloways, 15 females, stock bull and four bull calves, 12 head of Angora Goats, any or all for sale.

Farm two miles east of town. Local and long distance telephone.

Jas. Bray

Portage La Prairie Box 163 Man.

MONEY TO LOAN on first mortgage on improved farm lands at lowest rates of interest. Send full particulars of your land and amount required to the following address. A. CAMPBELL
402 Warwick Apartments, Winnipeg

the prize horse Vigorous. Mr. Graham writes that Queen Anne has grown into a heavy mare, her weight being 1870 pounds. This mare has never been beaten by a mare owned in the province and it will be quite interesting when she meets Lady Gold in the show ring. Easter Morn promises to make quite as good a mare as her dam. The Forest Home Farm has placed quite a number of good horses in various Manitoba districts.

Stanley Selling Percherons.

R. P. Stanley, of Moosomin, sends us the following notes:—"Have recently sold the dark iron gray Percheron stallion Hast to Mr. Chris. Watson, Prosperity, Sask. Hast (1198) 52709 (75563), imported by A. B. Holbert, Greeley, Iowa, is a dark gray, foaled March 15, 1907. He is very deep, thick-set, weighing 1750 lbs., and will mature to 2000 lbs., and is of the true draft kind with two good ends and a very strong middle and standing on the best of feet with plenty of bone and lots of quality. His breeding is the very best, he being a double Brilliant bred, being closely related to the great \$10,000 Carnott. His dam was sired by the great sire, Besigene (19609), one of France's greatest sires. The horse breeders of Prosperity district can feel greatly elated on securing the use of such a grand individual and wonderfully bred sire as is found in Mr. Watson's choice. Please note also the sale of the black Percheron stallion Haricot to Mr. James Thompson and James Potter of Moosomin district. Haricot 1197 (73500), color coal black, white spot on forehead, foaled March 9, 1907, imported by A. B. Holbert, Greeley, Iowa, in Sept., 1909, is another of those very deep, thick, and wide all over kind, a very sweet colt, very evenly proportioned, with exceptionally good feet, plenty of bone and lots of quality. In breeding he is a double Brilliant, one good enough to head a stud of pure bred mares. Also note the sale of the black Percheron stallion Keota Corporal (20244) to James Brown, of Rosette, Sask. Keota Corporal is a coal black, stripe in face, weighing in condition 1800 lbs. He was foaled in 1898 and has proven to be one of the best stock horses in his part of Iowa. His breeding is of the good kind, which makes him such an impressive sire and will do the horse

breeders in Rosetta district lots of good. Mr. Brown is an old horseman and knows a good horse.

Saskatchewan Winter Fair.

Judging from the interest that is being manifested in the Saskatchewan Winter Fair, the gathering of stockmen and the exhibits of live stock at Regina March 22-25 next will exceed anything of its kind that has yet been held at the Saskatchewan capital.

Winter live stock exhibitions are becoming exceedingly popular and a large number of persons will be in attendance at the Saskatchewan Winter Fair this year. Entries are already beginning to pour in to the secretary's office and final arrangements are being completed to make this event in the highest degree successful.

According to the rules of the show, exhibitors must become members of the live stock association representing the kind of stock that they are exhibiting. Membership in the associations carries other privileges in addition to that of being permitted to exhibit. Persons in Alberta and Manitoba who join the Saskatchewan live stock associations will be given return trip at the price of a single fare on the certificate plan, and they will also be entitled to free admissions to all the departments of the show.

The secretary of the live stock associations is F. Hedley Auld, Regina. Mr. Auld is also manager of the Winter Fair. When applying for membership in the live stock associations applicants should state whether they wish to join the horse, cattle, sheep or swine breeders' association.

Robt. Reid, a farmer at Brandon, has secured a pair of imported Percheron mares.

At the recent annual meeting of the Shorthorn Breeders' Association in Toronto, P. M. Bredt, senior, proprietor of Golden West Stock Farm, Balgonie, Sask., was elected as one of the directors of the Association.

W. Stanley, of Pasqua, Sask., has purchased from Joseph A. Smith the Clydesdale stallion, Baron's Crown. Mr. Stanley writes:—"Baron's Crown

Fowlie & Sutherland

Prince Albert, Sask.

P.O. Box 171 PHONE 230

Dealers in
Clydesdale and Hackney
Horses, Shorthorn Cattle
and Shropshire Sheep

A good selection always on hand.
Prices and terms right.



Union Stock Yards Horse Exchange

TORONTO, ONT. The only Horse Market in Canada with Railway Slidings at Stable Door.

The Great Annual Auction Sale of 100 Registered Clydesdales

IMPORTED AND CANADIAN BRED WILL TAKE PLACE THIS YEAR ON

FRIDAY, MARCH 4TH, 1910.

There will be one importation in this Sale of 40 Fillies direct from Scotland, also the other entries comprise: Mares, Mares in foal and Stallions, many of them being first prize winners or from prize winning Stock, and all consigned by the very best breeders. This will be an opportunity not often had for breeders or farmers to start in, or secure some new strains of breeding, as we expect to offer upwards of 25 Stallions. All entries must be in by Feb. 19th, 1910, to insure cataloguing.

J. HERBERT SMITH, Manager.

has left the very best of stock in the Collingwood district in Ontario and will no doubt also leave his mark as a great sire in Saskatchewan."

Jas. Yule, manager for Sir Wm. Van Horne, at East Selkirk, Man., sailed from St. Johns on Feb. 11 for Scotland where he expects to make a selection of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn cattle for the farm at Selkirk. Mr. Yule will be gone for about two months.

Geo. Jaycock, High Clere, Sask.—"I think that the Nor'-West Farmer is indispensable."

A VALUABLE VETERINARY BOOK ABSOLUTELY FREE.

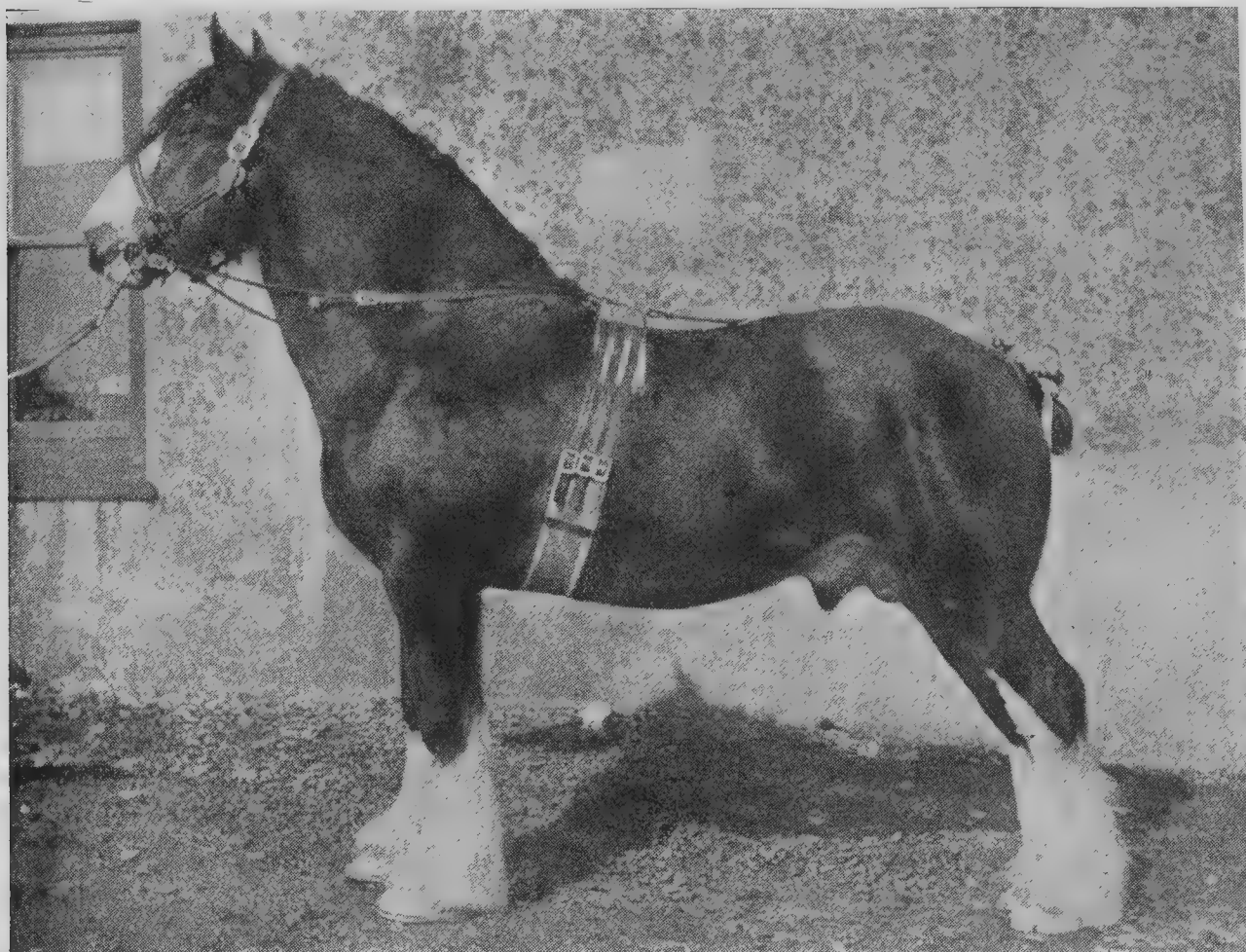
This book which our readers have probably heard about in live-stock discussions, called "Zenoleum Veterinary Adviser," holds much that is of interest to farmers and stockmen, whether owners of few or many animals. It is valuable because it gives methods of treating all troubles, including the commonest, that all kinds of live-stock are subject to. It is carefully indexed, and shows the relation of celebrated Zenoleum Disinfectant and Animal Dip to domestic animal economy.

Zenoleum is a very popular remedy among owners of live-stock in every part of the world. It is endorsed by forty-five Agricultural Colleges who unhesitatingly give it their recommendation. The Dominion Experiment Farm at Ottawa uses Zenoleum. Ask Professor Crisdale. The Ontario Agricultural College uses Zenoleum, Professor Day and Professor Graham endorse it. Most all the Dominion Government Departments use Zenoleum, where a disinfectant is necessary. The Canadian Pacific Railroad uses Zenoleum; so does the Grand Trunk Railroad.

This book has been prepared by the highest authorities at Agricultural Colleges, and they offer many suggestions of interest. The book is important, because it gives many descriptions of diseases and ailments, their cause, symptom, etc., that could hardly be had in such compact and reliable form in any other book we can now call to mind. There are sixty-four pages, splendidly printed in large readable type and well bound in a serviceable cover.

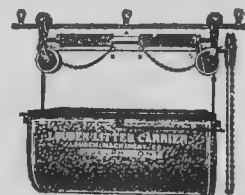
If you say you are a reader of this paper, you can have this book free by writing the Zenne, Disinfectant Company, 136 East Sandwich Street, Windsor, Ontario.

I believe those who send for it will be gratified. Take my advice and send for it right away. Editor.



Shire Stallion Hazelton Albert (25272) (imported,) owned by P. B. Ross, Grenfell, Sask. This horse is four years old this spring. He won first place out of 68 at the Shire Horse Show in London, England, last year, also first in the three-year-old class at Grenfell and first at Winnipeg 1909.

Why Not Have the Best?



That's LOUDEN'S

The new chain elevating gear is the strongest, and the endless chain hoist is the easiest gear known.

No Break, No Cog Wheel,
No Spring

To get out of order.

The simplicity of its construction is the secret of its great success.

For catalogue and prices write

Louden Hardware Specialty Co

WINNIPEG MAN.

Manufacturers of everything needed to equip barn or stable.

Usher Makes good Sales.

Thos. Usher, of Carman, Man., who brought 16 head of Clydes from Scotland last fall, reports so satisfactory demand that he has disposed of nearly all of the shipment. For female breeding stuff the demand has been especially active, and some of those who have bought from him have been offered a considerable advance on the prices at which they purchased from him. A large number of Clydesdales, both male and female, are now scattered all through the Carman district, and some excellent home-bred stuff should be raised there in the future from the stock that has recently been imported and distributed. One particularly choice stallion yet remains of the recent importation, and will be sold right.

Tough's Hereford Sale on March 9.

Interested parties should write to James Tough, Box 1793, Edmonton, for the catalogue of his dispersion sale of pure-bred Herefords, which will take place at the Lake View Farm four miles west of Edmonton on March 9. The catalogue lists 55 head which will be offered, 43 of them females and 12 males. Mr. Tough writes:—"The stock breeding business has been a remunerative one to me, but for private reasons I have been compelled to abandon it. Several years ago I chose the Hereford breed of cattle as the one best suited to conditions of this country. Their hardiness and good grazing qualities, combined with their ability to put to good use a large amount of feed, has been the chief source of my success with them as a breed. When laying the foundation of a herd, I exercised the greatest care in selecting the most up-to-date type of animal, and with careful breeding and management I think I can safely say that I have one of the best Hereford herds in Western Canada. My stock bulls have been animals of substance, quality and size. Notable amongst these has been "Goldstone," the sire of the majority of my young stock. This bull was a championship winner at the Edmonton Fair on several occasions. At Winnipeg, as a yearling, he won first in a class of thirteen, and again, as a two-year-old, he won first place at Calgary in a strong class."

The Lakewood Percheron Sale.

There were several Canadians in attendance at the auction sale of Lakewood Percherons at Sioux City, Iowa, on Feb. 8 and 9, as advertised in the Farmer. A total of 93 head were sold for \$47,545, an average of \$511 per head. The 39 stallions averaged \$546 each, \$885 for a two-year old being the highest price paid. Fifty-four mares brought \$26,255, an average of \$486. The horses were presented in fair condition and the crowd was one of the largest that has ever attended a Lakewood sale. A very large proportion of the offerings were yearlings, which, taken into consideration, makes the sale a very satisfactory one. The Calypso end of the offering was very much sought after.

W. R. and G. H. French, Strassburg, Purchase Clydesdales.

Messrs. W. R. and G. H. French, of Lake Centre, Strassburg, Sask., have purchased from Messrs. Trotter and Trotter, of Brandon, three celebrated imported mares, Cobweb 22538, Nannie Chattan 22533 and Rose Royal 22532. Cobweb foaled 15th June, 1906, bred by Mr. Findlay, Bailiewhir, Whithorn, and owned by Messrs. A. W. Montgomery, is sired by Pride of Blacon 10837, the celebrated prize horse and own brother to the Cawdor cup champion mare Chester Princess, and himself more than once first at the Highland and Agricultural Society shows, a most uniformly successful horse in the show ring, a prolific sire, and one of the most profitable breeding horses among all the sons of Baron's Pride. Her dam is Flora II, 16663. Nannie Chattan 22533, foaled May, 1906, bred by Mr. Jas. Bowie, Whitford, Torrance, and owned by Mr. Wm. Taylor, Gateside, Dum-

frieshire. This mare is sired by the great champion horse Royal Chattan 11489 out of Nannie of Whitefould 19147. The above team of mares are coal black, with stripe on face, and hind foot white, and are a splendidly matched pair, with great feet and legs and weigh about 3000 lbs.

The other mare Rose Royal, bred by Mr. Wm. Little, Glendenholme, Annisfield, Dumfrieshire, and owned by Mr. Taylor, Gateside, is sired by Royal Edward 11495, that grand breeding horse, whose get have been winning prizes at all the principal shows in Scotland. Her dam is Rosie of Glendenholme 16181. This mare is a lovely brown with a fine back and beautiful formation. These mares should form a very valuable acquisition to the Strassburg district, and should go a long way in stimulating the farmers of that locality to take a greater interest in the breeding of a good class of Clydesdale stock, which if followed on correct lines, will find them at the finish, with money ahead.

Messrs. Trotter & Trotter have also disposed of two cars of high class western horses at Govan, Sask., at first-class prices and report a big demand for good farm horses in that locality. They also report an importation of nine pedigreed mares and horses, which will be exposed for sale shortly.

Clydesdales and Shetlands for Medicine Hat.

Mr. W. S. Curry, of Medicine Hat, has made a shipment of 9 Clydes and 15 Shetland Ponies. Mr. Curry is one of the best know horsemen around Medicine Hat. Concerning his shipment of Clydesdales, the Scottish Farmer of Jan. 22 has the following to say:

"Mr. W. S. Currie's nine were shipped by the Athenia, of the Donaldson Line, to St. John, N.B. Two of these were four year olds, one of them being by the Glasgow prize horse and Brydon shield winner Perpetual Motion (12272), whose dam was by the unbeaten two-year-old horse Lord Dundonald (11094), which was exported to Australia. The other three three-year-old horses were got by the successful breeding horse Montrave Ronald (1121), the sire of the champion mare Veronique. A promising three-year-old horse is got by the Glasgow champion horse Royal Chattan (11498, out of a mare by the unbeaten champion Prince of Carruchan (1851). One of the Montrave Ronald horses is out of a mare by the Glasgow premium horse Royal Carrick (10270), which was also second at the Highland. Another is out of a mare by the great big horse Crusader (9178), while a third is out of a mare by the celebrated Royal Favourite (10630), and his grand-dam was by the £3000 horse Prince of Albion (678). A three-year-old colt is by the Glasgow premium horse Corbrook (12080). Two two-year-olds are got respectively by Camilla's Favourite (12886), a son of Royal Favourite, and the champion mare Camilla, while the other is by Bute Baron (11642), out of a mare by the famous Montrave Ronald."

A Good Demand for Horses.

C. W. E., Duval, Sask., writes—"I will try to give you an idea of the horse trade in and around this part. Of course, I cannot say as to registered stock, as there has not been very many brought in here, but anything else, such as heavy horses, or farm horses, anywhere round 1400 lbs. and from 4 to 10 and 11 years old are fetching \$500, mares \$550, a medium team from \$400 to \$500, although at a sale held at Strassburg on the 2nd inst. horses went pretty cheap, but it was a cash sale and I daresay that had a lot to do with it. There have been six carloads, to my knowledge, shipped in to Strassburg this winter, and as a rule, they are gone in 2 or 3 days. Mares in foal, weighing around 1400 lbs., and about 5 to 7 years old, are snapped up almost before they get off the cars, and at almost what price anyone likes to ask for them. There is still, at time of writing, a good demand but mostly for mares in foal, weighing from 1200 to 1500 lbs."

JOHNSON GUARANTEES TO SAVE YOU MONEY

J. S. JOHNSON'S PERCHERON, SHIRE and COACH STALLIONS

are always ready to sell and I find it cheaper for me to have a little talk with you about what I have to sell and how I sell my horses than it is to have some one make me some fine pictures. It is not the picture you want to buy, it is the money-maker. Mr. Buyer did you ever stop and think of the many different ways of raising and maturing stallions and the results of each as a sire. We all know that young stallions that are put in feeding pens when yearlings and kept there until they are two or three years old, are round and have the big fat on them and fully matured at that age. In some states they call them "peaches and cream" and claim that kind will lift the mortgage off the farmer's farm. I claim that kind will put a mortgage on the farm and keep Clara from wearing diamonds. Why? Because they have been overfed and crowded and from lack of exercise it makes them absolutely worthless as sires, and you pay from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per pound for that big fat when you buy. Molasses and honey will make fine looking stallions out of most any kind of horses, but we haven't got molasses and honey in North Dakota to feed them, so we have to be more careful in breeding in order to get that "Peaches and Cream" variety. I have them for sale and they are all pasture raised, under farm conditions and I sell at Farmers' prices and not panic. My prices are from \$500 to \$1000; only a few hea higher. I have a good bunch to select from and can suit you on color, age, weight, quality and price. They average in weight from 1600 pounds to 1950 pounds and the oldest is but 3 years old. I will sell them on one and two years time and give you a 6 per cent. guarantee. Mr. Buyer come and see me. If you don't buy you will say you saw some good stallions and made one more friend.

My motto is: Prices right, terms to suit, satisfaction guaranteed and a satisfied customer to advertise me.

Reference any bank in our city. I have lived here 25 years. Ellendale is located 40 miles north from Aberdeen on the Milwaukee and G. Northern R. R. Would be pleased to have you call on me if in need of a stallion at the right price.

J. S. Johnson, Ellendale, N. D.

REGISTERED, BUT THEY ARE PURE BLOODS

From \$300 to \$500 on a Horse Saved if you buy from me

This Ad. Will Appear But Once.

Stallions Imp. and Canadian Bred, Registered and Unregistered Mares and Geldings

We expect to arrive in Brandon on 1st of March, with a choice consignment of 2 imported Stallions and 9 Canadian bred, one rising 4 years, 4 rising 3 years, and 4 rising 2 years, mostly from imported dams.

Several registered Mares in foal and rising 3 years, several teams of Mares and Geldings (matched), comprising 36 head in all.

They will be sold singly or in lots to dealers at close prices, and all stock will be guaranteed as represented. Both imported Stallions are sure and right in every way and good sires, the others are untried.

Come and see us at Brandon Winter Fair, or at our stables on 7th Street, after March 1st.

R. M. Holtby, Manchester, Ontario

Address Beaubier Hotel, Brandon, Man., after Feb. 22nd.

McLay Bros.

Janesville, Wis., U. S. A.

A RECORD of prizes won at Chicago International and other leading shows in the U.S. equalled by none. Why does the term "A McLay Clydesdale" mean so much? There's a reason. We court your better acquaintance.

Always a few choice stallions of the type to win on hand. We import and breed them too. Orders filled with conscientious and painstaking care. If you are, or expect to be, in the market it will pay you to send for new catalog.

Shorthorn Dispersion Sale

Neepawa, Man., March 15, 1910

I will dispose of my entire stock of **Breeding Shorthorns and Tamworth Swine**, by public auction, on the above date. This sale will include **30 head** of Pure Bred Cattle and some **35 head** of Registered Hogs.

The cattle breeding is represented by the blood of **Victor of Hulse, Masterpiece, Neepawa Chief and Crimson Diamond.**

Swine herd headed by **Long Joe:**

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The Nor'-West Farmer

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for Advertising

Farmers' Week at the Agricultural College.

(Continued from Page 196.)

caused by uncleanness in connection with the milk before the maker gets it, and improper handling afterwards.

Election of Officers.

At the business meeting of the Association on Thursday morning, the following officers were elected: Pres.—J. P. O. Aillaire, St. Boniface; First Vice Pres.—L. A. Race, Brandon; Second Vice Pres.—W. E. Bonnar, Winnipeg; Sec.-Treasurer—L. A. Gibson, Winnipeg; Directors—W. B. Gilroy, Macgregor; Chas. Tulley, Reaburn; Geo. Steele, Glenboro; Jas. Murray, Winnipeg. Representative to Winnipeg Fair Board, Prof. W. J. Mitchell; Rep. to Brandon Fair Board, L. A. Race.

Report of Transportation Committee.

At last year's convention a transportation committee was appointed to take up the matter of rates with the transportation companies. Their report was laid before the convention. They had secured comparative tariffs of the Canadian and American roads, a report of the Interstate Commerce Commission of the States, and a statement of what the transportation companies here would agree to do. A new transportation committee consisting of the president, two vice presidents and secretary-treasurer were appointed with full powers to act and to investigate further the transportation question. At present the rate on sweet cream is practically double that on sour, which fact is held to be greatly detrimental to the dairy industry.

Dairy Industry in Manitoba.

In Prof. Mitchell's address on this subject, the dairy business of Manitoba was very carefully reviewed. His remarks are reproduced in full on our dairy page, this issue.

Dairy Bacteriology.

The relation of cleanliness to bacteria in the milk supply was very forcibly presented by Dr. Leeming, Winnipeg City Bacteriologist. When dairymen remember that milk constitutes an almost perfect medium for the propagation of countless forms of bacteria, many of which are decidedly injurious to health and body, there should be less disposition to continue slovenly and dirty methods in the milk business. Dr. Leeming gave considerable matter of scientific value.

Dairy Legislation.

On the last afternoon of the convention, Mr. Barr gave some very valuable suggestions concerning dairy legislation. He did not believe altogether in forcing people to do things. The dairy industry of this province needed a good live dairy association more than anything else, one that the government would listen to, and the government would listen when they know the people are behind the association. There should be legislation to prevent creameries and cheese factories being built too close to each other. They had made the mistake in Ontario and Quebec of allowing creameries and cheese factories to build anywhere. Also, butter and cheese makers should be subject to passing an examination and required to have a certificate. By 1912 there would not be a butter maker in Ontario without a certificate. There should be certain requirements to comply with in erecting factories, and the speaker thought that plans for new factories should be submitted to the Dairy Department of the College or to the Department of Agriculture, or to both. There should be uniform standards for cream. In Ontario they were badly mixed up in that respect. The dairy education should be uniform and should be directed by the dairy department of the College. It was a great mistake to have a number of men going over the province giving out different kinds of information. The very best instructors that it were possible to get should be obtained and he was glad to say there



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were none better than Prof. Mitchell and Mr. Villeneuve. The butter makers of the province should come to the dairy school and a regular system of factory, and if possible patron, visiting would do more to improve dairying than anything else.

Thick and Thin Skimming.

An interesting discussion arose over the matter of thick and thin skimming. Manitoba cream would largely come between the limits of 25 and 30 per cent. butter fat. Mr. Race pointed out that a few years ago it was down below 20, but this last season he had asked some of his patrons not to skim so thick. He had received cream testing above 50 per cent.—so rich that they could not work it well. Mr. Barr recommended 30 per cent. as the proper richness—then there would be little trouble. By thin skimming too much milk is taken from the farm. The speaker had figured out how much skim milk there would be in creams of varying richness, enough to contain 1,400 pounds of butter fat. With a cream testing 25 per cent., in order to have 1,400 pounds of butter fat, there would be 5,600 pounds of cream and 1,400 pounds of skim milk; testing 30 per cent., 4,004 pounds of cream and 996 pounds of skim milk; testing 35 per cent., 4,004 pounds of cream and 2,996 pounds of skim milk; and with a test of 40 per cent., 3,500 pounds cream and the same amount of skim milk. The rich cream made less bulk to haul to

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of Mr. JOSEPH McLEAN of Graysville, on the C.N.R., first station west of Carman, called for **March 1st, 1910**, contains

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40 head of superior high-grade Shorthorns in exceptionally fine form. Many of these cows are near calving and there are some fresh milkers. There are also 3 Herefords. The dam, a beauty, is registered in both the American and Canadian H.B. This cow was bred by G. S. Burleigh and imported by A. J. Elton, of Winnipeg.

The Shorthorns are the get of the famous bull, Standard Goods, 67119, by Golden Standard, and by Tam Glen, (imp.)

There are also Thirteen Horses, some strikingly well matched teams, together with his entire outfit of farming implements.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock for implements only. The stock sale will not commence until the arrival of the train which will be met at the station, Graysville, both ways.

Mr. McLean is giving up farming on account of poor health.

In conclusion I beg to say that anyone requiring Shorthorns of superior merit, Herefords bred in the purple and of superior individuality, or matched pairs of workers, or young yearlings or two year olds, will have an opportunity rarely offered.

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Cow Testing.

The cow testing work in the East, Mr. Barr said, had been largely responsible for the splendid progress made along dairy lines. They had found the difference between the best and poorest cow in Ontario to be \$127.40. The record yield of milk in Canada was 24,500 pounds. One young farmer down there had, in seven years, raised the average yield of his herd from 5,000 to 10,000 pounds of milk, which was the average of his eleven cows in 1908. This year his herd average would probably be 10,500 pounds. His profit per cow was \$57.05, as good as wheat growing. These results were secured by testing records, using the best bulls obtainable, and by keeping only heifers from the best cows. In order to get high yielding cows it was not necessary to buy a large herd of pure-breds. Breed up the herd. In the dairy districts of Ontario would be found the most contented lot of farmers. There was no trouble over the hired help problem because labor was used the whole year round.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE WESTERN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We are safe in saying that there is no farmers' organization in the West that is doing a more needed work than the Western Horticultural Society. There may be lines of work in which more money is made than in horticulture, but there is surely nothing that engages the farmers' attention, which gives him more enjoyment, than the work he gives to his garden, orchard, and tree planting. The program this year was very comprehensive. Enough outside speakers were brought in to give an added interest, while the discussions and papers rendered by local farmers and horticulturists were enjoyed by all. The Convention met on Thursday and Friday, February 17th and 18th.

Shrubs and Flowers on the Farm.

J. J. Ring, of Crystal City, read an interesting paper on the care of shrubs and flowers on the farm, and the farmer's kitchen garden. He believed that the farmer's best crop was the boys and girls, and that they could be kept on the farm by making the home beautiful. The country home could be made so attractive by paying some attention to horticulture that the boys and girls would want to stay there; this would help more than anything else to solve the problem of country life.

The Sweet Pea.

A very valuable paper on the culture of the Sweet Pea was read by H. J. Edwards, of Winnipeg. He gave many valuable hints and suggestions regarding the culture of this most beautiful flowering plant, one which every farmer may grow in great profusion and variety.

Bulbous Plants.

The growing of bulbs for house culture was discussed by Thos. Jackson, of the Agricultural College. He gave suggestions and directions for growing and caring for a number of the more important bulb plants from which so many beautiful flowers may be grown.

Flower Garden on the Farm.

The flower garden on the farm was also a theme which called forth general discussion and the growing of perennials was generally advised.

Thursday Evening Session.

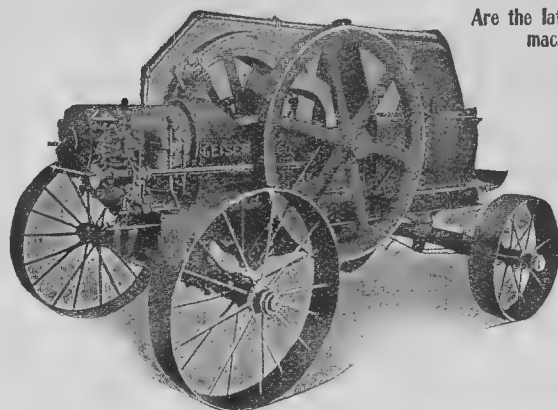
The session of the Horticultural Society held on Thursday evening was a good one, both from the standpoint of attendance and addresses given.

The Dahlia.

Rev. Dr. A. B. Baird, of Winnipeg, read a short paper on the dahlia. The most conspicuous trait of this flower was its variability. Originally it had always been a single flower and always yellow. But so readily had it responded to scientific treatment that not only had various colors and entirely distinct types of bloom been evolved,

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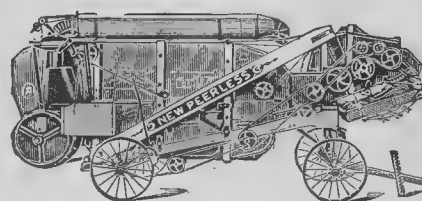


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but even the habit of growth of the plant had been greatly modified in various directions. Originally the dahlia had been essentially a fall flower; now one can have blooms within six weeks of setting the tubers out of doors.

There are six types of dahlias—the single, show, fancy, pompon, cactus and decorative. Almost any soil would do for dahlia growing if deeply stirred and well enriched. These two points, however, were important. The dahlia plant also must have good sunlight and plenty of air, but not too much strong wind. Do not plant dahlias anywhere in the shade of trees.

Dr. Baird mentioned four methods of propagation, viz: (1) starting cuttings in sand, as is done by the nurserymen; (2) grafting, which is possible only with the expert; (3) growing from seed which is very easy but unsatisfactory as to results; and (4), growing from tubers. This latter is the ordinary method.

To keep the dahlia tubers over winter is quite an easy matter as they winter under much the same conditions as potatoes. The tubers should be dug in time to save them from frost, slightly dried and then buried in sand fairly dry, earth, ashes or similar covering. This prevents the roots from drying out too much and protects them from frost. Dr. Baird claimed that dahlias were quite as easy to grow as potatoes and he considered the dahlia without a rival as a late summer bloomer.

Vegetables and their Food Value.

A very interesting paper was read by Miss Annie B. Juniper, head of the household science department of the M.A.C., on this subject. We hope to reproduce this paper in full in a future issue.

Agricultural Education in Minnesota.

Samuel B. Green, Professor of Horticulture at the Minnesota Agricultural College, gave a very interesting address on the evolution of agricultural education, particularly in the State of Minnesota. Prof. Green showed how in the earlier years of the agricultural colleges the course had been looked down upon and the work of teaching agriculture was considered subordinate to other branches of education. The self-confessed ideal of those who directed the early work of the Agricultural College was that it should "articulate with the University". It was only after a sharp struggle than an adequate attempt had been made to make the work articulate with the farm. This struggle had occurred about twenty years ago and Minnesota had been one of the first states in the union in which it had been fought out. At that time, although a so-called agricultural college had been in operation for some few years with less than one-half dozen students, agricultural education had run to so low an ebb that there was not one single student in the Agricultural College. The attempts, however, to popularize and make practical the agricultural college courses have been so successful that at the present time agricultural thought and teaching hold a large place in the Minnesota public schools. There are more than 100 high schools making application for a special arrangement to teach agriculture and domestic science, and 280 students are taking the regular course in the state College of Agriculture. This does not include the short course and dairy students, and these have now grown so much that there are in all more than 1400 students at the Minnesota Agricultural College besides those in all the branch schools. The state is spending close to one-fifth of a million dollars per year in agricultural experimental work and agricultural education. In a single item, \$50,000 had been voted to be spent in the next two years for extension work, and \$25,000 a year to be divided among ten high schools. For a share in this latter grant, more than 100 high schools are making application. The grant for farmers' institute work is \$18,000 per year and last year 145,629 people attended the farmers' institute meetings. Prof. Green's address was a vigorous one, given by a vigorous man,

vigorously advocating a vigorous policy of agricultural education.

Paper by Dr. Speechly.

An excellent paper was given by Dr. Speechly on a number of the practical phases of gardening, which we cannot summarize in this issue.

Potato Growing.

A very practical address was given by S. R. Henderson, Sec. of the Kildonan and St. Paul Agricultural Society, on potato growing. Prof. Bedford led in the discussion of this paper. It was pointed out that potatoes constituted one of the most valuable crops for growing near a large market such as Winnipeg. The average yield in Manitoba was probably not less than 250 bushels per acre, and there was perhaps no place in any country that was better adapted to potato growing than in the West.

Celery Culture.

F. W. Hack, of the St. Vital Agricultural Society, read a very instructive and interesting paper on celery growing. He stated that celery growing was not beset by great difficulties but that first attempts were usually failures. There were only two varieties which could be recommended and they were the White Plume and Golden Yellow. The best preventive of disease was to keep the plants growing rapidly. A mistake generally made was to delay cultivating too long and stopping too soon.

Plant Adaptations.

Prof. C. H. Lee, of the Agricultural College, gave the convention a very interesting talk on adaptations in plant life. It was pointed out that more was expected of plants than of animals, which was perhaps unjust, because plants cannot move about from place to place while animals can. Nature, however, had provided for this to a large extent and the great number of varieties and different forms of plant life showed that Mother Nature was trying to adapt the products of the soil to the conditions surrounding them.

The horticultural convention concluded on Friday afternoon. Papers were read by two of the students of the Manitoba Agricultural College, Messrs. Thompson and Harrison. The former spoke on "Beautifying the Rural School Ground" and the latter on "The Wood Lot on the Farm." D. W. Buchanan, of St. Charles, Man., gave an address on "Pruning" and Norman M. Ross, of Indian Head, on "The Farm Nursery." Also J. J. Golden gave an interesting address on "The Migration of the Birds."

Resolutions.

A resolution was passed changing the name from Western Horticultural Society to the Manitoba Horticultural and Forestry Association.

Resolutions of condolence were directed to be forwarded to the relatives of the late Dr. S. J. Thompson, who for some year has been a director of the Society, and also to those of the late Prof. Robertson, of Minnesota.

Also the following were passed,—

"That the executive of this association be instructed to approach the Bee Keeper's association with a view to affiliation of the Bee Keeper's association with the Manitoba Horticultural and Forestry association."

"That this association recommend to its members that they take a more active interest in the improvement of school grounds in their respective localities."

"That the executive committee be authorized to approach the Provincial Department of Education with a view to the preparation of a bulletin about the beautifying and care of school grounds; also to approach the Provincial Trustees association on the same subject."

Officers.

Officers elected were,—
Hon. Presidents—W. J. Black, Winnipeg; James Murray, Brandon; Angus Mackay, Indian Head.
President—Dr. H. M. Speechly, Pilot Mound.
1st Vice-Pres.—J. J. Ring, Crystal City.

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Directors—John Caldwell, Virden; Geo. Batho, Winnipeg; Rev. Dr. Baird, Winnipeg; D. W. Buchanan, St. Charles; A. P. Stevenson, Dunston; W. G. Scott, Winnipeg; Robt. Aitken, Winnipeg; W. H. Holland, Swan Lake; A. M. High, Killarney.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF MANITOBA BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

The bee keepers of Manitoba held their annual convention at the Agricultural College on Feb. 16 and 17. President R. A. Rutledge, St. Charles, occupied the chair and in his address made many suggestions for bettering the bee industry of the province, among them being the inaugurating of local demonstration meetings at some central apiaries in various parts of the provinces. Papers were read by Mr. Thos. Laidman, Birtle; Wm. Wood, Emerson; and Wm. Vicker, of Plumas. Mr. Laidman gave the experience of an amateur bee keeper making his first effort, which was largely a failure on account of swarming. Mr. Wood is one of the largest and most successful bee keepers in the province. He produced, this past year, an average of nearly 100 pounds of honey per hive, spring count. Mr. Vicker's paper on bee keeping was very suggestive. Much discussion followed and many points were brought out.

The election of directors resulted as follows: Wm. Wood, Emerson; L. J. Crowder, Portage la Prairie; R. A. Rutledge, St. Charles; Profs. Broderick and Bedford, M. A. C. At the close of the meeting, the directors elected their officers as follows: Pres.—R. A. Rutledge; Vice Pres.—L. J. Crowder; Sec.—Treasurer—S. A. Bedford.

A deputation was appointed to interview the local government for the purpose of securing a grant in order that prizes might be offered for honey at shows, etc., and to pay for other incidental expenses.

The secretary's report showed a small surplus in the treasury.

Canadian Inventor Won Laurels in the States.

Now Building large works in Canada.

Mechanical ingenuity is counted characteristic of the American race, but



JOSEPH DAIN

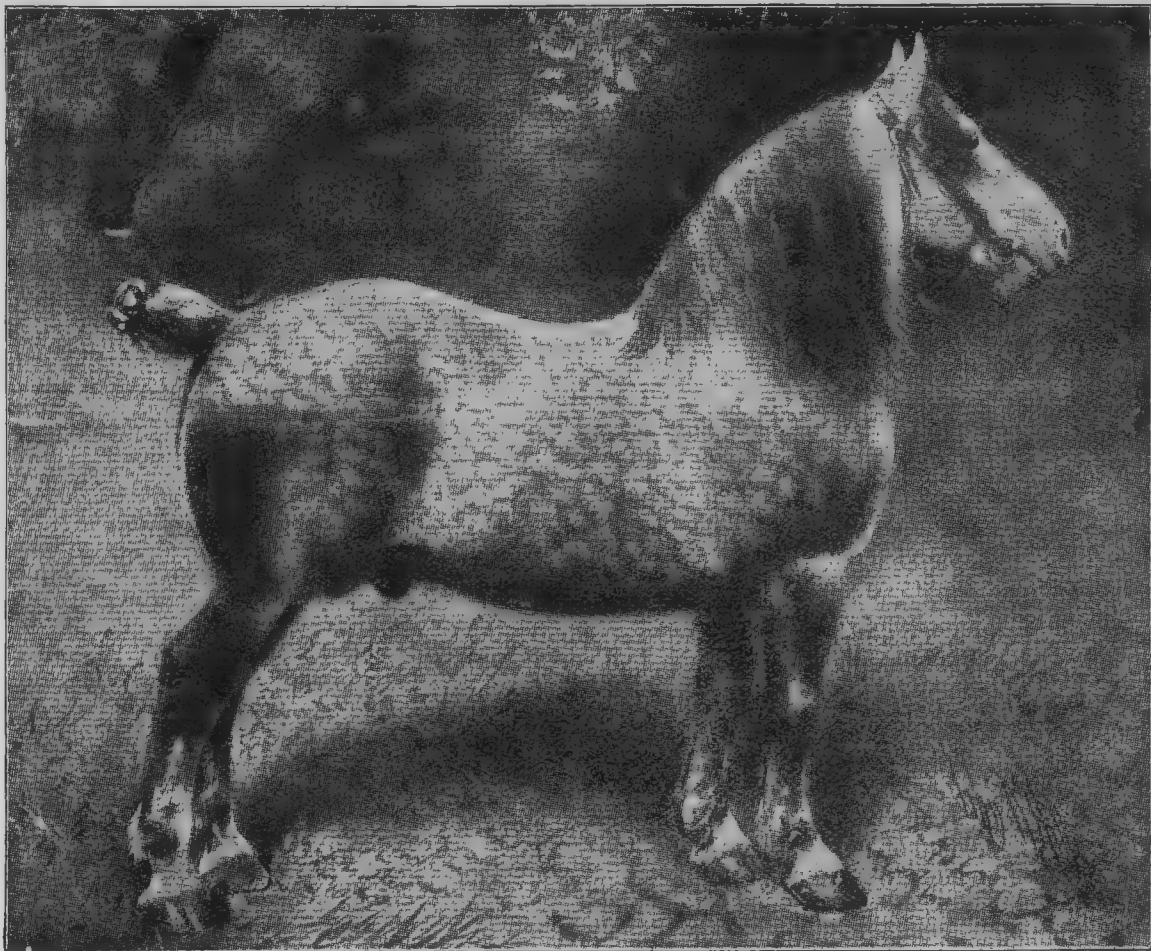
a Canadian boy, Joseph Dain, born at Delaware, Ont., May 15th, 1859, can justly claim to have met them on their own ground, wresting supremacy in a field of endeavor where the competition is particularly keen. Mr. Dain, when a comparatively young man, went from Canada to the States. His natural inventive genius, coupled with extensive

ambition, soon brought him to the fore among mechanical authorities. Wise enough not to scatter his fire, he concentrated his mind on the subject of hay tools. His ambition was to devise methods of curing hay that would make the hay better and more valuable, and to furnish machines that would handle the hay with less cost and less labor to the hay grower. His machines, such as the Dain vertical-lift mower, Dain side-delivery hay rake, Dain one-man hay loader, Dain push rake, Dain pull-power hay press, and Dain hay loader are widely known and used. For many years Canadian users of Dain hay tools have obtained the machines from the big Dain factory in the U. S., or from a smaller factory located at Preston, Ont. There is now nearing completion at Welland, Ont., an immense fireproof factory, which will be devoted exclusively to the manufacture of Dain hay tools for the Canadian and export trade. Dain Manufacturing Company, Limited, is a Canadian company, of which Joseph Dain is president. Needless to say, Mr. Dain takes justifiable pride in the establishment of this vast industry, bearing his own name, in his native land.

Occidental Fire Insurance Co.

This past year has been by far the most successful in the history of the above company, whose head office is at Wawanesa, Man. Their balance sheet as given on Dec. 31, 1909, shows total assets to be \$385,405.18. The subscribed capital stock is \$306,300 and the net surplus is given as \$22,671.20. Aside from the subscribed capital stock not paid in the largest items in the column of assets are: Loans on mortgages, \$32,906.82; debentures, \$61,500; cash in banks, \$60,014.57.

Colquhoun & Beattie



This cut represents one of our PERCHERON PRIZE WINNERS. We have Percherons, two years old, weighing 2000 lbs.; three years old, 2140 lbs.; four years old, 2200 lbs.—ALL BLACK. CLYDESDALES weighing 2000 lbs. One three year old SHIRE of 1900 lbs. Our barns include four of the group of FIVE CHAMPIONS at CHICAGO FAIR, 1909. We hold a record for prize winners. DON'T FAIL to see our new shipment before purchasing. Come in and have a look round; you will be cordially welcomed and no one will worry you.

Colquhoun & Beattie

831 Princess Avenue

Brandon

Alex. Naismith, President. Wm. Paterson, Vice-Pres. C. D. Kerr, Treasurer.

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MAN.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager.

Amount of Insurance in force Dec. 31st. 1907	\$20,355,303.0
Assets over Liabilities	269,273.1

THE NUMBER OF FARMERS INSURED DECEMBER 31st, 1907, OVER 16,316.
Over 16,316 farmers insured. The largest agricultural Fire Insurance Company west of Lake Superior. Agents wanted in unrepresented Districts.

A. Naismith, Pres. R. M. Matheson, Vice-Pres. C. D. Kerr, Treasurer.
A. F. Kempton, Sec. and Mgr.

Authorized Capital, \$500,000.00. Subscribed Capital, \$300,000.00.

THE OCCIDENTAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT.

Agents wanted in unrepresented districts. Head Office—Wawanesa, Man.

When writing advertisers please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

Write for our catalogue giving full particulars of our work.

Central Business College

WINNIPEG, MAN.

CATALOGUES FREE.

WM. HAWKINS - - PRINCIPAL

Rubber Goods.

We carry a complete stock of FOUNTAIN SYRINGES, LADIES' WHIRLING SPRAYS, ENEMAS, TRUSSES, and all rubber appliances at lowest prices. Write us to-day.

Brown's Drug Store,
291 Market St., Winnipeg

When writing advertisers please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.



WHEAT.

The following special letter to the Nor'-West Farmer, under date of Feb. 18, gives a very careful review of the grain situation since our last issue:

During the past two weeks the breadstuffs markets of the world have been working into a situation of increasing interest. At the time of writing our last review of the wheat markets, on Feb. 2nd, we stated that it appeared to us as if the majority of traders were at sea as regards the probable trend of market conditions, and what changes might be expected in the near future. We think there is still a great divergence of opinion on the matter, and this difference in the views among traders has prevented the markets making any decided movement in prices either up or down. It is true that in the last week or so the United States markets record advances of from $2\frac{1}{2}$ c to $3\frac{1}{2}$ c, but the European markets, and our Winnipeg market, show practically no change in prices since the beginning of the present month. The advance in the U. S. markets has mostly taken place in the last seven days, and has been caused by a new feature which has come into the situation, in the shape of reports of damage to the winter wheat in some districts in the United States. These reports of damage have increased greatly in the last few days, and the most serious of them come from the State of Kansas. The cause of the alleged damage is freezing and thawing owing to the want of sufficient snow cover, and it is being aggravated by excessive cold, accompanied by searching winds blowing across the country. There are conflicting reports, however, for, while many reports of damage are coming in from farmers and country millers

and grain shippers, there are also some experienced crop experts going over the fields, and they report that while the ends of the leaves are brown and dead, the roots and crown appear to be in good shape, and likely to give a good account of themselves when growing weather comes. It is unusually early in the season for damage in the winter wheat fields to be reported, but it has come in the nick of time to revive markets which are getting dull and slow.

It is impossible to determine yet how seriously these damage reports should be taken, but they are numerous and insistent, and it would be foolish to ignore them. Were it not that there is plenty of wheat in the world at the present time, and generally fair prospects for the crops at large, the crop damage reports sent out this week would have caused a very strong sentiment, and advanced prices in all the markets of the world. As it is, only the speculative markets in the United States have thus far been influenced to any extent, and in the world's markets there has not yet resulted any particular change in values, but if the damage reports on the U.S. crop continue, to such an extent as to convince the trade that the damage is serious and widespread, they will no doubt follow in the upward course.

In the meantime it will be well to keep in mind that there is more or less damage every year to the winter wheat crops, and every season more or less ground planted with wheat is plowed up and usually planted with some other grain, and no doubt there will this season be a certain quantity of land abandoned and plowed up because of the poor stand. The acreage under wheat in the U. S. this season has been considerably enlarged, the seed-time was unusually favorable, and the crop went into winter quarters in fine condition, so that there is considerable margin for loss in acreage and also in condition, and therefore there may be a good deal of crop damage scares and still leave the country with the prospect of a very large yield at harvest time.

Outside of the crop damage here re-

ferred to, there are practically no other developments in the grain situation of the world. Perhaps it would be nearer the truth to say that bearish developments were becoming more established. Even in the United States the movement of wheat and the accumulation of surplus stocks has been going quietly on in the direction that will tend to easier prices. Last week the U. S. visible supply increased 295,000 bus. compared with a decrease of 1,863,000 bus. for same week last year and the aggregate visible is now only 15,600,000 bus. less than a year ago, while two months ago it was 24,000,000 bus. less than the aggregate at same date the previous season. That is to say the U. S. visible has, since the middle of December to date, made a comparative increase of 8,400,000 bus. over what it did a year ago. Last year the U.S. visible continued to make large weekly decreases throughout the remainder of the season up till August, but this season there may be expected slight weekly increases or at least only moderate decreases. From January 1st to February 12th, 1909, the Argentine exported 21,008,000 bus. wheat, while in same period this year she has only exported 7,608,000 bus. This explains how it is that the quantity on ocean passage at this date is only 40,232,000 bus., while a year ago it was 46,016,000 bus., that is from Jan. 1st to date the Argentine shipped 13,400,000 bus. less than she did in same period last year, and yet the quantity on ocean passage is only 5,784,000 bus. less than a year ago. The European visible supply at this date as compiled by Bradstreets', amounts to 85,176,000 bus., against 70,500,000 bus. last year, an increase this year of 14,676,000 bus. While last summer stocks of wheat and flour were reduced in an extraordinary degree all over the world, there is no doubt today that there has been considerable replenishing of first and second hand stocks going on, not much of which shows up in visible supplies. This seems the logical conclusion from the fact that the exports of breadstuffs from the various countries from July 1st, 1909, to Feb. 12th, 1910, amount to 350,412,000 bus., against 289,974,000 bus. in the corres-

ponding period of 1908-9, showing an increase this year of 60,438,000 bus.

Perhaps the greatest change in the wheat situation to-day as compared with a year ago is caused by the immense crop raised in Russia last year. The official estimate of the Russian wheat crop of 1909 is 783,000,000 bus., the largest quantity ever raised by any country in one year. The official estimate states that there would be 300,000,000 bus. available for export. From July 1st, 1909, to Feb. 12th, 1910, Russia has exported 154,112,000 bus., compared with only 44,730,000 exported in the same period in previous season, so that in the four months and a half from now to July 1st Russia may be able to export 155,000,000 bus. Last year from the middle of February to July 1st Russia exported only 47,144,000 bus., so that this year the quantity Russia has available for shipment up to the end of the crop year is over three times larger than she exported a year ago.

While the Argentine crop is no better than previous reports put it, it is hardly now a bullish factor in the world's wheat situation. The latest official estimate on the surplus available for export puts it at 88,000,000 bus., and conservative commercial estimates put the quantity at 80,000,000 bus. Taking the latter quantity as a basis, and comparing last year's figures of exports from Jan. 1st to Feb. 12th with this year's figures for the same period, it can be seen that the Argentine has as much wheat to ship from this date to the end of the year as she shipped in same period last year. Then Australia has some 20,000,000 bus. more this year to export than last, and this excess alone would make up for the Argentine shortage. Besides this, India is having the prospect of a record crop, which will be harvested in about the next two months. Therefore, what with actual surpluses now in existence, and present prospects for probable large production in this year's growing crops, a broad outlook over the situation cannot easily discover any warrant for extremely high prices this spring and summer. Nevertheless any widespread failure of crops would materially strengthen the position, and as the pres-

The World's Best—Seeds



PATMORE'S Reliable Seed Stocks

Direct From The World's Best Growers

Are representative of the World's best and highest types of perfection, England, France, Germany, Denmark, Holland, Canada and the United States respectively, as each is pre-eminent in the perfection of each variety or class of Seeds.

Messrs. Sutton & Son's, Reading, England, Seeds

Are representative of the highest English types of perfection. We carry their Seeds in the Original Packets, and are their Western Canada Agents.

Complete Illustrated Catalog of Seeds, Nursery and Florists Stock mailed free on request.
YOUR ORDERS ARE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

The Patmore Seed Co., Brandon, Man., Saskatoon, Sask.

The Comfort of Your Home. The Value of Your Farm

The Very Future of Western Canada Depends on the Planting of

Trees, Shrubs, Plants and Seeds

GROWN IN THE WEST.

We offer : 1,000,000 Trees for Shelter and Hedge Purposes.
23,000 Evergreens—Spruce, Pine, Cedar.
25,000 Small Fruits—Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries.
10,000 Large Fruits—Apples, Crabs, Plums.

ASK FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOG

The

Patmore Nursery Co., Brandon, Man., Saskatoon, Sask.

ent condition of the speculative market is extremely nervous and sensitive, we look for prices to hold up more or less around the present level until after the prospect of this year's crops is fairly well assured, which cannot be before July and August, and we may have speculative spurts through crop scares which will make good places to sell on. We would, therefore, again advise our western farmers to push forward the work of shipping to Fort William and Port Arthur between this and seed time, all the grain they possibly can, for it may be that the highest prices of the present year will come between now and the month of June.

Our Winnipeg market has been fairly active lately so far as trading in futures goes, but immediately after the writing of our last report on Feb. 2nd the demand for our cash wheat fell off badly. Previous to that there had been a constant demand for all grades. In the last fortnight, however, the export demand has turned exceedingly dull, and although this does not show itself very much in trading between the farmer and the buyer at country points, it makes trade in cash wheat in this market slow and dull, and it requires all the activity that can be forced into the option market to prevent a stagnant situation. Up to the present, holders of cash wheat have not been pressing their holdings for sale, being content at present to await the chance of higher prices through crop scares or other events. On the option market there has been some important selling for future delivery by export houses. The movement from the country is comparatively large for the time of year. The West this winter has been unusually free from stormy weather and there has been practically no hindrance to railway movement. In the last few days, however, we are having very cold weather, which will hinder farmers' deliveries for the time being, but with the more moderate weather we may have between now and April, we would advise farmers to ship forward all the grain possible. Get it in a position where it can be sold at short notice, at times when the market spurts upwards. To-day's cash prices are: No. 1 Nor., \$1.02½; No. 2 Nor., \$1.00¼; No. 3 Nor., 98c; No. 4 wheat, 96½c; No. 5, 94c; No. 6, 86c. All spot, enroute, or February delivery. Futures closed: Feb., \$1.02¾; May, \$1.06½; July, \$1.07.

Oats.

The oat market is rather dull, and about 1c. lower than two weeks ago. The supply of oats from the west, present and prospective, is very large. Many holders of oats are thinking of the high prices prevailing last summer, but the situation this year is entirely different. Last year's crop was very large, our prices are above export value, because some other countries which had enormous crops of oats last year can undersell us. We do not advise our farmers pressing their oats on the market at present prices, because if prices do not advance by seedtime it would be better to hold oats for future use, and curtail this year's acreage, putting in more wheat. To-day's cash prices are: No. 2 Canadian Western, 35½c; No. 3 C.W., 34¼c; Extra No. 1 Feed, 35c; No. 1 Feed, 34½c; No. 2 Feed, 34c. Futures closed: Feb., 35¼c; May, 37½c; July, 38¾c.

Barley.

There has been a good demand for barley lately, especially for the No. 3. To-day's prices are: No. 3, 47½c; No. 4, 45c; Rejected, 43½c.

Flax.

The flax market is inactive, practically nothing doing. To-day's cash prices are: No. 1 Northwestern, \$1.90; No. 1 Manitoba, \$1.88. Futures closed: Feb., \$1.90; May, \$1.95.

All prices quoted above are for in store Fort William and Port Arthur. — Thompson, Sons & Co.

Grain Inspections.

Grain inspections for the period Feb. 1 to 14, inclusive, at Winnipeg, Calgary and Canadian inspections at Duluth are as follows:

Spring Wheat.—No. 1 Hard, 1 car; No. 1 Northern, 548 cars; No. 2 Northern, 656; No. 3 Northern, 340; No. 4, 86; No. 5, 25; No. 6, 18; Feed, 1; No established grade, 1; Rej. 1, 66; Rej. 2, 69; No grade, 18; Rej., 21; Condemned, 5. Total, 1845 cars. Winnipeg inspections, 1660 cars; Calgary, 157; Duluth, 28.

Winter Wheat.—No. 2 Alberta Red Winter, 4 cars; No. 3 A.R.W., 8; No. 4 Red Winter, 10; No. 5 R.W., 5; No 1 Mixed Winter, 1. Total, 28 cars. Winnipeg inspections, 13 cars; Calgary, 15.

Oats.—No. 1 Canadian Western, 70 cars; No. 2 C.W., 531; No. 3 C.W., 69; Extra No 1 Feed, 81; No. 1 Feed, 46; No. 2 Feed, 20; Rej., 12; No grade, 2; No. 2 Mixed, 5. Total 836 cars. Winnipeg inspections, 690 cars; Calgary, 142; Duluth, 4.

Barley.—No. 3 Extra, 1 car; No. 3, 48; No. 4, 33; Rej., 10. Total, 92 cars. Winnipeg inspections, 62 cars; Calgary, 27; Duluth, 3.

Flax.—No. 1 North-western, 45 cars; No. 1 Manitoba, 3; No grade, 4. Total 52 cars. Winnipeg inspections, 51 cars; Calgary, 1.

Live Stock.

Receipts during the past two weeks have been fairly good for this season of the year; quality only fair. Around 100 head of cattle were received last week and some 2300 hogs. Good stuff goes at steady prices. The hog market is strong at \$8.75 for the highest. A half-dozen cars of hay-fed range cattle were on the market last week. They were a mixed lot of steers and heifers, 40 head going at \$4.30 and 68 at \$4.45, weighed off cars at Winnipeg. Strictly first-class butcher steers and heifers are worth \$4.50 to \$5.00; good fat cows, \$4.00 to \$4.50; mixed butcher stuff, \$3.25 to \$4.00. A few lambs came in and were sold at \$6.00. Calf receipts were about 50 head, selling at \$3.50 to \$4.00.

Horses.

Considerable activity is manifest in the horse trade at Winnipeg just now. At one auction sale last week 92 head were disposed of. A car load of drivers sold for \$130 to \$300 per head. Good farm horses weighing from 1250 to 1450 pounds average \$225 each. Farm mules are worth \$450 to \$600 per span. Heavy draft horses for city purposes, weighing 1600 to 1700 pounds are selling for

A Satisfied Customer the Best Advertisement

Farmers who ship their grain to Fort William or Port Arthur will find great advantage in employing the old established and reliable house of Thompson, Sons & Co., to look after and dispose of their shipments on commission.

In soliciting such business we can refer to many satisfied customers and in this connection beg to quote the following unsolicited letter:

SUMNER P.O., SASK.

Nov. 25th, 1909

Messrs. Thompson, Sons & Co.

DEAR SIR,—

I have received returns with check attached, which were highly satisfactory. I feel it incumbent on me to write you expressing my best thanks for the businesslike manner in handling shipments of grain for me both this year and in the past, and will remember you again with my next shipments.

Yours very truly,

W. F. GREEN.

We invite all Western grain growers to write us for market information and prospects, and for instructions about shipping and "Our Way of Doing Business." Prompt, experienced, personal attention is given to every car of grain entrusted to our care for handling and disposal, and everything we can do is done for the interest and advantage of our customers.

THOMPSON SONS & CO.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

700-703a Grain Exchange

Winnipeg, Canada

GRAIN SHIPPERS

Consign your Oats, Barley and Feed Wheat to our elevator at Winnipeg. First hand prices, Government weights and grades and prompt adjustments. Write or wire for net prices when cars loaded. Ask for further particulars.

OATS A SPECIALTY.

ANCHOR ELEVATOR & WAREHOUSING CO.,

LIMITED,

OFFICE, ELEVATOR AND WAREHOUSE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

JOHN GEDDES,

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANT.

You will ship to me again if you ship to me once.

WRITE:

214 Grain Exchange,

WINNIPEG.

Branch Office: LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.

THE GREATEST OAT ON EARTH

Regenerated Abundance

"GARTON'S 1909 STOCK"

We purchased from The Garton Pedigree Seed Co. last Season 1,200 bushels of these wonderful oats and sowed on new breaking, and can now supply seed with Garton's original guarantee, viz., "Absolutely Free from wild oats or weed seeds."

State quantity required, and we will quote you, also Stanley and Red Fyfe wheat.

CUT ARM FARM CO.

Bangor, Sask.

FOR QUALITY: This breed of oat won the sweepstakes prizes for Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba last season, and again at Regina, Edmonton and Winnipeg this season.

HIDES AND FURS

We are open to buy all your Hides and Raw Furs of all kinds at highest market prices. Make us a trial shipment and be convinced.

THE HIDE & FUR CO., LTD.

from \$300 to \$325 each, according to quality. There is a wide range in prices of delivery horses, perhaps the big end of them will be included in a range of \$150 to \$250 each.

Our Edmonton correspondent reports the following prices paid for work horses in that city, at public auction:

One pair of 5 yr. old Percheron mares, thin in flesh, rough coated, leggy and light of bone, guaranteed sound, weight about 2500, sold at \$395; One bay mare, 11 years old, apparently sound, thin, rough coated, showed signs of hard usage, rather round in the hock, \$145; One bay team, 6 year old grade Clydesdales, guaranteed sound, weight about 2700 possibly 2750, \$550; One team, bay and sorrel, five and six years old, fairly good chunks, rough coated, \$350; One black mare, 11 years old, grade Percheron, front legs thick, ankles enlarged, otherwise fairly good but thin in flesh, in good flesh would weigh 1300, \$160; One pair grade Clydesdales, six year old, weigh about 2600, fairly good, one badly rope burnt on front pastern, \$380; One pair roan colts, unbroken, well matched, rough in hair, in fair condition, weight about 2400, apparently sound, \$355; One pair grade Percherons, weight about 2600, good life, clean limbs, fairly good action, five year old, in good flesh and well groomed, apparently sound, \$515; One pair unbroken bronchos, weight about 2200, promising individuals, knocked down at \$285.

Oxen.

A carload of oxen were sold in Winnipeg last week at \$135 per yoke.

Dairy and Poultry Produce.

Dairy bricks are quoted at 25 cents; fresh eggs, 35. Dressed poultry: Fowl, 12½ to 15 cents; chicken, 15 to 17; ducks and geese, 15; turkeys, 20 cents. A generous supply of eggs coming and prices are apt to go lower. Practically no turkeys coming. Quotations for live poultry same as last issue.

The Straw Heater Question.

Responding to inquiries respecting the straw burners which have appeared from time to time in our advertising columns: We are glad to state that satisfactory accounts are the rule with regard to the utility of these handy little articles designed to give heat without cost to the farm home. Where any criticism has been offered, it appears to be merely a matter of getting acquainted with the necessities of the case which are very simple. A new thing invariably occasions a little nervousness but once a real acquaintance is established, this feeling disappears.

Among others, the following testimonial has been sent in after a severe test of the "Eureka" stove made by an old farm hand who has grappled with the heating problem on the Manitoba prairie during the last 24 years. "I have tried your 'Eureka' Straw Heater in the kitchen of my home and can with every confidence state that it will do all you claim for it in heating a large apartment. I filled it as directed with wheat straw and lighted it on the occasion of last test at 9 a.m. It gave an excellent heat without attention throughout the day and was still burning at 12 o'clock midnight when we retired.

Any smell arising was nothing else than what might be expected from the finishing of a new piece of hardware. Signed L. C.

Look over the spring implements now and secure all necessary repairs.

This Beautiful Bracelet Free



This heavy gold-plated adjustable bracelet with embossed pattern. Can be adjusted to any size required and is made in fine roll plate finish. We give it positively free for selling 20 packages of high-grade Easter post cards at 10c. per package. Post cards are all printed in colors and gold. Each contains 6 cards. Write for details.

WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—Two cents per word per insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 50 cents.

For Sale—Cedar fence posts in carload lots. —M. Wigen, Creston, B. C.

For Sale or Exchange for Land—Good steam traction plowing and threshing outfit, near Winnipeg, Man. Box 378, Mankato, Minn.

Wanted—Man and wife or single woman, to work on farm.—Golden Grain Ranch, Wadena, Sask.

For Sale—Pure bred Russian Wolf Hound Puppies, from good and fast killing stock. A. Marshall, Wellwood, Man.

Farm For Sale—First class half-section, near good town, only \$16.00 per acre for quick sale. George Kellett, Carlyle, Sask.

British Columbia—Everyone who would like a milder climate should send for our beautifully illustrated free booklet, "Enjoying Life." Write to day. —L. W. Bick, 1104 Broad St., Victoria, B. C.

New Ideas Wanted—If you hold patents and wish to dispose of them, or if you have good ideas and want patents, write us. We will help you. It's our business. Lyon & Gladstone, 210 Somerset Block, Winnipeg, Canada.

For Sale—Four hundred acres at Scarth, first class wheat land, all cultivated, level, clay subsoil. No stones, no sloughs, elevator loading station on premises, post office, store, station joining. New buildings, good water. W. F. Scarth, Virden.

Poultry For Sale—Canadian Poultry Review, 48 to 72 pages monthly. Bright, practical, fully illustrated. Every department in charge of a specialist. 34th year of publication. 50c. a year, 3 years one dollar, anywhere in Canada, outside Toronto. Address, Toronto, Ont.

Men Wanted—in every locality in Canada to make \$20 per week and \$3. per day expenses advertising our goods, posting up showcards in all conspicuous places and generally representing us. Steady work to right men. No experience required. Write for particulars. ROYAL REMEDY CO. London, Ont., Canada.

Lovers of good Tea—Should write for samples of the "Dakota Pure Ceylon High Grade" Tea. Trade established in Western Canada for 12 years. New and clean stock direct from Ceylon on hand all the time. Very low prices for full and half chest lots. Agents wanted. Eggs and butter bought or sold on commission. G. C. Warren, Box 1036, Regina.

To Rent—From April 1st, for three to four years, improved farm, half section, three miles S.E. Strathcona, Alberta. 140 acres broken, good hay, seven-roomed house, stabling for eight horses, a ten-acre well. Suitable for dairy farming. Apply L. Cameron, 127 Edmonton Street, Winnipeg.

I want to Buy—Moose, Elk, Caribou, Deer and Antelope horns and scalp (head and neck skin to shoulder). Raw furs and other specimens. You will realize more money by selling to me as I pay you the same price I pay middlemen and dealers. Honest treatment, prompt returns. Write me. Edwin Dixon, Wholesale Taxidermist, Main Street, Unionville, Ontario.

YOUNG MEN WITH SMALL CAPITAL—Good profits await you in sunny mild climate, Vancouver Island offers opportunities in business; professions, fruit-growing, poultry, farming, manufacturing, lands, timber, mining, railroads, navigation, fisheries, new towns. For authentic information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, room B 33 Law Chambers bldg., Victoria, B. C.

Farm to Rent—First class grain farm for one or more years on half share crop. Seed furnished. Five miles from Kenville Station, Man. In the Swan River Valley; four hundred acres under cultivation, two hundred and twenty-five fall plowed; one mile from School, Sunday School and Church; on main road and mail delivery; first-class frame buildings; possession middle March. Address A. J. Cotton, Harlington, P.O., Man.

For Sale—Registered Herd of Aberdeen Angus Cattle, comprising ten females from two years old up, in calf to Lord Houghton. Also Lord Houghton, Champion at Braudon Spring Bull Sale 1907. These cattle are in good breeding condition and are reliable producers. One Yearling Angus Bull, Yearling Registered Shire Stallion, one 3 year old driving "Bryson" Gelding, one pair Weanling Clyde bred fillies, one Weanling Percheron bred Colt. M. C. Weightman, Morden, Man.

Okanagan Valley Fruit Farm—containing ten acres, nearly 500 trees of standard varieties, most of which will be bearing next season, adjoins the town of Penticton. This is an opportunity to secure an orchard without the years of weary waiting necessary to bring it to the bearing stage. The price asked, \$4,700, is considerably less than the actual cost of maturing an orchard at the present price of the raw land. Apply to G. S. Alexander, 504 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

You can successfully handle a taxidermy business—Your own skins and furs without the usual hard work and loss of time. Up-to-date formulas and labor saving devices enable anyone to do this business successfully. Write for success booklet and sample animal skins. Taxidermy business, Morden, Man.

Oxen—Homesteaders try them, two choice teams at \$150 per team. Full particulars, Sergt. Major Coles, Mait, Sask.

For Sale—The imported Percheron Stallion, Wallace, foaled 1899, reg. No. 23831. D. A. Yeomans, Secretary, Alexander, Man.

Seed Grain—A choice lot of Red Fife Wheat and Abundance Oats for sale. Samples and prices upon application. Jno. A. Mooney, P.O. Box 7, Regina, Sask. Phone.

For Sale—Four good yearling Shorthorn bulls. D. W. Agnew, Douglas, Man.

Ayrshire Cattle for Sale—Two bull calves, registered, choice milking strain, \$25.00 each. John R. Dutton, Gilbert Plains, Man.

For Sale—Pure bred Holstein Friesian bull calf. W. M. Gibson, 159 Alexander Ave., Winnipeg.

Brother—Accidentally have discovered root that will cure both tobacco habit and indigestion. Gladly send particulars. A. C. Stokes, Mohawk, Florida.

Wanted—Good farm in good locality. Will deal only with owner. American Investment Association, 813 Palace Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

Wanted—Fifteen horse gasoline tractor, in trade for partially improved land in Melfort district, or will sell land at bargain. Enquire Haw, Wild Rose, Sask.

For Sale—100 bushel Preston wheat, won 2nd prize at last seed fair, score 90. \$1.10 per bush. 200 bush. six-row barley, won 1st at last seed fair, score 89. 60 cents per bush. sacks 25 cents each. Erratt Bros., box 112, Salcoats, Sask.

Senator Dunlap Strawberry Plants—R. M. Kellogg strain, \$10.00 per thousand, by freight or express at purchaser's expense. By mail, post paid, \$2.00 per hundred. Monrad Wigen, Creston, B. C.

Fence Posts—Cedar and Tamarac, carload lots quality guaranteed, prices to suit. Quotations on receipt. Shipments anywhere. Wilton Bros. Hay, Grain Produce and Wood Merchants, Cor. King and James, Winnipeg.

Pure Italian Bees—In 8 and 11 frame hives also supers with standard Langstroth frames combs wired and built from full sheets found ation, also honey extractor. C. Langill, Giroux Man.

Wanted—Farmer, to supply 10 lbs. butter and 5 dozen eggs, by express, each week. Yearly contract. Apply P. O. Box 3010, Winnipeg.

Will Exchange—First-class farm, well improved, near Winnipeg, for registered cattle and mares. Box 378, Mankato, Minn.

Farm for Sale—Choice half section, two miles from Fairfax. Good locality, good buildings and good water, all fenced, thickly settled, near school. Randolph Sparrow, Elgin, Man.

For Sale—One Hackney Stallion, coming four, seventeen hands high, weight 1300, will take scrip on him. Correspondence solicited. W. B. Emmon box 47, Dubuc, Sask.

For Sale—25-horse power plow engine, in excellent condition, only used portion of one season, bargain for cash. Enquire of Ira Jones, New Dayton Alberta.

Wanted to Purchase—Or will exchange, two pure bred Buff Cochins Bantam roosters, two years old, must be good ones. Address John Turnbull, postmaster, Eddleton, Sask.

For Sale—Single Comb White Leghorn, single Comb Brown Leghorn and single Comb Black Minorca cockerels. Price \$1.50 each. James A. Jackson, Leduc, Alta.

For Sale—Choice B. P. Rock cockerels, very large and barred to the skin, from prize stock. Mrs. James Yule, Van Horne Farm, East Selkirk, Man.

For Sale—There will be sold by public auction at Stoughton, Sask., on Tuesday, March 8th, at 2 o'clock, the Clydesdale stallion, "Scotland Yet" (3210), rising nine years old. Cash or terms with good security. For particulars apply to E. B. Dunham, Creelman, Sask.

Wanted—By competent married couple with no family, a position to take entire charge of a farm, or would rent a place with stock and implements with a view to purchasing. Both life experienced in farming. Apply to Cornish, care Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg.

To Rent—Chance for good farmer, good clean farm of 320 acres, 250 acres under cultivation, 100 acres ready for crop, 60 acres to be spring plowed, balanced to be summer-fallowed. This farm is situated five miles west of Wadena, half mile from school, and is all in a high state of cultivation. Good frame buildings and abundance of good spring water at the buildings. For full particulars apply to W. S. Frain, Wadena, Sask.

Seed Oats and Wheat—Garton's Regenerated Abundance oats, yielded over 80 bushels per acre. Every ear has been taken to keep these oats perfectly clean and pure. The seed growing them cost \$2.25 per bush. My price \$1.25, over ten bushels \$1.10, cotton bags free. Also Red Fife wheat, pure and clean, all grain free from noxious weeds or wild oats, \$1.25 per bush, cotton bags free. Get the best of seed and the only "Mustard" you'll have to deal with is W. A. Mustard, Westholm Farm, Creelman, Sask.

Wanted—Second-hand well boring machine, in good condition. State lowest price, f. o. b. Stanley E. Alger, Caron, Sask.

Holstein Bull Calf for Sale—Bred from great producers. For pedigree and particulars apply to Neil Wilson, Heaslip, Man.

For Sale—Three Shorthorn bull calves, a few grade cows and a quantity of seed barley. For particulars apply to W. Sprout, Virden, Man.

Ayrshires for Sale—Some good cows from the Ashcroft herd. J. W. Proctor, Ashcroft Farm, Roland, Man.

For Sale—Western rye grass seed, seven cents per pound, sacks free. William Burns, Stoughton Sask.

Wanted—Man and wife for farm work. Man must be experienced farm hand, woman good cook. No children. James A. Colvin, Willowdell Farm, Sedgewick, Alta.

Wanted—Position by a competent man and wife, to manage a farm in the Territories, Saskatchewan preferred. Address G. H. Garlick, P. O. box 430, Fort William, Ont.

Foreman—Wanted, position as manager or foreman, by experienced man, on grain farm. Testimonials on application. Address K. W., care Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg.

Wanted—Situation by married Scotchman to run half or whole section. Eight years' experience in Manitoba. Apply to Box 1, East Selkirk, Man.

For Sale—Imported Percheron stallion Anchor 11 years old. Reason for selling, eight years on same route. Sure foal getter. For further particulars and price apply to George Phizacklea, Binscarth, Man.

For Sale—Registered Percheron stallion, three years old, black, weight 1800 pounds. I don't think this colt can be beaten for his age in Saskatchewan. For particulars address H. O. Hutchins, Box 66, Keeler, Sask.

For Sale—Raspberry plants. Red (Turner) and yellow (Caroline) 50c doz. \$3.00, 100. Hardy and fruitful. Lilacs 10c each. \$1.00 doz. Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man.

Improve—The laying qualities of your hens by purchasing Leghorn cockerels at one fifty each; three for four dollars. Brown Leghorns, also white, in both sexes. Few turkeys left. A. Guilbert, St. Louis, Man.

Would You Marry If Suited?—Each issue of my matrimonial paper contains about forty columns advertisements of ladies and gentlemen from all sections of the United States, Canada, Mexico and Europe—rich, poor, young, old, Protestants, Catholics, etc. Sample copy mailed sealed free. W. H. Gunnels, Toledo, Ohio.

For Sale or Exchange—The imported Clydesdale stallion Glasserton (11726) Great Britain, (3983) Vol. 13, Canadian. Glasserton is a sure foal getter and leaves splendid stock. For information apply to Alex. Watson, sec.-treas. Lipton Clydesdale Association, Lipton, Sask.

For Sale or Exchange for Work Horses—The Imported Clydesdale stallion Blacon Macgregor C (8759), U. S. (9190), B. (10167) winner of two premiums of \$500.00 each before importation. Sire, Macgregor (1487), by Darnley (222); Dam, Matilda (11992) by Prince of Wales (673). Been in this district for six years. Horses to be sound and well broken, from 4 to 8 years old and weighing from 1300 to 1600 lbs. For further particulars apply to Wm. D. Lyon, Moffat, Sask.

Saskatchewan Trees and Shrubs for Western Prairie Farms

All kinds of hardy TREES and SHRUBS, Small Fruits, Rhubarb Roots, etc. for sale, for Spring delivery. Also all kinds of hardy FRUITS that can be grown on Western Farms. They have stood the test. Display of home grown fruits at Regina Summer Fair was the admiration of all who saw them. For prices and full particulars, apply to

J. A. KILLOUGH

PENSE

SASK.

HELP WANTED

We want a reliable man with rig, or capable of handling horses, in every locality in Canada on salary or commission—\$15.00 a week and expenses, with advancement, introducing and advertising our Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Specifics, putting up bill posters, 7 by 9 feet; selling goods to merchants and consumers. No experience needed. We lay out your work for you. A good position for farmer or fur farmer's son, permanent, or for fall and winter months. Write for particulars. The W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont.

DO YOU WANT TO BUY

The South half of Sec. 9-38-21, 3 miles from Muenster, 8 miles from Humbolt, on the main line of C.N.R. Unbroken; good water. Price \$15.00 per acre; \$1000 cash, balance in six annual payments at 6 per cent. Write T.W.L., c/o Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg.

A Good Half Section Cheap.

Send NOW for Free Book and Sample!

"For more than five years I have been experimenting with our experts to find the BEST culvert for all-around uses. We sought



the markets of the world for one that was just right; and we didn't find it. If we had, we'd have bought the patent rights for Canada. Finally, last Spring, we struck the idea. Then we put in some expensive months in making that idea better,—and NOW we've got a cul-

vert that is so far ahead of any other there's no comparison.

You'll read something about it here; but to KNOW how 'way ahead it really is, you'll want to see the sample (sent free) and read the booklet (free, ditto). With that before you, you will soon see why every reeve, or warden, or town councillor, or anybody who has any use for culverts at all,—will find it pays to get in touch with me right NOW. I am asking you to lay aside your notions of what makes a good culvert, and a cheap culvert, and find out about this NEW culvert. I don't expect you to buy a foot of it until it PROVES to you that Pedlar Culverts are in a class by themselves, and that you can't afford to overlook them. Let us start that proof toward you soon—address place nearest you.

G. A. Pedlar

A few hours' work and a few dollars will put a modern and permanent culvert structure in place of a ramshackle bridge like this.

Galvanized AFTER Being Pressed Up

When the corrugating process is done, the sections are galvanized by our exclusive process that covers the entire surface with a thick coating of zinc spelter. Every edge, every crevice, is heavily coated with this rust-proof, corrosion-proof galvanizing; not a spot is left unprotected. This is the ONLY culvert galvanized AFTER being shaped. It is ABSOLUTELY RUST-PROOF.

Learn about the strongest most practical most durable and easiest-laid culvert ever made

PEDLAR PERFECT CORRUGATED GALVANIZED CULVERT

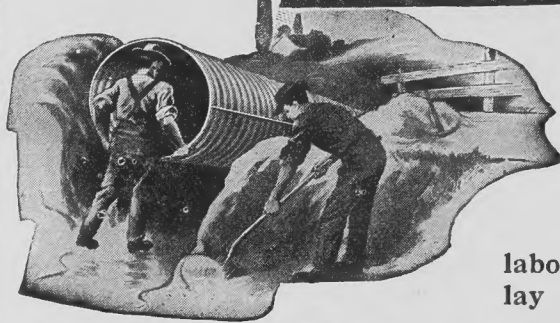
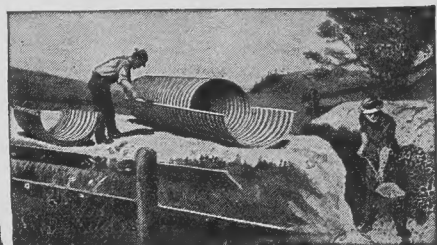
Frost-Proof, Rust-Proof and Wear-Proof

This triple-rib flange-lock principle, found only in Pedlar Culverts, not only adds greatly to the strength of the piping and makes a perfect joint—practically as good as if welded—but it also allows for expansion and contraction under cold or heat. Though a Pedlar Culvert, of any length, be frozen solid full of ice, it will not spring a leak. Send for sample and booklet and you will see why. State your probable needs and we will gladly quote prices.

Made of Special Billet Iron, Extra Heavy

In every size of Pedlar Culvert, which comes in all standard diameters from 8 inches to 6 feet, we use nothing but the best grade of Billet Iron, specially made for us, of extra-heavy gauge (14 to 20 gauge according to the diameter). This Billet Iron is curved into semi-cylinders—curved COLD, so there will never be any variation from exact dimensions; and it is then deeply and smoothly corrugated on a special press that puts a pressure of SIXTY TONS on every square inch of the metal. The corrugations, therefore, are uniform and very deep.

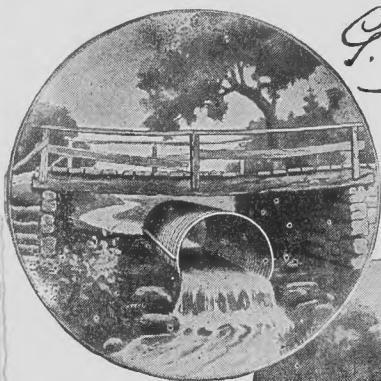
Two men can ditch for, and lay more lineal feet of Pedlar Culvert in a day than four men can with any other culvert.



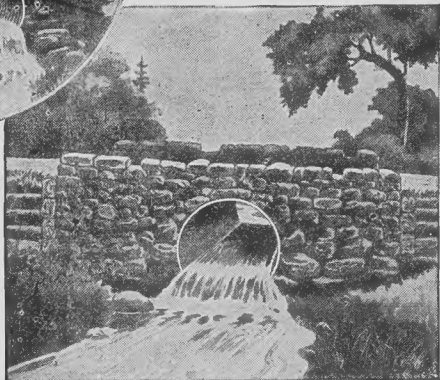
Can be readily laid by unskilled labor. Can't lay it wrong.

Will Stand Incredible Strains

The heavy-gauge Pedlar Billet Iron sections deeply corrugated and locked together without bolts or rivets by our compression triple-rib (this rib is flat, not corrugated), make a culvert that will stand enormous crushing strains and neither give nor spring. A thin cushion of soil on top is all the protection such a culvert needs against traffic; and no special precautions need be observed in laying it,—it will stand what no other culvert can.

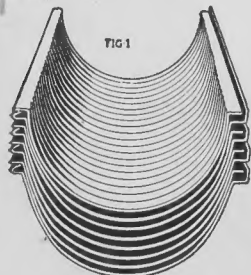


A structure like this, with Pedlar Culvert, won't wash out nor need repairs.



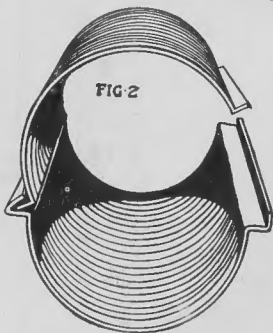
COMPACT—PORTABLE—ENDURING—ECONOMICAL

This Shows How It Is Put Together

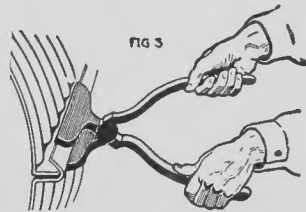


Pedlar Culverts are shipped in half-sections, nested—saving freight and making carriage easy in roughest country. Quickly and easily transported anywhere. Fig. 1 shows the half-sections or semi-cylinders, nested one within the other for shipment. One of the ribs is a radial flange, the other a re-curved flange. Sections are assembled as shown by Fig. 2.

Note that the ribs are flat, and the curved part of the cylinder deeply corrugated. These ribs add vastly to the culverts' strength. Unskilled labor, with a simple



tool, quickly clamps the flanges together, making a triple-fold joint that is tighter and better than any riveted or bolted joint could possibly be. Fig. 3 illustrates the simplicity of the Pedlar Perfect Culvert flange-lock—no bolts, no rivets, no makeshifts. This is the only culvert that is laid with broken joints—the overlap between ends comes in the centre of each length. No chance of leakage.



Send To-Day For Miniature Sample and Free Booklet 62 Address Nearest Place:

The PEDLAR PEOPLE of Oshawa

Established 1861

HALIFAX
16 Prince St.

ST. JOHN, N.B.
42-46 Prince William St.

QUEBEC
127 Rue du Pont.

MONTREAL
321-3 Craig St.

OTTAWA
423 Sussex St.

TORONTO
111-113 Bay St.

LONDON
86 King St.

CHATHAM
200 King St. W.

PORT ARTHUR
45 Cumberland St.

WINNIPEG
76 Lombard St.

REGINA
1901 Railway St. South

CALGARY
1112 1st St. W.

VANCOUVER
821 Powell St.

VICTORIA
434 Kingston St.

ADDRESS OUR NEAREST WAREHOUSE.

WE WANT AGENTS IN SOME LOCALITIES.

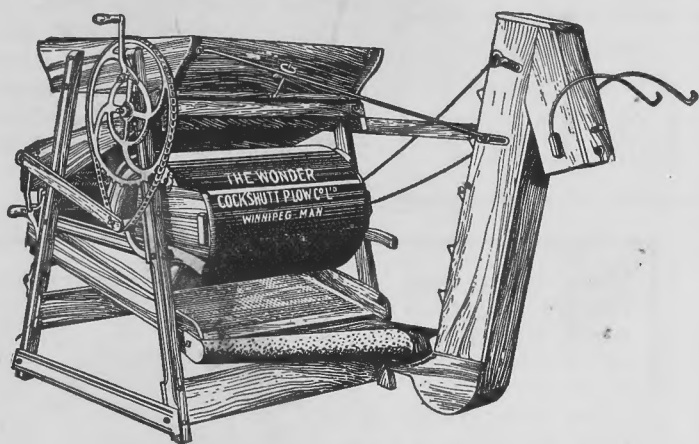
WRITE FOR DETAILS.

MENTION THIS PAPER.

COCKSHUTT

Money Making Implements

SOW CLEANER SEED



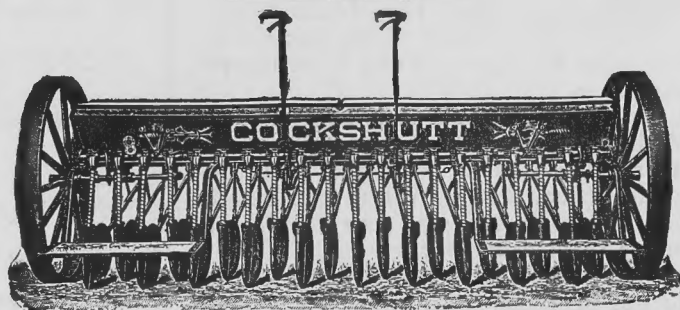
WONDER GRAIN CLEANER

THE farmer who sows good clean seed has the satisfaction of reaping fine, big crops. Here is the only machine that has proved itself a positive success in separating Wild Oats from Wheat and Barley. It is the only mill on the market having Lower and Upper Screens made of Zinc. There are 15 Sieves in all. The gang of five Zinc Screens used in the upper shoe for Wheat (the top sieve being covered with oil cloth) makes it absolutely impossible for oats to pass through with the Wheat. The sieves are specially constructed to keep the wild oats FLAT, and thus prevent them from going through the round sieve holes with the Wheat. The upper shoe sieves range shorter and shorter, so that any Oats that happen to go through with the Wheat fall on blank iron and start off in a flat position, making it practically impossible for them to go through the lower screens before they are out on the tail-board. As their passage over the screens is shorter each time, they are eventually screened off.

We have seen wheat loaded over one-third wild oats cleaned with the Wonder Mill and come out with not one left in.

Unlike other makes the "Wonder" includes a gang of four upper shoe zinc Barley screens in its regular equipment *without extra charge*. These barley sieves can be used for very large Wheat. The Wonder Mill turns easier, is stronger, lasts longer and has a much larger capacity than any other mill, considering the high quality of the work done. Made in two sizes, No. 2, screens 32 inches wide; No. 1, screens 24 inches wide. The lower screens of both sizes are 36 inches long. We recommend the larger size, as its capacity is much larger, and it is quite easy to handle. We can furnish a strong, practicable bagger of large capacity for either size. This is without doubt the best mill put up to the Western Farmer. Write to our nearest office for descriptive circular, or see the Cockshutt dealer.

SEED FOR BIGGER CROPS



COCKSHUTT DRILL

THIS is the Drill you hear farmers talking so much about in Western Canada. Some call it the "Big-Crop" Drill, and that's really what it is, because there is nothing to equal it for accurate sowing. It plants the seed so that the grain will grow up firm and absorb the moisture and nourishment of the soil better. That means bigger crops—better grain—greater profits. In material and workmanship there is absolutely nothing to touch

it in America. The frame is built of high carbon steel—very tough and strong—the corners re-inforced by heavy malleable castings and steel corner braces. The pressure bar, castings, and self-aligning axle bearings are *riveted*—not bolted—to the strong I-beam which runs the whole width of the machine. The I-beam will never permit machine to sag in the centre. Axles are made of cold rolled steel shafting—always uniform in size and set at the correct angle to give the wheels proper pitch and gather, which ensures light draft. Our self-oiling device keeps the bearings in good condition. The grain flows down the closed boot right into the bottom of the furrow, and is always sown at uniform depth. The space between grain boots and discs gradually widens from bottom to top—preventing mud and trash stopping the discs from revolving. No matter how wet or sticky the soil, these discs will always revolve and cut. Scrapers are provided so as to clean each side of the discs. The feed on this Cockshutt Disc Drill is a positive force feed of great accuracy, and is driven by a short steel chain from the axle. The seed box is made of choice seasoned lumber, fitting perfectly at all points. Box covers are made in two parts and lock automatically. We use metal bridges between feed cups to prevent grain from clogging, so that the last seed is sown out of the grain box at the same rate per acre as when the box is full. **Made with Single Disc, Double Disc or Drag Shoes (interchangeable).** You can't realize all the advantages and improvements of this Drill until you read explanations in our booklet. Write for a copy to-day, or see the Cockshutt dealer.

See The Cockshutt Dealer

COCKSHUTT

PLOW
COMPANY
LIMITED

WINNIPEG

BRANDON

REGINA

SASKATOON

CALGARY

EDMONTON

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